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THE WORKS OF JOHN MILTON

THE WORKS OF JOHN MILTON



VOLUME XIII

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COLLECTED AND EDITED BY THOMAS OLLIVE MABBOTT
AND J. MILTON FRENCH

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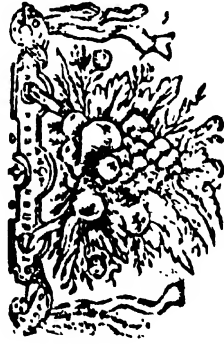
Pſeudo-Senatus Anglican,

CROMWELLII,

Reliquorumque Perduellium
nomine ac juffu con-
ſcriptæ

A

JOANNE MILTONO.



Impreſſa Anno 1676.

L I T E R Æ

Pſeudo-Senatus Anglicani,

CROMWELLII,

Reliquorumque Perduellium
nomine ac juffu con-
ſcriptæ

A

JOANNE MILTONO.



Impreſſa Anno 1676.

Ad Lectorem

CUM primum ad manus nostras hæ chartæ per-
nerunt, dubitavi diu utrum illas prælo potius aut
flammis committerem, donec memores miseri-
cordiæ istius quæ Authori olim quantumvis in Sacram
5 Majestatem fædissimè delinquenti ignoverat, stultissi-
mam fore inclementiam judicavimus perituris ejus operi-
bus non pepercisse. Æquissimum enim plerisque semper
visum est ut Principis cuiuscunque monitis & imperio
parere debemus, illius etiam facta imitemur. Non autem
10 hîc tibi quidvis propinamus quo Juniorum mores & in-
genia corrumpere, aut aliorum seditiosam & impoten-
tem regnandi libidinem palpare satagimus. Id solùm
rerum scriptarum ornatum, & Latini sermonis elegan-
tiam tibi commendatam volumus: est enim forsân dig-
15 nissimus qui ab omnibus legeretur Miltonus, nisi styli
sui facundiam & puritatem turpissimis moribus inqu-
nasset. Cum autem ex hisce Literis possis forsân nonnulla
excerpere quæ temporis istius quo scriptæ sunt Annales
illustrare: Et pervicacem Rebëllium istorum malignita-
20 tem detegere & explicare poteris, nos illas eo nomine in
lucem edi curavimus. Videas interim post Reges exactos,
quam ornate pelle. Leoninâ indutus sit Asinus; & dum
Legationes designant perduelles, mittunt Internuncios,
moliuntur bella, reliquaque Regiæ Majestatis assumunt
25 insignia, potestatem illam quam inique vindicaverant
sibi debitam & ritè commissam esse arbitrantur. Habeas
tibi, Lector, & his in tui commodum & malorum homi-
num perniciem perfruare.

The Printer to the Reader

WHEN first these papers came to our hands,
I long doubted whether to commit them
to the printing press or the flames, till,
mindful of that mercy which long ago had pardoned the
author, however foully delinquent against his Sacred
Majesty, we judged it were a most foolish inclemency
not to spare his perishable works. For it has always
seemed justest to most men to imitate also the actions
of whatsoever Prince we should obey in injunction and
command. Not that we present you here with anything
to corrupt the manners or disposition of younger men,
or flatter the seditious and impotent lust of ruling in
others. What alone we wish to commend to you is the
embellishment of what is written and the elegance of
the Latin style. For Milton were perchance most worthy
to be read by all had he not soiled the eloquence and pur-
ity of his style with most wretched manners. But since
from these letters you may extract some illustrations of
the time when they were written, and may be able to see
and understand the stubborn malignity of those rebels,
for this reason we have seen to it that they are given light.
Meanwhile, you can see how when kings were expelled,
with how beautiful a lion's skin the ass was clad; and
how rebels when they name embassies, send envoys,
wars, and assume the other prerogatives of Royal Maj-
esty, think the power unjustly usurped their due, and
rightly granted them. Have them, Reader, to enjoy for
your own advantage and the confusion of bad men.

LITERÆ PARLAMENTI

nomine Scriptæ.

[1. *In the original edition* page 1. (Skinner MS. No. 1,
Columbia MS. No. 35.)]

Senatus Populusque Anglicanus

Amplissimo Civitatis Hamburgensis Senatui,

SALUTEM.

QUAM diù, quàmque multis de causis instituta à
majoribus nostris cum amplissimâ vestrâ civitate
amicitia in hunc usque diem permanserit, & vo-
biscum unâ libenter agnoscimus, & sæpiùs etiam recolere non
5 est molestum. De eo autem quod ex literis vestris 25. *Junii*
datis intelligimus, homines quosdam nostros non eâ quâ soliti
sunt fide ac probitate in suis apud vos negotiis versari, nos
quidem ad certos ejusmodi rerum peritos statim retulimus,
ut in lanarios, cæterosque panni opifices acriùs inquirerent;
10 eamque porrò operam daturos nos esse pollicemur, ut & æqui
bonique studium apud nos, & nostra omnia erga vos officia
constare sentiat. Verùm & quiddam est quod etiam a vobis
vicissim non nos duntaxat, sed ipsum jus & fas omne postulat;

LETTERS

Written in the Name of the Parliament.

[1. *From the Phillips Translation, 1694, p. 1. See Masson, "Life of Milton," 1877, No. 1, volume IV, p. 159.*]

*The Senate and People of England, to the most Noble
Senate of the City of Hamborough.*

FOR how long a series of past Years, and for what important Reasons the Friendship enter'd into by our Ancestors with your most Noble City has continu'd to this day, we both willingly acknowledge, together with your
5 selves; nor is it a thing displeasing to us, frequently also to call to our remembrance. But as to what we understand, by your Letters dated the 25th. of *June*, that some of our People deal not with that Fidelity and Probity, as they were wont to do in their Trading and Commerce among ye; we presently referr'd
10 it to the consideration of certain Persons well skill'd in those matters, to the end they might make a more strict enquiry into the Frauds of the Clothiers and other Artificers of the Woollen Manufacture. And we farther promise, to take such effectual care, as to make you sensible of our unalterable intentions, to
15 preserve sincerity and justice among our selves, as also never to neglect any good Offices of our kindness that may redound to the welfare of your Commonwealth. On the other hand, there is something likewise which we not only require, but which

ut nostræ gentis mercatoribus, vestris hospitibus & sua privilegia conservare, & eorum vitam, atque fortunas, prout eâ civitate dignum est, vestris opibus defendere velitis. Quod, ut prioribus literis enixè petivimus, ita nunc etiam ut vehementiùs
5 efflagitemus, faciunt quotidianæ mercatorum querelæ, quas ad nos deferunt; suam nimirùm salutem atque rem omnem rursum apud vos in dubio esse. Quamvis enim literarum nostrarum quas pridem ad vos dedimus fructum aliquem ad tempus percepisse se fateantur, & ab injuriis nefariorum hominum
10 aliquantùm respirasse, nunc tamen post adventum *Cochrani* illius in urbem vestram (de quo etiam priùs questi sumus) qui mandatam jam sibi à *Carolo* defuncti nuper Regis filio Legationem nescio quam Prædicat, se omnibus contumeliis, minis, armis etiam Sicariorum petitos solitâ vestrâ defensione
15 atque tutelâ caruisse. Adeò ut cum unus atque alter è mercatoribus cum ipso etiam Societatis Præfecto, in navem quandam prædatoriam per insidias abducti essent, cæterique vestram fidem implorarent, à vobis tamen nullum auxilium impetrare potuerint, donec ipsi suo Marte mercatores, non
20 sine magno suorum discrimine captos in eo flumine, cujus vestra urbs domina est, ex latronum manibus eripere cogerentur. Quos cum illi bonis auspiciis domum reduxissent, & ab

Equity it self, and all the Laws of God and Man, demand of your selves, That you will not only conserve inviolable to the Merchants of our Nation their Privileges, but by your Authority and Power defend and protect their Lives and Estates, as it
5 becomes your City to do. Which as we most earnestly desir'd in our former Letters, so upon the repeated Complaints of our Merchants that are daily made before us, we now more earnestly sollicite and request it: they complaining, That their safety, and all that they have in the world, is again in great
10 jeopardy among ye. For although they acknowledge themselves to have reap'd some Benefit for a short time of our former Letters sent you, and to have had some respite from the Injuries of a sort of Profligate People; yet since the coming of the same *Coc[hra]m* to your City (of whom we complain'd
15 before) who pretends to be honour'd with a sort of Embassy from [*Charles*] the Son of the lately deceas'd King, they have been assaulted with all manner of ill Language, Threats and naked Swords of Ruffians and Homicides, and have wanted your accustom'd Protection and Defence; insomuch, that when
20 Two or Three of the Merchants, together with the President of the Society, were hurry'd away by surprize Aboard a certain Privateer, and that the rest implor'd your Aid, yet they could not obtain any Assistance from you, till the Merchants themselves were forc'd to embody their own strength, and res-
25 cue from the hands of Pyrates the Persons Seiz'd on in that River, of which your City is the Mistress, not without extream hazard of their Lives. Nay, when they had fortunately brought 'em home again, and as it were by Force of Arms recover'd

indignâ servitute veluti manu asseruissent, captos etiam piratas ipsos in custodiam dededissent, *Cochranum* illum perfugam & perduellem eò audaciæ processisse accipimus, ut & prædatores dimitti liberos, & mercatores tradi sibi vinctos
5 postulet. Vos autem etiam atque etiam hortamur & obtestamur, si pactiones, & fœdera, & pervetustum utriusque gentis commercium, id quod petitis, inviolatè servari studetis, ut nostri certum aliquod atque firmum sibi præsidium in vestrâ fide, prudentiâ, autoritate collocare demum possint; Vos
10 autem uti eos his de rebus benignè audiat; tam de *Cochrano*, cæterisque scâleris, illius sociis, quàm de iis qui nuper in Concionatorem, impunè adhuc, impetum fecerunt supplicium sumere velitis, aut è finibus exire jubeatis. Neque pulsos atque exules *Tarquinius* amicitia atque opibus *Populi Anglicani*
15 anteferendos existimetis. Si enim per vos non steterit quominus Reipub. nostræ hostes quidvis licere sibi contra nos in urbe vestrâ confidant, quàm non tuta aut honesta amplius nostrorum ibi commoratio sit, vos cum animis vestris cogitate. Hæc vestræ prudentiæ & æquitati; Vos ipsos Divino Numini
20 commendatos volumus. Valete.

Westmonasterio. Dat. August. 10. 1649.

'em from an Ignominious Captivity, and carry'd the Pyrates themselves into Custody; we are inform'd that *Coc[hra]m* was so audacious, as to demand the Release of the Pyrates, and that the Merchants might be deliver'd Prisoners into his hands. We
5 therefore again, and again, beseech and adjure ye, if it be your intention that Contracts and Leagues, and the very ancient Commerce between both Nations should be preserv'd, the thing which you desire, That our People may be able to assure themselves of some certain and firm support and reliance upon
10 your Word, your Prudence and Authority; that you would lend 'em a favourable Audience concerning these matters; and that you would inflict deserved Punishment as well upon *Coc[hra]m*, and the rest of his Accomplices in that wicked act, as upon those who lately assaulted the Preacher, hitherto un-
15 punish'd, or command 'em to depart your Territories; nor that you would believe that expell'd and exil'd *Tarquins* are to be preferr'd before the Friendship, and the Wealth, and Power of our Republick. For if you do not carefully provide to the contrary, but that the Enemies of our Republick shall presume to
20 think lawful the committing of any Violences against us in your City, how unsafe, how ignominious the Residence of our People there will be, do you consider with your selves. These things we recommend to your Prudence and Equity, your selves to the Protection of Heaven.

25 *Westminster, Aug. 10. 1649.*

[2.p.3.(S.2.C.36.)]

Senatui Hamburgensi.

PERSPECTA nobis æquanimitas vestra dubiis in rebus nostris, facit nunc ut sanè prosperis, ac benè gestis, de vestrâ voluntate, & amico in nos animo nequaquam dubitemus. Nos quidem, confecto jam pœnè bello, & profi-
5 gatis ubique patriæ hostibus, nihil æquius, aut ad pacem, Remque publicam stabiliendam firmitus esse duximus, quam ut illi qui vel libertatem, ductore semper Deo, per nos adepti sunt, vel vitam atque fortunas post belli civilis facinora, nostro dono atque gratiâ receperunt, nobis vicissim suis Magistrati-
10 bus fidem & officium, solenni, si opus esset, more testarentur, atque præstarent. Præsertim cum tot homines inquieti & inimici, semel atque iterum in fidem accepti, nullum neque domi neque foris perfidiosè agendi, novasque turbas excitandi finem faciant. Itaque formulam quandam spon-
15 sionis perscribendam curavimus, quâ omnes qui aut munus aliquod in Repub. sustinerent, aut legum præsidio muniti incolumitate, otio, cæterisque vitæ commodis fruerentur, conceptis verbis se obstringerent. Hanc etiam per omnes Colonias & quacunque gentium nostri cives negotiandi causâ agerent,
20 mittendam censuimus; ut eorum quibus præficimur, fidem, prout decet atque necesse est, exploratam & cognitam habeamus. Quo magis mirari subit quod ex urbe vestrâ mercatores

[2.p.6:M.2.(iv, 160.)]

To the Senate of Hamborough.

YOUR conspicuous Favour in the doubtful condition of our Affairs, is now the reason, that after Victory and prosperous Success, we can no longer question your good will and friendly inclination towards us. As for our
5 parts, the War being almost now determin'd, and our Enemies every where vanquish'd, we have deem'd nothing more just, or more conducing to the firm Establishment of the Republick, then that they who by our means (the Almighty being always our Captain and Conductor) have either recover'd their
10 Liberty, or obtain'd their Lives and Fortunes, after the pernicious Ravages of a Civil War, of our free Gift and Grace, should testifie and pay in exchange to their Magistrates Allegiance and Duty in a solemn manner, if need requir'd. More especially, when so many Turbulent and Exasperated Persons,
15 more then once receiv'd into Protection, will make no end, either at home or abroad, of acting Perfidiously, and raising new Disturbances. To that purpose we took care to enjoin a certain form of an Oath, by which all who held any Office in the Commonwealth, or being fortify'd with the Protection of
20 the Law, enjoy'd both Safety, Ease, and all other Conveniences of Life, should bind themselves to Obedience in words prescrib'd. This we also thought proper to be sent to all Colonies abroad, or where-ever else our People resided for the convenience of Trade; to the end that the Fidelity of those over whom
25 we are set, might be prov'd and known to us, as it is but reasonable and necessary. Which makes us wonder so much the more

nostri scribunt, sibi mandata nostra per unum atque alterum
vestri ordinis exequi non licere. Sanè quod *potentissimæ Fæ-*
deratorum in Belgio Provinciæ, suarum rerum & rationum
consultissimæ, nihil ad se pertinere existimaverunt, si pere-
5 grini scilicet *Angli* debitam suis domi magistratibus in hæc
vel illa verba fidem astringant, id quo pacto vestræ Civitati
suspectum aut molestum esse possit, fatemur planè nos ne-
scire. Verum hoc à privato quorundam sive studio sive formi-
dine profectum, quos errabundi quidam & pulsi patriâ *Scoti*,
10 minis dicuntur impulisse, ut mercatores nostros a fide suâ
nobis obligandâ deterrent, Civitati non imputamus. Interea
tamen summo vos opere hortamur atque etiam rogamus (non
enim mercatura jam, sed Respub. ipsa agitur) ut ne quenquam
apud vos patiamini, cujus hoc nihil potest interesse, authori-
15 tati quam nos in nostros populares, non Exterorum arbi-
trio aut iudicio, sed jure Patrio obtinemus, suam quamcun-
que auctoritatem interponere. Quis enim non ægrè ferat, si
nos vestris hîc *Hamburgensibus* suâ erga vos fide interdice-
remus. Valete.

20 *Dat. Jan. 4. 1649.*

at what our Merchants write from your City, that they are not permitted to execute our Commands by some or other of your *Order* and Degree. Certainly what the most Potent United Provinces of the Low Countries, most jealous of their Power
5 and their Interests, never thought any way belonging to their inspection, namely whether the *English* Foreigners swore Fidelity and Allegiance to their Magistrates at home, either in these or those Words, how that should come to be so suspected and troublesome to your City, we must plainly acknowledge
10 that we do not understand. But this proceeding from the private inclinations or fears of some, whom certain Vagabond *Scots*, expell'd their Countrey, are said to have enforc'd by Menaces, on purpose to deter our Merchants from Swearing Fidelity to us, we impute not to your City. Most earnestly
15 therefore we intreat and conjure ye (for it is not now the interest of Trade, but the honour of the Republick it self that lies at stake) not to suffer any one among ye, who can have no reason to concern himself in this Affair, to interpose his Authority, whatever it be, with that Supremacy which we chal-
20 lenge over our own Subjects, not by the judgment and opinion of Foreigners, but by the Laws of our Country; for who would not take it amiss, if we should forbid your *Hamburghers*, residing here, to Swear Fidelity to you that are their Magistrates at Home? Farewel.

25 *Jan. 4. 1649.*

[3.p.5.(S.3.C.37.)]

Serenissimo ac potentissimo Principi

PHILIPPO QUARTO

Hispaniarum Regi.

Parlamentum Reipub. Angliæ,

SALUTEM.

ANTONIUM ASCAMUM Virum probum, eruditum,
 & luculentâ familiâ ortum, de rebus in commune,
 tam *Hispanorum*, quam *Anglorum* genti, ut spes
 est, valde utilibus, ad Majestatem Vestram legamus. Quamo-
 5 brem ut ei honestum iter, atque tutum in Urbem Regiam, sicut
 moris est, necnon & reditum concedere, & præstare velis,
 parem referre gratiam parati, officiosè petimus. Sin id minùs
 placuerit, ut quæ vestra hac in parte sit voluntas, ei quam pri-
 mùm significetur, utque tutò quo volet abeundi potestas fiat.
 10 *Dat. Feb. 4. 1649.*

[4.p.6.(S.4.C.45.)]

Serenissimo ac Potentissimo Principi

PHILIPPO QUARTO

Hispaniarum Regi.

Parlamentum Reipub. Angliæ,

SALUTEM.

QUIS rerum nostrarum status sit, quamque atroci-
 bus injuriis subacti, sumptis tandem armis, ca-
 pessendæ libertatis consilium ceperimus, consti-

[3.p.10:M.3.(iv, 160.)]

*To the Most Serene and Potent Prince Philip the Fourth,
King of Spain. The Parliament of the Common-
wealth of England, Greeting.*

WE send to your Majesty *Anthony Ascham*, a per-
son of Integrity, Learned, and Descended of an
Ancient Family, to Treat of matters very ad-
vantageous, as we hope, as well to the *Spanish*, as the *English*
5 Nation. Wherefore in freindly manner, we desire that you
would be pleas'd to Grant, and Order him a Safe and Honour-
able Passage to your Royal City, and the same in his return
from thence, readily prepar'd to repay the kindness when oc-
casion offers. Or if your Majesty be otherwise inclin'd, that it
10 may be signify'd to him with the soonest, what your Pleasure
is in this particular, and that he may be at Liberty to depart
without Molestation.

Feb. 4. 1649.

[4.p.11:M.4.(iv, 161.)]

*To the Most Serene and Potent Prince, Philip the
Fourth, King of Spain. The Parliament of the Com-
monwealth of England, Greeting.*

15 WHAT is the condition of our Affairs, and by
what heinous Injuries provok'd and broken, at
length we began to think of recovering our Lib-
erty by force of Arms; what Constituted form of Government
we now make use of, can neither be conceal'd from your Maj-

tutâ quâ nunc utimur Reipublicæ formâ, neque *Majestatem Vestram* potest latere, neque alium quemvis, qui evulgata super hac re scripta nostra æquo animo perlegerit. Nobis profecto fidem nostram, æquitatem, patientiam, testatam cunctis
5 & probatam reddere, auctoritatem etiam, honorem, & Decus nostrum adversus infames exulum & perfugarum linguas tueri, apud idoneos rerum æstimatores difficile non debet esse. Nunc quod exterarum nationum magis interest, deletis, aut depressis Patriæ hostibus, Deo nempe mirificè adjuti, ad pacem & amicitiam omni imperio potiore cum vicinis gentibus
10 habendam, paratos nos esse palam atque ex animo profiteamur. Has ob causas spectatæ solertiæ & probitatis Virum *Antonium Aschamum* in *Hispaniam* ad *Majestatem Vestram* misimus; qui de amicitia deque solito inter utramque gentem commercio cum *Majestate Vestra* agat; vel etiam ad novas pactiones, si ita visum fuerit, de integro sancendas viam muniat. Huic igitur *Vestræ Majestatis* adeundi copiam ut faciatis, ejusque incolumitati, necnon etiam honori, quoad isto apud vos munere perfuncturus est, velitis prospicere rogamus: ut & ea quæ
20 a nobis mandata habet, utrique genti, ut speramus, profutura, liberè exponat; & mentis *Vestræ* qui sensus his de rebus sit, nos quam primùm certiores faciat.

Westmonasterio dat. Feb. 4. 1649.

esty, nor any other Person who has but cast an impartial Eye upon our Writings Publish'd upon these Occasions. Neither ought we to think it a difficult thing, among fit and proper judges of things, to render our Fidelity, our Equity, and Patience, manifest to all men, and justly meriting their Approbation, as also to defend our Authority, Honour, and Grandeur, against the infamous Tongues of Exiles and Fugitives. Now then, as to what is more the concern of Foreign Nations, after having subdu'd and vanquish'd the Enemies of our Countrey through the Miraculous Assistance of Heaven, we openly and cordially profess our selves readily prepar'd to have Peace and Friendship, more desirable then all enlargement of Empire, with our Neighbour Nations. For these reasons we have sent into *Spain* to your Majesty, *Antony Ascham*, of approv'd Dexterity and Probity, to treat with your Majesty, concerning Friendship and the accusom'd Commerce between both Nations; or else, if it be your Pleasure, to open a way for the Rati-fying of new Articles and Alliances. Our request therefore is, that you will grant him free Liberty of Access to your Majesty, and give such Order, that care may be taken of his Safety and his Honour, while he resides a Publick Minister with your Majesty; to the end he may freely propose what he has in charge from us, for the Benefit, as we hope of both Nations; and certifie to us with the soonest, what are your Majesty's sentiments concerning these matters.

Westminster, Feb. 4. 1649.

[5.p.7.(S.5.C.46.)]

Serenissimo Principi

JOANNI QUARTO

Lusitaniæ Regi.

Parlamentum Reipub. Angliæ,

SALUTEM.

MULTA nos & infidæ pacis, & intestini belli mala
ultima perpressos, edè demùm loci redactos fuisse,
ut si salvam Rempubl. vellemus, ejus admini-
strandi ratio magna ex parte immutanda esset, ex iis quæ à
5 nobis hac de re scripta publicè & declarata sunt, *Majestati*
Vestræ jam pridem notum esse arbitramur. Quibus, ut par
est, si fides potiùs haberetur, quàm improbissimis perditorum
hominum calumniis, sanè qui foris de rebus nostris pessimè
jam sentiunt, iis fortasse multò æquioribus uteremur. Nam
10 quod nos jure nostro, proque gentilitiâ *Anglorum* libertate,
rectè & majorum more fortiter fecisse contendimus, de eo
pravas & obstinatas nequissimorum hominum opiniones ex
animis evellere, humanæ opis aut ingenii certè non est. Nunc
autem quod nobis cum nationibus externis commune, & in
15 rem utrinque magis existit, amicitiam & commercium quod
nostris hominibus, cum vicinâ quacumque gente consuevit

[5.p.13:M.5.(iv,161.)]

To the Most Serene Prince, John the Fourth, King of Portugal. The Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, Greeting.

AFTER we had suffer'd many, and those the utmost Mischiefs of a Faithless Peace, and intestine War, Our being reduc'd to those Exigences, that if we had any regard to the safety of the Republick, there was a necessity of
5 altering for the chieftest part the form of Government, is a thing which we make no question is well known to your Majesty, by what we have both publickly Written and declar'd in justification of our Proceedings. To which, as it is but reason, if credit might be rather given, then to the most malicious
10 Calumnies of Loose and Wicked men; perhaps we should find those persons more amicably inclin'd, who now abroad have the worst sentiments of our actions. For as to what we justifie our selves to have justly and strenuously perform'd after the Example of our Ancestors, in pursuance of our Rights, and for
15 recovery of the native Liberty of *English-men*, certainly it is not the work of Human force or wit to eradicate the perverse and obstinate Opinions of People wickedly inclin'd concerning what we have done. But after all, in reference to what is common to us with all Foreign Nations, and more for the gen-
20 eral interest on both sides, we are willing to let the world know, that there is nothing which we more ardently desire, then that the Friendship and Commerce which our People have been accustom'd to maintain with all our Neighbours,

esse, non imminutum, sed auctum atque ratum magnoperè cupimus. Cumque vestro in regno populares nostri permagna & per utrique genti quæstuosa habeant negotia, iis ne impedimentum aliquod aut incommodum afferatur, quantum in
5 nobis est, curabimus. Id verò prædicimus frustrà fore, dum piratis & defectoribus nostris perfugium sibi vestris in portubus reperire, & onerariis *Anglorum* navibus, vi captis atque direptis, bona civium nostrorum sub hasta vendere Olissipone, ut nuntiatur, permissum est. Huic malo quo maturiùs occur-
10 ratur, & de eâ, quam petimus, amicitia clariùs ut constet, Nobilissimum Virum *Carolus Vane*, Oratoris munere præditum, cum mandatis atque diplomate, commissi sibi muneris teste, ad *Majestatem Vestram* legavimus: Eum itaque benignè audire, fidem ei adhibere, ejus denique incolumitati atque
15 honori, per omnes regni vestri fines, ut velis consulere obtestamur. Hæc omnia & nobis pergrata, & *Majestati Vestræ*, si fortè usus venerit, nostra omnium officia mutua fore pollicemur.

Westmonasterio dat. Feb. 4. 1649.

should be enlarg'd and settled in the most ample and solemn manner. And whereas our People have always driven a very great Trade, and gainful to both Nations, in your Kingdom; we shall take care, as much as in us lies, that they may not meet
5 with any Impediment to interrupt their dealings. However, we foresee that all our Industry will be in vain, if, as it is reported, the Pyrates and Revolters of our Nation shall be suffer'd to have Refuge in your Ports, and after they have taken and plunder'd the Laden Vessels of the *English*, shall be permitted to sell their Goods by Publick Outcries at *Lisbon*. To
10 the end therefore that a more speedy remedy may be apply'd to this growing Mischief, and that we may be more clearly satisfy'd concerning the Peace which we desire, we have sent to *Your Majesty* the most Noble *Charles Vane*, under the Character of our Agent, with Instructions and a Commission, a
15 plenary Testimonial of the Trust we have repos'd, and the employment we have conferr'd upon him. Him therefore we most earnestly desire your Majesty graciously to hear, to give him Credit, and to take such Order, that he may be safe in his
20 Person and his Honour within the bounds of your Dominions. These things, as they will be most acceptable to us, so we promise, whenever occasion offers, that the same offices of kindness to your Majesty shall be mutually observ'd on all our parts.

Westminster, Feb. 4. 1649.

[6.p.9.(S.6.C.47.)]

Serenissimo Principi

JOANNI QUARTO

Lusitaniæ Regi.

Parlamentum Reipub. Angliæ,

SALUTEM.

QUOTIDIANI ferè, & perquàm graves afferuntur ad nos nuntii, Classarios quosdam nostros, & gubernatores, qui abductis per scelus atque prodicionem, quibus præerant, navibus, superiore anno a nobis
5 defecerant, elapsos demùm ex eo portu Hiberniæ, in quo æstate fermè totâ obsessi, vix pœnam suis flagitiis dignam effugerant, ad *Lusitaniæ* nunc oram, *Tagique* fluminis ostium se recepisse: Ibi captis atque direptis quæ ad mercaturam ultrò citròque commeant, *Anglorum* navigiis, piraticam strenuè
10 facere; & vicina quæque maria, fretumque omne Gaditanum latrociniis infestum atque infame reddidisse. Cui malo nisi primo quoque tempore obviàm eatur, actum esse de commercio, quod nostris hominibus cum *Lusitanis* peramplum & per utrique genti quæstuosum est, quis non videt? Quamobrem
15 à *Vestra Majestate* etiam atque etiam petimus, ut piratas nostros & defectores, *Portugalliæ* finibus exire jubeas; & siqui a *Carolo Stuardo* pseudolegati adsunt, eorum uti rationem ne habere digneris; nosque potius agnoscas, ad quos *An-*

[6.p.16:M.6.(iv,232.)]

To the Most Serene Prince, John the Fourth, King of Portugal. The Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, Greeting.

ALMOST daily and most grievous complaints are brought before us, that certain of our Seamen and Officers, who revolted from us the last year, and Treacherously and Wickedly carry'd away the Ships with the Command of which they were entrusted, and who having made
5 their escape from the Port of *Ireland*, where being blockt up for almost a whole Summer together, they very narrowly avoided the punishment due to their Crimes, have now betaken themselves to the Coast of *Portugal*, and the mouth of
10 the River *Tagus*; that there they practice furious Pyracý, Taking and Plundering all the *English* Vessels they meet with Sailing to and fro upon the account of Trade, and that all the adjoining Seas are become almost impassible by reason of their notorious and infamous Robberies. To which increasing Mis-
15 chief, unless a speedy Remedy be apply'd, who does not see but that there will be a final end of that vast Trade so gainful to both Nations, which our People were wont to drive with the *Portugueses*? Wherefore we again and again request *Your Majesty*, that you will command those Pyrates and Revolters
20 to depart the Territories of *Portugal*: And that if any pretended Embassadors present themselves from [*Charles Stuart*,] that you will not vouchsafe to give them Audience; but that you will rather acknowledge us, upon whom the Supream

glicarum jam summa rerum, Deo planè aspirante, rediit; utque nostræ amicorum Classi, non minus vestris quam *Anglorum* commodis inservienti, *Lusitaniæ* portus, atque flumina præcludi ne sinas.

* * *

[7.p.10.(S.114.C.38.)]

PHILIPPO QUARTO

Hispaniarum Regi.

QUAM gravitèr quàmque acerbè tulerit *Majestas Vestra*, nefariam illam *Antonii Aschami* oratoris nostri cædem, & quid in puniendis ejus interfectoribus hactenus effectum sit cum ex literis vestris, tum ex *Domino Alphonso de Cardenas* legato vestro percepimus.

10 Veruntamen illius facinoris atrocitatem quoties nobiscum reputamus quæ & ipsam vel habendi vel conservandi commercii rationem funditùs tollit si Legatorum jus apud omnes nationes sanctissimum impunè tanto scelere violabitur, non possumus

15 quin *Majestatem* vestram summâ instantiâ iterùm efflagitemus ut supplicium de illis parricidis primo quoque tempore debitum sumatur, utque justitiam ullâ morâ aut obtentu religionis frustrari diutiùs ne sinat. Et quanquam potentissimi regis amicitiam plurimi certè facimus, tamen ut tam infandi parricidii autores dignas suo scelere pœnas persolvant om-

20 nem dare operam debemus. Humanitatem quidem illam quam jussu vestro in *Hispaniæ* portubus nostri homines per-

Power of *England*, by the Conspicuous Favour and Assistance of the Almighty, is devolv'd; and that the Ports and Rivers of *Portugal*, may not be barr'd and defended against your Friends and Confederates Fleet, no less serviceable to your Emolument, then the Trade of the *English*. [24. Feb. 1649.]

[7.p.19:M.13.(iv,234.)]

To Philip the Fourth, King of Spain.

HOW heinously, and with what Detestation your Majesty resented the Villanous Murder of our Agent, *Anthony Ascham*, and what has hitherto been done in the Prosecution and Punishment of his Assassimates, we have
10 been given to understand, as well by your Majesty's own Letters, as from your Ambassador *Don Alphonso de Cardenas*. Nevertheless, so often as we consider the horridness of that bloody Fact, which utterly subverts the very Foundations of Correspondence and Commerce and of the Privilege of Em-
15 bassadors, most sacred among all Nations, so villanously violated without severity of punishment, we cannot but with utmost importunity repeat our most urgent Suit to your Majesty, That those Parricides may with all the Speed imaginable be brought to Justice, and that you would not suffer their merited
20 Pains to be suspended any longer by any delay or pretence of Religion. For tho most certainly we highly value the Friendship of a Potent Prince; yet it behoves us to use our utmost endeavours, that the Authors of such an enormous Parricide should receive the deserved Reward of their Impiety. Indeed,
25 we cannot but with a grateful mind acknowledge that Civility, of which by your Command, our People were not unsensible,

sensêre, præclaram etiam vestræ Majestatis in nos voluntatem quam nuper amplissimis verbis vestro nomine Legatus nobis exposuit grato animo agnoscimus, neque non voluptati nobis erit eadem pariter officia, si quis usus venerit *Vestræ Majestati*
 5 & *Hispanorum* genti reddere. At nisi justitiæ sine mora satisfiat quod jamdiu petimus, quo niti fundamento amicitia sincera ac diuturna possit non videmus, cujus tamen conservandæ a nobis quidem nulla honesta occasio facilè omittetur, cui etiam fini præsentiam Legati apud nos vestri conducere
 10 existimamus.

[8.p.II.(S.I2I.C.I06.)]

Legato Hispanico.

Excellentissime Domine,

CONCILIUM Status, quam primùm per gravissima Reipub. negotia licuit, in *Parlamentum* attulit quatuor illa scripta quæ visum est *Excellentiæ Vestræ* unde vigesimo proximi Decembris cum Concilio communicare, *Concilium* à *Parlamento* in Mandatis habet, quod ad
 15 primum scriptorum illorum caput, de nuperi scilicet *Residentis* sui *Dom. Aschami* nefariis interfecto-ribus, Responsum hoc reddere:

Parlamentum tamdiu, totiès, tamque meritò, debitum eorum supplicium postulâsse ut ampliùs dicere opus non sit in
 20 re tanta ubi (ut *Excellentia Vestra* pulchrè meminit) *Regiæ Majestatis* ipsa agitur Authoritas: Et sine qua re omnis ratio Societatis humanæ & conservandæ inter gentes amicitia tolli

as also your surpassing Affection for us, which lately your Ambassador at large unfolded to us: Nor will it be displeasing to us to return the same good Offices to your Majesty, and the *Spanish* Nation, whenever opportunity offers. Nevertheless, if
5 Justice be not satisfy'd without delay, which we still most earnestly request, we see not upon what foundations a sincere and lasting Friendship can subsist. For the preservation of which, however, we shall omit no just and laudable occasion; to which purpose we are likewise apt to believe that the presence of your
10 Ambassador does not a little conduce. [*Circa* July. 1. 1650.]

[8.p.21:M.16.(iv,235.)]

To the Spanish Ambassador.

Most Excellent Lord,

THE Council of State, so soon as their weighty Affairs would permit 'em, having carried into Parliament the four Writings, which it pleas'd your *Excellency* to impart to the Council upon the 19th of *December* last, have re-
15 ceiv'd in Command from the Parliament to return this Answer to the first Head of those Writings, touching the villanous Assassinations of their late Agent, *Anthony Ascham*.

The Parliament have so long time, so often, and so justly demanded their being brought to deserved Punishment, that
20 there needs nothing further to be said on a thing of so great importance, wherein (as Your Excellency well observ'd) his Royal Majesty's Authority it self is so deeply concern'd, that unless Justice be done upon such notorious Offenders, all the foundations of Humane Society, all the ways of preserving

necesse erit. Neque sane ullo ab Religione petito argumento
intelligere possumus, innocentium sanguinem scelestissimâ
cæde effusum non esse vindicandum, Etiamnum itaque instat
Parlamentum & ab *Regia Majestate* expectat ut, juxta priora
5 sua postulata, satisfactio sibi re ipsâ atque effectu detur.

[9.p.12.(S.7.C.53.)]

Serenissimo Principi

LEOPOLDO AUSTRIÆ

*Archiduci Provinciarum in Belgio sub Philippo
Rege Præsidi.*

UT primùm ad nos non sine gravissimâ querelâ per-
latum est, *Janam Puccheringam* illustri & opu-
lentâ Familiâ puellam hæredem, cum adhuc prop-
ter ætatem sub Tutoribus esset, haud procul eâ domo, in quâ
10 tum fortè *Grenovici* agebat, de manibus & complexu famula-
rum raptam fuisse, & parato ad id navigio in *Flandriam* su-
bitò deportatam, *Walcii* cujusdam insidiis, qui per fas &
nefas omnia molitus est, ut pupillam locupletem, vel ostenso
mortis metu, ad nubendum sibi adigeret, huic tam atroci
15 tamque inaudito sceleri primo quoque tempore occurrendum
esse rati, dedimus quibusdam negotium, ut cum præfectis
Neoporti & Ostendæ (nam in ea fortè loca infelix illa dice-
batur appulsa) agerent de ingenuâ raptoris manibus eripi-

Friendship among Nations, of necessity must be overturn'd and abolish'd. Nor can we apprehend by any argument drawn from Religion, that the Blood of the Innocent, shed by a propensity malicious Murder, is not to be aveng'd. The Parliament
5 therefore once more most urgently presses, and expects from his Royal Majesty, according to their first demands, That satisfaction be given 'em effectually, and sincerely in this matter.
[January. 1650/1.]

[9.p.23:M.7.(iv,232.)]

To the Most Serene Prince Leopold, Archduke of Austria, Governor of the Spanish Low Countries, under King Philip.

10 **S**O soon as word was brought us, not without a most grievous complaint, that *Jane Puckering*, an Heiress of an Illustrious and Opulent Family, while yet by reason of her Age, she was under Guardians, not far from the House wherein she then liv'd at *Greenwich*, was violently forc'd from the Hands and Embraces of her Attendants; and of a sudden
15 in a Vessel to that purpose ready prepar'd, carri'd off into *Flanders*, by the treachery of one *Walsh*, who has endeavour'd all the ways imaginable, in contempt of Law both Human and Divine, to constrain a Wealthy Virgin to marriage, even by terrifying her with Menaces of present Death. We deeming it
20 proper to apply some speedy remedy to so enormous and unheard-of a piece of Villany, gave order to some Persons to treat with the Governours of *Newport* and *Ostend* (for the Unfortunate Captive was said to be landed in one of those two places) about rescuing the *Free-born* Lady out of the Hands of

endâ. Qui utrique pro suâ singulari humanitate & honesti studio, captivæ, perque latrocinium domo abductæ opem libenter tulerunt; illa verò ut prædatorum vim quoquo modo effugeret, in Cœnobium votarum virginum veluti sequestrò
5 deposita est. Quam ut ille *Walcius* inde abduceret, actionem in foro ecclesiastico *Iprensis Episcopi* de contracto secum matrimonio instituit. Veruntamen, cum & raptor & rapta nostrates omninò sint, ipsum etiam facinus in nostra ditione perpetratum, quod juratis testibus abundè liquet, hæreditas denique
10 que tam lauta, quam illum imprimis inhiâsse constat, in nostrâ potestate sit, hujus propterea causæ cognitionem totam, atque judicium ad nos duntaxat pertinere arbitramur. Veniat huc igitur qui se sponsum nominat, suam hîc litem instruat, quamque jure suam contendit esse uxorem, tradi sibi postulet. Hoc
15 interim à Vestra Celsitudine vehementèr petimus, quod & per nostrum internuntium Bruxellis commorantem jam aliquoties petivimus, ut afflictam & indignis modis habitam puellam, honestis parentibus ortam, suâ ex Patriâ prædatorium in modum abductam, quoàd potes, liberam & incolumem
20 redire domum sinas. Hoc abs te non nos tantùm, siquam Vestræ Celsitudini parem a nobis gratiam, parque beneficium reddi posse acciderit, sed ipsa etiam humanitas, ipse pudor qui ad tuendum sexus illius honorem & pudicitiam viris bonis

the Ravisher. Who, both out of their singular Humanity and Love of Virtue, lent their assisting aid to the young Virgin in servitude, and by down-right Robbery rifl'd from her Habitation: So that to avoid the violence of her Imperious Masters, she was as it were deposited in a Nunnery, and committed to the charge of the Governess of the Society. Wherefore the same *Walsh* to get her again into his Clutches, has commenc'd a Suit against her in the Ecclesiastical Court of the Bishop of *Ypre*, pretending a Matrimonial Contract between him and her. Now in regard that both the *Ravisher* and the *Ravish'd* person are Natives of our Countrey, as by the Witnesses upon their Oaths abundantly appears; as also for that the splendid Inheritance after which most certainly the Criminal chiefly gapes, lies within our Territories; so that we conceive that the whole cognizance and determination of this Cause belongs solely to our selves. Therefore let him repair hither, he who calls himself the Husband, here let him commence his Suit, and demand the delivery of the Person whom he claims for his Wife. In the mean time, this it is that we most earnestly request from your Highness, which is no more then what we have already requested by our Agent residing at *Brussels*, that you will permit an afflicted and many ways misus'd Virgin, Born of Honest Parents, but Pyrated out of her Native Countrey, to Return, as far as lies in your power, with Freedom and Safety home agen. This not only we, upon all opportunities offer'd, as readily prepar'd to return the same Favour and Kindness to your Highness, but also Humanity it self, and that same hatred of Infamy, which ought to accompany all persons

atque fortibus inesse debet, junctis unâ precibus efflagitare videntur. Vale.

Westmonasterio Martii 28. 1650.

[10.p.14.(S.9.C.55.)]

Serenissimo Principi

JOANNI QUARTO

Lusitaniæ Regi.

5 **Q**UOD Oratorem nostrum & honorificè acceperit
Majestas Vestra, & benignè statim audierit, nul-
 lam interponendam esse moram statuimus, quin
 alteris quam primùm literis nostris intelligeres, gratissimum
 id nobis accidisse; nosque nihil sanctius decrevisse, quàm
 pacem, amicitiam, commercium, quod nobis cum Nationi-
 10 bus plerisque exteris, & inter eas cum *Lusitanis* jam diù est,
 nullo nostro dicto aut facto, non prius lacesiti, violare; nec
 aliâ mente aut consilio classem *Anglicanam*, *Tagi* fluminis
 ad ostium misisse, quàm hostes jam totiès fugatos perse-
 quendi, resque nostras repetendi, quas per vim & proditionem
 15 suis dominis ablatas, colluvies ista perfugarum vestras in oras,
 ipsamque etiam *Olissiponem*, tanquam ad certissimas latro-
 cinii sui nundinas, asportavit. Verùm isti homines cujus
 audaciæ, furoris, & insanix sint, ex ipsorum moribus flagitiosis-
 simis omnes jam penè *Lusitanos* abundè perspexisse arbitra-

of Vertue and Courage, in defending the Honour of the Female Sex, seem altogether joyntly to require at your hands.

Westminster, March 28. 1650.

[10.p.26:M.9.(iv,233.)]

To the Most Serene Prince, John the Fourth, King of Portugal.

5 **U**NDERSTANDING that *Your Majesty* had both Honourably receiv'd our Agent, and immediately given him a favourable Audience, we thought it became us to assure your Majesty without delay, by speedy Letters from us, That nothing could happen more acceptable to us, and that there is nothing which we have decreed more
10 sacred, then not to violate by any word or deed of ours, not first provok'd, the Peace, the Friendship and Commerce, now for some time settl'd between us and the greatest number of other Foreign Nations, and amongst the rest with the *Portugheses*. Nor did we send the *English* Fleet to the Mouth of the River
15 *Tagus* with any other intention or design, then in pursuit of Enemies so often put to flight, and for recovery of our Vessels, which being carry'd away from their Owners by Force and Treachery, the same Rabble of Fugitives conducted to your Coasts, and even to *Lisbon* it self, as to the most certain Fairs
20 for the Sale of their Plunder. But we are apt to believe that by this time almost all the *Portugheses* are abundantly convinc'd, from the Flagitious manners of those People, of their Audaciousness, their Fury and their Madness. Which is the reason we are in hopes that we shall more easily obtain from your
25 Majesty; First, That you will, as far as in you lies, be assistant

mur. Quo faciliùs à *Majestate Vestrà* impetraturos nos esse
confidimus, primùm ut *Illustrissimo Viro Odoardo Poppamo*,
quem huic novæ classi præfecimus, quibus potes rebus ad
prædatores hosce debellandos, adjumento esse velis, utque eos
5 cum duce suo, non hospites, sed piratas, non mercatores, sed
commercii pestes, jurisque gentium violatores, intra regni
vestri portus, & munimenta diutiùs consistere ne sinas; sed
quá patent *Lusitaniæ* fines, terrâ marique pelli jubeas: sin hoc
minùs, ut nobis saltem pace vestrà liceat defectores nostros, &
10 prædones propriis duntaxat viribus aggredi, &, si Deus de-
derit, in nostram potestatem redigere. Hoc ut prioribus literis
vehementer petivimus, sic jam idem studio maximo atque
opere ab *Majestate Vestra* contendimus. Hac sive æquitate,
sive beneficio, non justitiæ solùm tuæ famam per omnes gen-
15 tes benè moratas adauxeris, sed & nos imprimis, populumque
Anglicanum Lusitanis jam antea minimè adversum, Tibi tuo-
que populo majorem in modum devinxeris. Vale.

Westmonasterio. Dat. 27. Aprilis. 1650.

to the most Illustrious *Edward Popham*, whom we have made Admiral of our New Fleet, for the subduing those detested Freebooters; and that you will no longer suffer 'em together with their Captain, not Guests, but Pyrates; not Merchants, but
5 the Pests of Commerce, and Violaters of the Law of Nations, to Harbour in the Ports and under the shelter of the Fortresses of your Kingdom; but that where-ever the Confines of *Portugal* extend themselves, you will Command 'em to be Expell'd as well by Land as by Sea. Or if you are unwilling to proceed to
10 that extremity, at least that with your leave it may be lawful for us with our proper Forces to assail our own Revolters and Sea Robbers, and if it be the pleasure of Heaven, to reduce 'em into our Power. This, as we have earnestly desired in our former Letters, so now again with the greatest ardency and importu-
15 nity we request of your Majesty. By this, whether equity, or act of kindness, you will not only enlarge the fame of your Justice over all well Govern'd and Civil Nations, but also in a greater measure bind both us and the People of *England*, who never yet had other then a good opinion of the *Portugheses*, to
20 your self and to your Subjects. Farewel.

Westminster, 27. April. 1650.

[11.p.16.(S.8.C.54.)]

Hamburgensibus.

DE controversiis mercatorum, nonnullis etiam aliis de rebus quæ Reipubl: nostræ dignitatem aliquanto propiùs attingere videntur, scriptum inter nos haud semel, atque responsum est. Cum verò istiusmodi negotia
5 solis literis confici vix posse intelligamus, esse autem à *Carolo Stuarto* immissos in urbem vestram seditiosos quosdam, nullâ re magis quàm scelere atque audaciâ instructos, qui id agunt, ut nostrorum hominum, quorum præsertim fides in patriam perspectior sit, commercium tam vetustum in civitate vestrâ
10 funditùs tollant, idcirco virum nobilem & spectatissimum *Richardum Bradshaw* nostrum apud vos Internuntium esse jussimus: qui secundùm ea quæ à nobis mandata habet, de rebus iis atque negotiis quæ cum utriusque Reipub: utilitatibus juncta sunt, vobiscum uberiùs communicare, & transigere possit. Hunc igitur ut benevolè quam primùm audiatis
15 rogamus; utque ei per omnia fides ea, isque honos habeatur, qui hujusmodi munus rectè obeuntibus ubique gentium haberi solet. Valete.

Westmonasterio. Dat. 2. April. 1650.

[11.p.29:M.8.(iv,233.)]

To the Hamburgers.

MORE then once We have Written concerning the controversies of the Merchants, and some other things which more nearly concern the Dignity of our Republik, yet no Answer has been return'd. But understanding that Affairs of that nature can hardly be determin'd by Letters onely, and that in the mean time certain Seditious Persons have been sent to your City by [*Charles Stuart*] Authoriz'd with no other Commission then that of Malice and Audaciousness, who make it their business utterly to extirpate the
5 ancient Trade of our People in your City, especially of those whose fidelity to their Countrey is most conspicuous; Therefore we have commanded the worthy and most eminent *Richard Bradshaw* to reside as our Agent among ye; to the end he may be able more at large to Treat and Negotiate with your
15 Lordships such Matters and Affairs, as are interwoven with the Benefit and Advantages of both Republicks. Him therefore we request ye, with the soonest to admit to a favourable Audience; and that in all things that Credit may be given to him, that Honour paid him, as is usually in all Countries, and
20 among all Nations paid to those that bear his Character. Farewel.

Westminster, April 2. 1650.

[12.p.17.(S.10.C.134.)]

Hamburgensibus.

*Amplissimi, Magnifici, & spectabiles Viri, Amici
charissimi,*

STUDIA vestra quibus venientem ad vos Residentem nostrum accepistis, tam propensa, tamque egregia extitisse, & libenter intelligimus, & in eadem erga nos voluntate atque animo perseverare velitis magnoperè hortamur. Idque eò vehementiùs, quòd perlatum ad nos est, exules illos nostros, de quibus jam sæpe scripsimus, efferre se solito insolentiùs in urbe vestrà, nec contumelias solùm, sed & minas quasdam atrocissimas in Oratorem nostrum palàm projicere. Hujus itaque salutem atque etiam debitum honorem hisce
10 rursùs literis commendatissimum vobis esse volumus. In illos autem perfugas & sicarios, tam veteres quàm recentes, si maturiùs animadvertetis, & nobis gratissimum, & autoritate vestrà atque prudentià dignum feceritis. Valete.

Westmonasterio. Dat. 31. May. 1650.

[12.p.31:M.II.(iv,234.)]

To the Hamburgers.

*Most Noble, Magnificent, and Illustrious, our dearest
Friends.*

THAT your sedulities in the Reception of our Agent were so cordial and so egregious, we both gladly understand, and earnestly exhort ye, that you would persevere in your good Will and Affection toward us. And this
5 we do with so much the greater vehemence, as being inform'd that the same Exiles of ours, concerning whom we have so frequently Written, now carry themselves more insolently in your City then they were wont to do, and that they not only openly Affront, but give out threatning Language in a most
10 spiteful manner against our Resident. Therefore once more by these our Letters we would have the safety of his Person, and the honour due to his Quality, recommended to your Care. On the other side, if you inflict severe and timely Punishment upon those Fugitives and Ruffians, as well the old ones as the
15 new comers; it will be most acceptable to us, and becoming your Authority and Prudence.

Westminster, May 31. 1650.

[13.p.17.(S.11.C.138.)]

PHILIPPO QUARTO

Hispaniarum Regi.

ANTONIUM ASCAMUM à nobis ad Majestatem Vestram nuper missum Oratorem, eoque nomine à Præfectis vestris perhumaniter & publicè acceptum, post itineris pericula tam longinqui, primo statim adventu in
5 urbem Regiam, omni præsidio nudatum, tam fædo parricidio confossum in diversorio quodam, & cum *Joanne Baptista de Ripa* ejus interprete mactatum esse, magno sanè cum dolore accepimus. De illis autem parricidis jam comprehensis, ut fertur, & in custodiam datis, qui non nos duntaxat per illius
10 latera, sed vestram quoque fidem atque honorem consauciare ac pænè transfigere sunt ausi, deque eorum quibuscunque hortatoribus ac sociis ut supplicium tanto scelere dignum primo quoque tempore sumatur, opere quam maximò à *Majestate Vestra* petimus. Quanquam id nihilo minus factum iri, quod
15 petimus, utpote à Rege sua sponte pio atque justo, etiamsi nemo peteret, non dubitamus. Quod reliquum est, ut corpus exanime amicis suis atque famulis in patriam deportandum tradatur, utque eorum saluti qui supersunt eâ, quâ par est, ratione consultum atque provisum tantisper sit rogamus,
20 donec responso ad hasce literas, si fieri potest, secum ablato, vestræ pietatis atque justitiæ testes ad nos quam primùm redierint.

Westmonasterio. Dat. 28. Junii. 1650.

[13.p.32:M.12.(iv,234.)]

To Philip the Fourth, King of Spain.

TO our infinite sorrow we are given to understand,
That *Antony Ascham*, by us lately sent our Agent to
your Majesty, and under that Character most Civilly
and Publickly receiv'd by your Governours: upon his first
5 coming to your Royal City, naked of all defence and guard,
was most bloodily Murther'd in a certain Inn, together with
John Baptista de Ripa his Interpreter, Butchered at the same
time. Wherefore we most earnestly request your Majesty, That
deserved Punishment may be speedily inflicted upon those
10 Parricides already apprehended, as it is reported, and com-
mitted to Custody, who have not only presum'd to wound our
selves through his sides, but have also dar'd to Stabb, as it were,
to the very heart, your Faith of Word and Royal Honour. So
that we make no question but what we so ardently desire
15 would nevertheless be done effectually by a Prince of his own
accord so Just and Pious, though no body requir'd it. As to
what remains, we make it our farther suit, That the breathless
Carkass may be deliver'd to his Friends and Attendants to be
brought back and Enterr'd in his own Countrey, and that such
20 care may be taken for the security of those that remain alive,
as is but requisite, till having obtain'd an Answer to these Let-
ters, if it may be done, they shall return to us the Witnesses of
your Piety and Justice.

Westminster, June 28. 1650.

[14.p.19.(S.12.C.93.)]

Excellentissimo Domino

ANTONIO JOANNI LUDOVICO

de la Cerda Medinæ Celi Duci, Andalitiæ Præsidi.

*Consilium Status Parlamenti Angliæ autoritate
constitutum,*

SALUTEM.

ACCIPIMUS ab Ornatissimis Viris quos nuper in *Portugalliam* ad persequendos proditores, resque nostras repetendas cum classe misimus, se ab *Amplitudine Vestra*, quoties contigit ut *Gallæciæ* oram legerent, quæ præfectura vestra est, & perhumaniter illis portubus exceptos fuisse, & iis rebus omnibus adjutos, quæ navigantibus usui solent esse. Ea vestra humanitas, cum pergrata nobis omni tempore fuisset, tum est nunc præcipuè, cum aliorum iniquum in nos animum nullo merito nostro aliquibus in locis
 10 experimur. Petimus itaque abs te *Illustrissime Domine* ut in eadem erga nos voluntate ac benevolentia permanere velis: utque nostris hominibus, quoties ad ea littora naves appulerint pro solita humanitate tua favere & adjumento esse pergas: tibi-
 15 que persuadeas nihil nos beneficii loco abs te petere quod non eodem studio vel Tibi vel tuis reddere, siquando similis occasio nobis dabitur, parati erimus.

Westmonasterio. Dat. 7. Novemb. 1650.

Signat. Consilii sigillo:

JO. BRADSHAWE PRESES.

[14.p.34:M.14.(iv,235.)]

To the most Excellent Lord, Anthony John Lewis de la Cerda, Duke of Medina Celi, Governor of Andalusia. The Council of State constituted by Authority of Parliament: Greeting.

WE have receiv'd Advice from those most Accomplish'd Persons, whom we lately sent with our Fleet into *Portugal* in pursuit of Traytors, and for the recovery of our Vessels, that they were most civilly re-
5 ceiv'd by your Excellency, as often as they happen'd to touch upon the Coast of *Gallæcia*, which is under your Government, and assisted with all things necessary to those that perform long Voyages. This Civility of yours, as it was always most acceptable to us, so it is now more especially at this time, while
10 we are sensible of the ill will of others in some places towards us without any just cause giv'n on our side. Therefore we make it our request to your *Illustrious Lordship*, that you will persevere in the same good Will and Affection to us, and that you would continue your Favour and Assistance to our People, ac-
15 cording to your wonted Civility, as often as our Ships put in to your Harbours: and be assur'd that there is nothing which we desire of your Lordship in the way of Kindness, which we shall not be ready to repay both to you and yours, whenever the like occasion shall be offer'd us.

20 *Westminster, Nov. 7. 1650.*

Seal'd with the Seal of the Council, *J. Bradshaw*, President.

[15.p.20.(S.13.C.94.)]

ILLUSTRI & MAGNIFICO

Civitatis Gedanensis Senatui.

*Magnifici atque Amplissimi Domini Amici
Charissimi.*

FREQUENTES ad nos literæ mercatorum nostrorum, qui Borussia per oram negotiantur, allatæ sunt, quibus tributum grave quoddam & insolitum nuper in magno *Polonorum* Concilio imponi sibi queruntur; ut decimam
5 scilicet facultatum suarum omnium partem sublevando *Scoto-
rum* regi, nostro hosti, suppeditarent. Quod cum juri Gentium contrarium planè sit, tractari hunc in modum hospites & mercatores, iniquissimum etiam, ut cujus tyrannide sint domi, divinâ ope, liberati, iidem in aliena Republica stipendia persolvere cogerentur, non dubitamus quin pro illa libertate, quâ
10 frui vos intelligimus, tam grave onus mercatoribus imperari in urbe vestra pati nolitis; in qua amicitiam & commercium, nec sine magno vestræ civitatis emolumento, per tot annos habuere. Si est igitur ut nostrorum hominum apud vos mer-
15 caturam facientium tutelam suscipere velitis, quod quidem cum ab æquitate & prudentia vestra, tum etiam à dignitate splendidissimæ urbis haud dubitanter expectamus, eam operam dabimus, ut gratissimum id esse nobis omni tempore sentiatis; quotiès in ditione nostra *Gedanenses* vel negotia ha-
20 buerint, vel naves quod sæpè fit, ad portus nostros appulerint.
Westmonasterio. Dat. 6. Feb: 1650.

[15.p.35:M.17.(iv,236.)]

*To the Illustrious and Magnificent Senate of the City of
Dantzick.*

Magnificent and Most Noble Lords, our dearest Friends,

MANY Letters are brought us from our Merchants trading upon the Coast of *Borussia*, wherein they complain of a grievous Tribute impos'd upon 'em in the Grand Council of the *Polanders*, enforcing 'em to pay
5 the Tenth part of all their Goods for the Relief of the King of *Scots*, our Enemy. Which in regard it is plainly contrary to the Law of Nations, that Guests and Strangers should be dealt withal in such a manner; and most unjust that they should be compell'd to pay publick Stipends in a Foreign Common-
10 wealth to him from whom they are, by God's Assistance, deliver'd at home; we make no question but that out of respect to that Liberty, which as we understand you your selves enjoy, you will not suffer so heavy a Burthen to be laid upon Merchants in your City, wherein they have maintain'd a continual
15 Amity and Commerce, to the extraordinary Advantage of the place for many years together. If therefore you think it convenient to undertake the Protection of our Merchants trading among ye, which we assuredly expect as well from your Prudence and Equity, as from the Dignity and Grandure of your
20 City; We shall take that care, that you shall be sensible from time to time, of our grateful Acceptance of your Kindness, as often as the *Dantzichers* shall have any dealings within our Territories, or their Ships, as frequently it happens, put into our Ports.

Westminster, Febr. 6. 1650.

[16.p.21.(S.118.C.60.)]

INTERNUNTIO PORTUGALLICO.

Illustris Domine,

LITERAS tuas hujus mensis quinto decimo *Hamptonâ* ad nos datas accepimus. In quibus significas te à *rege Portugalliæ* ad *Parlamentum Reipub: Angliæ* missum esse: quo autem muneris titulo, sive Legati sive Agentis, sive Internuntii non dicis; id quod ex literis quas à rege habes commendatitias sive credentiales intelligere velimus; quarum exemplar, ad nos poteris quam primùm mittere; simul & illud scire, satisne plenâ potestate instructus venias ad eas injurias expiandas, damnaque ea resarcienda quæ à Rege vestro illata huic *Reipub:* sunt: dum hostem nostrum totâ æstate proximâ suis portubus tutatus *Classem Anglicanam* in rebelles & perfugas quos eò usque insecuta erat, impetum facere parantem cohibuit, hostem ab invadendis nostris non cohibuit. De his omnibus ut satisfacias, si ampla & libera mandata accepisse te scripseris, & illarum quas diximus literarum exemplar unâ miseris, deinceps curabimus, ut ad nos fide publicâ primo quoque tempore tutò commeare possis: ubi cum regis literæ perlectæ fuerint, tibi, quæ mandata porro attulisti, ea liberè exponendi facultas dabitur.

[16.p.37:M.15.(iv,235.)]

To the Portugal Agent.

Most Illustrious Lord,

WE receiv'd your Letters dated from *Hampton* the 15th of this Month, wherein you signify, That you are sent by the King of *Portugal* to the *Parlament* of the *Commonwealth* of *England*; but say not under what Character, whether of Ambassador, or Agent, or Envoy, which we would willingly understand by your Credential Letters from the King, a Copy of which you may send us with all the speed you can. We would also further know, whether you come with a Plenary Commission, to give us satisfaction for the Injuries, and to make Reparation for the Damages which your King has done this Republick, protecting our Enemy all the last Summer in his Harbours, and prohibiting the *English* Fleet, then ready to assail Rebels and Fugitives, which our Admiral had pursu'd so far; but never restraining the Enemy from falling upon ours. If you return us word that you have ample and full Commission to give us satisfaction concerning all these matters, and send us withal a Copy of your Recommendatory Letters, we shall then take care, that you may with all speed repair to us upon the *Publick Faith*: At what time, when we have read the King's Letters, you shall have liberty freely to declare what further Commands you have brought along with you. [*Circa* Dec. 17. 1650.]

[17.p.22.(S.15.C.57.)]

Parlamentum

REIPUB. ANGLIÆ

*Serenissimo Principi D. Ferdinando Secundo,
Magno Duci Etruriæ &c.*

SALUTEM.

LITERAS *Celsitudinis Vestræ* 22. Aprilis 1651. *Florentiæ* datas & à Residente Vestro *Domino Almerico Salvetti* nobis redditas accepimus, in quibus *Anglico* nomini quantoperè faveat *Celsitudo vestra*, Gentemque eam
 5 quanti faciat facilè perspicimus, id quod non solùm Mercatores nostri, qui in portubus vestris multos jam annos negotiantur, Verùm etiam Adolescentes quique nostræ nationis nobilissimi atque honestissimi, qui vestras per urbes aut iter fecère, aut excolendi ingenii causâ commorati sunt, testantur
 10 atque confirmant, quæ cum nobis pergrata sanè sint, & acceptissima, tum hoc etiam atque etiam petimus, ut quo animo, quoque studio in nostros mercatores, aliosque nostræ *Reipub:* Cives *Hetruscam* ditionem peragrantes, *Serenitas Vestra* consuevit esse, in eò velit perseverare: nosque vicissim pollicemur
 15 atque recipimus, quod ad *Parlamentum* attinet, nihil defuturum, quod & commercio & amicitix mutux, quæ inter utramque Gentem jam diù inveteravit, firmandæ ac stabiliendæ possit conducere; quam quidem omnibus utrinque humanitatis officiis, mutuâque observantiâ, in perpetuum conservari cupimus, atque optamus. *Westmonasterio. 20. Januarii 1651.*

Subscripsit & Parlamenti sigillum appomifecit

GULIELMUS LENTHALL. Prolocutor

Parlamenti Reipub. Angliæ.

[17.p.39:M.20.(iv,480.)]

*The Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, to
the Most Serene Prince D. Ferdinand, Grand Duke
of Tuscany, &c.*

WE have receiv'd your Highness's Letters, dated
April 22. 1651. and deliver'd to us by your Resi-
dent, *Signor Almerick Salvetti*, wherein we read-
ily perceive how greatly your Highness favours the *English*
5 *Name*, and the value you have for this Nation, which not
only our Merchants, that for many years have traded in your
Ports, but also certain of our young Nobility, either Travelling
through your Cities, or residing there for the improvements of
their Studies, both testify and confirm. Which as they are
10 things most grateful and acceptable to us, we also on our parts
make this request to your *Highness*, that your *Serenity* will
persevere in your accustom'd good Will and Affection towards
our Merchants, and other Citizens of our Republick, Travel-
ling through the *Tuscan* Territories. On the other side we
15 promise and undertake, that as to what concerns the Parla-
ment, That nothing shall be wanting which may any way
conduce to the Confirmation and Establishment of that Com-
merce and mutual Friendship that now has been of long con-
tinuance between both Nations, and which it is our earnest
20 wish and desire should be preserv'd to perpetuity by all Offices
of Humanity, Civility and mutual Observance.

Westminster, Jan. 20. 1651.

Seal'd with the Seal of the Parliament, and Subscribed by
William Lenthall, Speaker of the Parliament of the Com-
monwealth of *England*.
25

[18.p.23.(S.—C.133.)]

Parlamentum

REIPUB. ANGLIÆ

Illustri & magnifico Civitatis Hamburgensis Senatui,

SALUTEM.

*Amplissimi magnifici & spectabiles viri,**Amici charissimi.*

PARLAMENTUM Reipub. Angliæ, cum antiquam amicitiam, mutuumque commercium, quæ inter gentem *Anglicam* Vestramque civitatem est, continuatum magnoperè vellet & conservatum, haud ita pridem *Richardum Bradshaw* armigerum Residentis Munere præditum illuc misit, eique inter alia mandata eò spectantia disertis verbis mandavit, ut contra quosdam vestræ ditionis justitiam effligaret, qui Societatis *Anglicæ* Concionatorem interficere sunt conati, quique Deputato Illius Societatis impias manus in-
5 jecêre, & mercatoribus quibusdam ejus Societatis præcipuis impias manus injecêre, eosque in navem prædatoriam abduxerant, & quamvis prædictus *Residens* cum exciperetur primum & audiretur, accepta ab hac *Republica* mandata illa sigillatim vobis nota fecerit, quibus justitiæ vestræ exemplum in male-
10 ficos illos edendum expectabatur, tamen cùm expectationi nostræ responsum non esse intelligeremus, illud nobiscum

[18.p.41:M.18.(iv,324.)]

*The Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, to
the Illustrious and Magnificent Senate of the City of
Hamborough.*

*Most Noble, Magnificent, and Illustrious, our dearest
Friends,*

THE Parliament of the Commonwealth of *England*,
out of their earnest desire to continue and preserve the
Ancient Friendship and mutual Commerce between
the *English* Nation and your City, not long since sent thither
5 *Richard Bradshaw*, Esquire, with the character of our Resi-
dent; and among other Instructions tending to the same pur-
pose, gave him an express Charge to demand Justice against
certain persons within your Jurisdiction, who endeavour'd to
Murder the *Preacher* belonging to the *English* Society, and
10 who likewise laid impious hands upon the Deputy President,
and some of the principal Merchants of the same Company,
and hurri'd 'em away aboard a Privateer. And although the
aforesaid Resident upon his first Reception and Audience
made known to your Lordships in a particular manner the
15 Commands which he receiv'd from us, upon which it was ex-
pected that you would have made those Criminals ere this a
severe Example of your Justice; yet when we understood our
expectations were not answer'd, considering with our selves
what danger both our People and their Estates were in, if suf-
20 ficient provision were not made for their Security and Protec-
tion against the malice of their Enemies; we again sent Orders

cogitantes quanto in periculo & nostri homines & illorum facultates versarentur, si de incolumitate illorum & tutela adversus hostium malitiam & iniquos oppugnatores non satis provisum esset, rursùs prædicto *Residenti* in mandatis dedimus, ut nostrum ejus rei sensum representaret: Utque hujus *Reipub.* nomine Vos ut amicitiam & necessitudinem inter hanc Rempub. vestramque civitatem initam magnumque usum qui huic *Reipub.* cum vestra civitate intercedit conservare, adeoque mercatores nostros cum eorum privilegiis sine
10 ulla violatione protegere velitis hortaretur; utque nominatim in quemdam cui nomen *Garmes* est qui se in hanc *Rempub.* Contumeliosè gessit, certosque ex societate mercatorum *Anglica, Vestra in urbe commorantes*, ad contumeliam hujus *Reipub.* magnamque nostrorum mercatorum molestiam, in
15 *Spirensem* Cameram publicè citavit: quâ re reparationem ejusmodi expectamus quæ æquitati & justitiæ consentanea est.

De hisce capitibus & si quid amplius ad hujus *Reipub.* cum vestra civitate amicitiam pertinuerit, prædictum *Residentem* hujus *Reipub.* nomine ad vos jussimus accedere: cui ut fidem
20 amplam in iis quæ huc spectantia proposuerit habeatis rogamus.

Westmonasterio. Dat. 12. Martii. 1651.

Subscripsit & Parlamenti sigillum imprimendum curavit

Prolocutor &c.

to our aforesaid Resident to represent to your Lordships our Judgment upon the whole Matter; as also to exhort and perswade ye in the name of this Republick to be careful of preserving the Friendship and Alliance contracted between this
5 Commonwealth and your City, as also the Traffick and Commerce no less advantagious for the Interest of both; and to that end, that you would not fail to Protect our Merchants, together with their Priviledges from all Violation, and more particularly against the Insolencies of one *Garmes* who has carry'd
10 himself contumeliously toward this Republick, and publicly cited to the *Chamber* of *Spire* certain Merchants of the *English* Company residing in your City, to the great contempt of this Commonwealth, and trouble of our Merchants; for which we expect such Reparation, as shall be consentaneous to Equity
15 and Justice.

To Treat of these Heads, and whatever else more largely belongs to the common Friendship of both Republicks, we have Order'd our Resident aforesaid to attend your Lordships, requesting that ample credit may be given to him in such matters
20 as he shall propose relating to these Affairs.

Westminster, Mar. 12. 1651.

Seal'd with the Parlament Seal, and Subscrib'd,

Speaker, &c.

[19.p.25.(S.—C.86.)]

Parlamentum Reipub. Angliæ

Serenissimæ

CHRISTIANÆ,

Suecorum, Gothorum Vandalorumque Reginae &c.

SALUTEM.

Serenissima Regina,

MAJESTATIS Vestræ Literas ad *Parlamentum Reipub. Angliæ* 26 proximè elapsi Septembris Stockholmæ datas per *Petrum Spiering Silvercroon* accepimus, & perlegimus: & veterem quidem amicitiam nec non
5 commercium magnumque usum qui *Anglis* cum *Suecorum* gente antiquitus intercedit permanere atque indies augere vehementer atque ex animo cupimus: Neque dubitamus quin Legatus à Majestate Vestra ampliter instructus venerit ad ea maximè proponenda quæ in rem atque decus Genti utrique fu-
10 tura imprimis fuissent, quæque nos audire ex eo paratissimi fuissetus & quod utrinque potissimum salubre atque utile videretur, id primo quoque tempore effectum reddidisse: Verùm summo rerum Moderatori DEO ita visum est, ut is antequam audiri se petisset de iis quæ *Parlamento* exponenda ab Majes-
15 tate Vestra in mandatis habebat, evenit ut ex hac vita excederet (cujus quidem desiderium ita ægrè atque acerbè tulimus, ut qui simul in divina voluntate acquiescere debeamus) unde & Majestatis Vestræ quæ mens esset adhuc scire nequeamus, ejusque rei progressibus in præsens injecta mora sit: Quo-
20 circà optimum nobis visum est hisce literis quas, misso hac ipsa de re nuntio nostro, dedimus, significare Vestræ Majes-

[19.p.44:M.22.(iv,481.)]

*The Parlament of the Commonwealth of England, to
the Most Serene Christiana, Queen of the Swedes,
Goths, and Vandals, &c. Greeting.*

Most Serene Queen,

WE have receiv'd and read your Majesty's Letters
to the Parlament of *England*, dated from *Stock-*
holm the 26th. of *September* last, and deliver'd
by *Peter Spering Silvercroon*; and there is nothing which we
5 more vehemently and cordially desire, then that the ancient
Peace, Traffick and Commerce of long continuance between
the *English* and *Swedes* may prove diuturnal, and every day
encrease. Nor did we question but that your Majesty's Embas-
sador was come amply Instructed to make those Proposals
10 chiefly which should be most for the Interest and Honour of
both Nations, and which we were no less readily prepar'd to
have heard, and to have done effectually that which should
have been thought most secure and beneficial on both sides.
But it pleas'd the Supreme Moderator and Governour of all
15 things, that before he had desir'd to be heard as to those Mat-
ters which he had in Charge from your Majesty to propound
to the Parlament, he departed this Life (whose loss we took
with that heaviness and sorrow, as became persons whom it no
less behov'd to acquiesce in the Will of the Almighty) whence
20 it comes to pass that we are prevented hitherto from knowing
your Majesty's pleasure, and that there is a stop at present put
to this Negotiation. Wherefore we thought we could do no less
then by these our Letters, which we have given to our Messen-

tati quam gratæ Literæ vestræ quamque acceptus vester publicus Minister *Parlamento Reipub. Angliæ* fuerit; simulque Vestræ Majestatis amicitiam quantoperè expectamus; quàmque etiam, ut par est, tantæ principis amicitiam plurimi
 5 faciemus: deque illo quod inter hanc Rempub. & Majestatis Vestræ Regnum est commercio exaugendo, ita existimabimus quemadmodum de re maximi utrobique momenti existimare debemus: quod & ea de causa *Parlamento Reipub. Angliæ* acceptissimum erit. Adeoque *Vestram Majestatem* divinæ tu-
 10 telæ recommendare volumus: Quorum nomine & Autoritate
Datis Westmonasterio die Martis ann. Dom. 1651.

Subscripsit & Parlamenti Sigillum imprimendum
 curavit *Prolocutor Parlamenti Reipub. Angliæ.*

[20.p.27. In 1676 a second copy of 17 follows here, with date May 22, 1651. See the notes for the slight variations.]

[21.p.28.(S.14.C.29.)]

Parlamentum Reipublicæ Angliæ
Serenissimo ac Potentissimo Principi

PHILIPPO QUARTO

Hispaniarum Regi,

SALUTEM.

15 **P**ERMAGNAS nobis querelas deferunt hujus Reipub. mercatores qui in ditionibus *Vestræ Majestatis* mercaturam faciunt, de vi multa atque injuriis sibi allatis, deque novis etiam tributis sibi impositis à præfectis aliisque

ger on purpose sent with these unhappy Tydings, to signifie to your Majesty, how acceptable your Letters, how grateful your Publick Minister were to the *Parlament of the Commonwealth of England*; as also how earnestly we expect your Friendship, 5 and how highly we shall value the Amity of so great a Princess; assuring your Majesty, that we have those thoughts of encreasing the Commerce between this Republick and your Majesty's Kingdom, as we ought to have of a thing of the highest importance, which for that reason will be most acceptable to the 10 *Parlament of the Commonwealth of England*. And so we recommend your Majesty to the Protection of the Divine Providence.

Westminster, March [11.] 1651.

Seal'd with the Parliament Seal, and Subscrib'd,

15

Speaker, &c.

[20.(M.20.) Phillips does not add a second translation of the letter previously given as 17.]

[21.p.47:M.19.(iv,324.)]

*The Parlament of the Commonwealth of England,
to the Most Serene and Potent Prince, Philip the
Fourth, King of Spain, Greeting.*

THE Merchants of this Commonwealth who Trade in your Majesties Territories, make loud Complaints of extraordinary Violence and Injuries offer'd 'em, and of new Tributes impos'd upon 'em by the Governors and other

officialibus vestrorum portuum & locorum ubi negotia habent, & nominatim in insulis *Canariis*, idque contra fœderis articulos quos commercii causa utraque natio inter se sanxit. Quas eorum querelas veras esse jurejurando confirmavere.

5 Nobisque demonstrant, nisi jus suum obtinere possint, suaque damna resarciantur, nisi denique contra vim istiusmodi atque injurias præsidium aliquod certum, atque tutelam & sibi & fortunis suis habituri sint, non posse se amplius iis in locis negociari. Quibus eorum querelis graviter a nobis perpensis,

10 cumque facta illorum ministrorum iniqua, aut non omnino aut secus quàm res se habet ad notitiam *Vestræ Majestatis* pervenisse existimemus, visum est nobis ipsas eorum querelas cum hisce litteris ad *Majestatem Vestram* unà mittere; nec dubitamus quin *Majestas Vestra* cum ipsius justitiæ amore

15 tum etiam commercii causâ quod vestris haud minus quam nostris hominibus fructuosum est, suis præcipere velit ut ab iniquis illis nostrorum vexationibus abstineant, utque hujus Gentis mercatores expeditam justitiam obtinere queant, nec non debitam earum injuriarum reparationem, quæ à Domino

20 *Petro de Carillo de Guzman*, atque aliis illatæ sibi sunt, contra prædictos fœderis articulos, utque perficere velit *Majestas Vestra* ut prædicti Mercatores fructum illorum articulorum percipere queant, in eaque vestra tutela sint, ut tam ipsi quam fortunæ suæ ab omni injuria liberæ & incolumes esse possint.

25 Hoc autem magna ex parte consecuturos se esse putant si ademptam sibi illam de judice conservatore schedulam qui

Officers of your Ports and Places where they Traffick, and particularly in the *Canary* Islands, and this against the Articles of the League which both Nations have Solemnly Ratifi'd upon the account of Trade: the truth of which Complaints they
5 have confirm'd by Oath. And they make it out before us, That unless they can enjoy their Privileges, and that their Losses be repair'd: Lastly, That except they may have some certain Safe-guard and Protection for themselves and their Estates against those Violences and Injuries, they can no longer Traffick in
10 those Places. Which Complaints of theirs being duly weigh'd by us, and believing the unjust proceedings of those Ministers either not at all to have reach'd your knowledge, or else to have been untruly represented to your Majesty, we deem'd it convenient to send the complaints themselves, together with these
15 our Letters to your Majesty. Nor do we question but that your Majesty, as well out of your love of Justice, as for the sake of that Commerce no less gainful to your Subjects then our People, will command your Governors to desist from those unjust Oppressions of our Merchants, and so order it that they
20 may obtain speedy Justice, and due Satisfaction for those Injuries done 'em by *Don Pedro de Carillo de Guzman*, and others, and that your Majesty will take care that the Merchants aforesaid may reap the fruit of those Articles; and be so far under your Protection, that both their Persons and their Es-
25 tates may be secure and free from all manner of Injury and Vexation. And this they believe they shall for the greatest part obtain, if your Majesty will be pleas'd to restore 'em that Expedient, taken from 'em, of a Judge Conservator, who may

eos a novo quodam Consulatu in se quidem iniquiore defendat, *Majestas Vestra* rursus concesserit; ne si nullum ab injuria refugium sibi detur, abrumpi illud commercium quod utrique genti commoda haud parva attulit, violatis hunc in
 5 modum fœderis articulis, necesse sit.

Westmonasterio. Augusti 1651.

[22.p.30.(S.—C.114.)]

Serenissimo Principi Venetiarum Duci, Senatuique
 Celsissimo

*Concilium Status Parlamenti Reipub. Angliæ
 Authoritate constitutum*

SALUTEM.

Serenissime Princeps, Celsissime Senatus, Amici Charissimi,

MERCATORES quidam nostri, quorum alteri *Joannes Dickons*, alteri *Job Throck-morton* nomen est, simulque alii apud nos questi sunt, quòd cum
 10 Novembris octavo & vigesimo 1651. ex jure & autoritate Curiz nostræ Ammiralatus occupassent in navi *Hirundine* vulgo nuncupatâ, cui in Dunis consistenti *Isacus Taylor* Magister erat, centum dolia Caveari vulgò dicti, quæ sua propria bona essent, inque sinu Moscovitico Archangeli dicto eandem
 15 in navem imposita; atque in eâ Curiâ, prout lege agitur, decretum obtinuissent quo dicta Caveari dolia sibi traderentur, fide suâ priùs interpositâ, se in illius Curiz sententiâ acquieturos; quodque eadem Curia, quo lis illa ad exitum perduceretur, cum pro more scripsisset ad Magistratus Judicesque Venetos,
 20 literas, quibus petebant uti *Joannem Piattum* (Venetâ sub ditione degentem, qui Cavearum illum sibi vendicat) citarent quo re per procuratorem in Ammiralatus curia Anglicam se

be able to defend 'em from a new Consulship more uneasy to 'em; least if no shelter from Injustice be allow'd 'em, there should follow a necessity of breaking off that Commerce which has hitherto brought great Advantages to both Nations, 5 while the Articles of the League are violated in such a manner. *West. Aug.* [10.] 1651.

[22.p.50:M.40.(iv,486.)]

To the Most Serene Prince the Duke of Venice, and the Most Illustrious Senate.

Most Serene Prince, Most Illustrious Senate, our dearest Friends,

CERTAIN of our Merchants, by name *John Dickins*, and *Job Throckmorton*, with others, have made their Complaints unto us, That upon the 28th. of November, 1651. having Seiz'd upon a hunder'd Butts of *Caveare* in the Vessel call'd the *Swallow*, Riding in the *Downs*, *Isaac Taylour* Master, which were their own proper Goods, and Laden Aboard the same Ship in the *Muscovite Bay of Archangel*, and this by the Authority of our Court of Admiralty; In which 10 Court, the Suit being there depending, they obtain'd a Decree for the delivery of the said Butts of *Caveare* into their Possession, they having first given security to abide by the Sentence of that Court; And that the said Court, to the end the said Suit might be brought to a conclusion, having Written Letters, according to custom, to the Magistrates and Judges of *Venice*, 15 wherein they requested liberty to cite *John Piatti* to appear by his Proctor in the *English* Court of Admiralty, where the Suit 20

sisteret, ubi lis ista pendet, jusque suum probaret, tamen idem *Piattus*, & quidam *David Rutts* Hollandus, dum causa hæc in nostro hic foro pendet, multum supradicto *Joanni Dickons* aliisque illis mercatoribus de Cavearo isthoc negotium fa-
5 cessit; eorumque bona & facultates nexu occupandas Venetiis curat: quæ omnia singulatim, & quid hactenus in prædictâ nostrâ curiâ sit actum in literis illis requisitoriis fusiùs exponitur; quas postquam à nobis inspectæ essent, ad serenissimam Venetiarum Rempub., ut Mercatoribus in hâc causâ adju-
10 mento esse possint, transmittendas censuimus; atque ab eâ vehementer petimus ut non solum illæ literæ vim suam atque pondus illic habere queant, Sed etiam ut bona illa & facultates Mercatorum, quas prædictus *Piattus* & *David Rutts* nexu illigandas curarunt, liberentur; Dictique rei ad nostram hic
15 curiam remittantur, quid sui sit juris in hoc Cavearo sibi vendicando lege experturi. Qua in re Celsitudo vestra & Serenissima Respub. fecerit & quod æquissimum in se est, & quod illibatâ utriusque Reipub. amicitia est dignum, quod denique, oblatâ quâvis occasione, pari hujus Reipub. benevolentia
20 atque officiiis compensabitur.

Datis ab Albâ Aulâ die Feb. 1652.

Subscripsit & Concilii Sigillum imprimendum curavit

Concilii Præses.

depended, and prove his Right, nevertheless that the said *Piatti* and one *David Rutts* a *Hollander*, while this Cause depends here in our Court, put the said *John Dickinson*, and those other Merchants to a vast deal of trouble about the said *Caveare*, and
5 solicit the Seizure of their Goods and Estates as Forfeited for Debt: All which things, and whatever else has hitherto bin done in our foresaid Court, is more at large set forth in those Letters of Request aforementioned; which after we had view'd, we thought proper to be transmitted to the most Serene Re-
10 publick of *Venice*, to the end they might be assistant to our Merchants in this Cause. Upon the whole therefore, it is our earnest Request to your Highness, and the Most Illustrious Senate, That not only those Letters may obtain their due force and weight, but also that the Goods and Estates of the Mer-
15 chants which the foresaid *Piatti* and *David Rutts*, have endeavour'd to make lyable to Forfeiture, may be discharg'd; and that the said Defendants may be referr'd hither to our Court, to try what Right they have in their Claim to this *Caveare*. Wherein your Highness, and the Most Serene Republick will do as well what is most Just in it self, as what is truly
20 becoming the spotless Amity between both Republicks; and lastly, what will gratefully be recompenc'd by the good Will and kind Offices of this Republick, whenever occasion offers.

White-Hall, Feb. — 1652.

25 Seal'd with the Seal of the Council, and Subscrib'd, *President* of the Council.

[23.p.32.(S.—C.109.)]

Ad Legatum Hispanicum.

Excellentissime Domine,

CONCILIUM Status cum ex mandato Parlamenti secundo die mensis *Martii* accepto de charta Excellentiae Vestrae 17 *Feb.* Commissariis hujus Concilii Exhibita deliberationem seriam habuerit, in qua Excellentiae
5 Vestrae visum est proponere uti duobus capitibus illic nominatis quasi praevis responderetur, responsum hoc Excellentiae Vestrae reddendum censet.

Parlamentum, ubi ad ea respondit quae ab Excellentia Vestra cum primum audiretur proposita sunt tum etiam in iis
10 literis quas ad Serenissimum Hispaniarum Regem scripsit, quam sibi grata quamque accepta illa fuerit amicitia, ususque mutuus qui & ab illius Regia Majestate & à vobis ejus nomine oblati est, quam denique deliberatum sibi fuerit parem amicitiam quod ad se attinet pariaque officia reddere uberius de-
15 claravit.

Exinde visum Vestrae Excellentiae cum primum audita in Concilio est Decembris 19 styli veteris, huic Concilio proponere, veluti rationem quandam auspicandae arctioris hujus Amicitiae, cujus facta tum à vobis mentio erat, uti certi ex suo
20 corpore nominarentur qui ea quae attulisset Excellentia Vestra audirent, iis perpensis de eorum utilitate ad Concilium re-

[23.p.53:M.23.(iv,48I.)]

To the Spanish Ambassador.

Most Excellent Lord,

THE Council of State, according to a Command from the Parliament, dated the 2d. of *March*, having taken into serious deliberation your Excellencies Paper of the 15th. of *February*, deliver'd to the Commissioners of this
5 Council, wherein it seem'd good to your Excellency to propose that a Reply might be given to Two certain Heads therein specify'd as previous, returns the following Answer to your Excellency.

The Parliament when they gave an Answer to those things
10 which were Propos'd by your Excellency at your first Audience, as also in those Letters which they Wrote to the most Serene King of *Spain*, gave real and ample demonstrations how grateful and how acceptable that Friendship and that mutual Alliance which was offer'd by his Royal Majesty, and
15 by your self in his Name, would be to 'em; and how fully they were resolv'd, as far as in them lay, to make the same returns of Friendship and Good Offices.

After that, it seem'd good to your Excellency, at your first Audience in Council upon the 19th. of *December, Oldstile*, to
20 propound to this Council, as a certain ground or method for an Auspicious commencement of a stricter Amity, that some of their body might be nominated, who might hear what your Excellency had to propose, and who having well weigh'd the benefit that might redound from thence, should speedily re-

ferre quam primum possint, Cui vestro postulato ut satisfaceret certos ex suo numero Concilium nominavit, qui Excellentiam Vestram convenirent, quod & proinde factum est eorumque loco quæ proponenda expectabantur, Chartam illam supradictam congressio ea protulit, ad quam responsum hoc Concilii est.

Cum Parlamentum ea declaraverit, Vestraque Excellentia progressum eum fecerit qui supradictus est, paratos nos esse, cum Excellentia Vestra in colloquium Venire iis de rebus quas
 10 Domini regis Vestri nomine proposueritis, tam de amicitia jam pridem inita, quam de arctiore ineunda, aut si quid à nobis hujus Reipub. nomine in medium proferetur; cumque ad singula ventum erit, ita respondebimus, ut par est, natura-
 que rei postulabit.

15 *Alba Aula. Martii 21. 1652.*

[24.p.34.(S.—C.124)]

Parlamentum Reipub. Angliæ,
Serenissimo Principi

FREDERICO TERTIO

Daniæ Regi &c.

SALUTEM.

Serenissime & Potentissime Rex,

LITERAS Vestræ Majestatis undevigesimo proximi Decembris ad Parlamentum Reipub. Angliæ ab arce regia Haphniæ datas per virum nobilem *Henricum*

port the same to the Council. To which request of yours that satisfaction might be given, the Council appointed certain of their number to attend your Excellency, which was done accordingly. But instead of those things which were expected
5 to have bin propounded, the Conference produc'd no more then the abovemention'd Paper, to which the Answer of the Council is this.

When the Parliament shall have declar'd their minds, and your Excellency shall have made the Progress as above expected, we shall be ready to confer with your Excellency, and
10 to treat of such matters as you shall propose in the Name of the King your Master, as well in reference to the Friendship already concluded, as the entring into another more strict and binding; or as to any thing else which shall be offer'd by our
15 selves in the Name of this Republick: And when we descend to particulars, we shall return such Answers as are most proper, and the nature of the thing propos'd shall require.

White-Hall, March 21. 1652.

[24.p.56:M.24.(iv,481.)]

The Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, to the Most Serene Prince, Frederick the Third, King of Danemark, &c. Greeting.

Most Serene and Potent King,

20 **W**E have receiv'd your Majesty's Letters, dated from *Copenhagen* the 21st. of *December* last, and deliver'd to the Parliament of the Commonwealth of *England* by the Noble *Henry Willemsem Rosen-*

Willemssen Rosenwing de Lysacker accepimus, eoque animi affectu quem res illic propositæ merentur libentissimè perlegimus, Vestræque Majestati persuasum hoc esse cupimus, eundem animum, eadem veteris amicitiae commercii, ac necessitudinis quæ Angliæ cum Dania per tot annos intercessit continuandæ & conservandæ studia quæ in Majestate Vestra sunt in nobis quoque esse; haud nescientes, quamvis divinæ Providentiæ visum sit gentem hanc tam benignè & placidè respicienti receptam apud nos prioris regiminis formam in melius mutare, easdem tamen utrinque rationes, eadem in commune commoda, eundem mutuò usum atque liberum commercium, quæ pactiones priores & fœdera inter utramque nationem pepererunt, etiamnum durare vimque priorem obtinere, utrasque etiam obligare ut communem dent Operam Fœdera illa quàm utilissima sibi mutuo reddendo ut amicitiam quoque propriorem ac stabiliorem indies reddant; Cumque Vestræ Majestati placuerit ea persequi consilia quæ in literis vestris regiis scripta sunt, Parlamentum eadem amplecti cum alacritate omni ac fide paratum erit, eaque omnia pro virili suâ parte conferre quæ illum ad finem conducere arbitrabuntur; Sibique persuadent, Majestatem Vestram hac de causa, ea itidem consilia capturum esse adhanc rempub. spectantia (cui etiam provisum pactis prioribus est;) quæ ad hasce res facere possint ab Majestate Vestra nobis tam cupientibus propositas. Parlamentum interea Majestati Vestræ ac populo fœlicitatem prosperaque omnia precatur.

Datis Westmonasterio die Aprilis anno Dom. 1652.

Sub Sigillo Parlamenti subscripsit ejus nomine atque auctoritate *Prolocutor Parlamenti Reipub. Angliæ.*

wyng de Lynsacker, and most gladly perus'd 'em, with that affection of mind which the matters therein propounded justly merit, and request your Majesty to be fully perswaded of this, That the same inclinations, the same desires of continuing and
5 preserving the ancient Friendship, Commerce, and Alliance for so many years maintain'd between *England* and *Danemark*, which are in your Majesty, are also in us. Not being ignorant, that though it has pleas'd Divine Providence, beholding this Nation with such a benign and favourable Aspect, to
10 change for the better the receiv'd Form of the former Government among us; nevertheless, that the same Interests on both sides, the same common Advantages, the same mutual Alliance and Free Traffick which produc'd the former Leagues and Confederacies between both Nations, still endure and ob-
15 tain their former Force and Virtue, and oblige both to make it their common study, by rendring those Leagues the most beneficial that may be to each other, to establish also a nearer and sounder Friendship for the time to come. And if your Majesty shall be pleas'd to pursue those Counsels which are manifested
20 in your Royal Letters, the Parlament will be ready to embrace the same with all Alacrity and Fidelity, and to contribute all those things to the utmost of their Power, which they shall think may conduce to that end. And they perswade themselves that your Majesty for this reason, will take those Coun-
25 sels in reference to this Republick, which may facilitate the good success of those things propounded by your Majesty to our selves so desirous of your Amity. In the mean time the Parlament wishes all Happiness and Prosperity to your Majesty and People.

Westminster, April [13.] 1652.

[25.p.36.(S.16.C.103.)]

Parlamentum Reipub. Angliæ

*Illustribus & magnificis*Hanseaticarum Civitatum Proconsulibus ac
Senatoribus,

SALUTEM.

Amplissimi magnifici & spectabiles Viri, amici charissimi,

PARLAMENTUM Reipubl. Angliæ literas vestras sexto
decimo *Januarii* proximè elapsi datas, perque vestrum
publicum Ministrum *Leonem ab Aisema* allatas ac-
cepit atque perlegit, eumque ex earum autoritate audit, 5
qui & vestrarum Civitatum erga hanc Rempub. propensum
& amicum animum exposuit & antiqua illa inter easdem ami-
citia ut porrò maneat petivit. *Parlamentum* itaque pro se tes-
tatur atque confirmat pergratum sibi esse, pristinam illam
amicitiam ac necessitudinem quæ huic Genti cum illis Civi-
10 tatibus intercessit & renovari ratamque permanere, seque fore
paratum quâvis occasione commodum oblatâ quod verbis in
se recipit id reipsâ solidè præstare, eâdemque fide & integri-
tate antiqui illi amici & foederati sui ut secum agant expectat:
quæ autem prætereà Residens vester speciatim in mandatis
15 habuit, cum ea ad *Concilium Status* integra à nobis remissa

Under the Seal of the Parliament, and Subscrib'd in its
Name and by the Authority of it, *Speaker, &c.*

[25.p.59:M.25.(iv,482.)]

*The Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, to
the most Illustrious and Magnificent the Proconsuls
and Senators of the Hanse-Towns, Greeting.*

*Most Noble, Magnificent, and Illustrious, our dearest
Friends,*

THE Parliament of the Commonwealth of England has
both receiv'd and perus'd your Letters of the 16th. of
5 *January* last, deliver'd by your Publick Minister *Leo
ab Aysema*, and by their Authority have given him Audience;
at what time he declar'd the cordial and friendly Inclinations
of your Cities toward this Republick, and desir'd that the an-
cient Friendship might still remain on both sides. The Parla-
10 ment therefore, for their parts, declare and assure your Lord-
ships, That they deem nothing more grateful to themselves,
then that the same Friendship and Allyance which has hither-
to bin maintain'd between this Nation and those Cities, should
be renew'd, and firmly ratify'd; and that they will be ready
15 upon all occasions fitly offer'd, what they promise in words
solidly to perform in real deeds; and expect that their ancient
Friends and Confederates should deal by them with the same
Truth and Integrity. But as to those things which your Resi-
dent has more particularly in Charge, in regard they were by

fuerint, quæque proposuisset ibidem consultata, Responsum illic atque transactum cum eo ita fuit, prout quidque maximè cum æqualitate & ratione consentire visum est, quod & Residens Vester renunciare ad vos poterit: cujus prudentia & spectata probitas collata in eum à vobis publici muneris notâ dignum prædicat.

Datis Westmonasterio die Aprilis ann. Dom. 1652.

Sub Sigillo Parlamenti subscripsit ejusque nomine & Authoritate

10

Prolocutor Parlamenti Reipub. Angliæ.

[26.p.37.(S.—C.143.)]

Parlamentum

REIPUB. ANGLIÆ

Illustri & Magnifico Civitatis Hamburgensis Senatui

SALUTEM.

Amplissimi Magnifici & Spectabiles Viri, Amici charissimi.

PARLAMENTUM Reipub. Angliæ, literas vestras quinto decimo Januarii proxime elapsi Hamburgo datas, perque nobilem Virum Dominum *Leonem ab Aisema* vestrum & cæterarum civitatum Hanseaticarum Residentem allatas accepit atque perlegit, eumque ex earum auctoritate audivit, & quæ amplius ab vestra Civitate mandata speciatim habuit, de iis ad *Concilium Status* remisit, quibus ut exciperent quæ ab eo proponerentur, deque iis quæ justa & æqua viderentur, cum eo quàm primum transigerent, aucthores fuimus; quod etiam exinde factum est. Utque Parla-

20

us referr'd entire to the *Council of State*, and his Proposals were to be there consider'd, they transacted with him there, and gave him such Answers, as seem'd most consentaneous to Equity and Reason, of which your Resident is able to give you
5 an Account; whose Prudence and Conspicuous Probity proclaim him worthy the Publick Character by you conferr'd upon him.

Westminster, April [16.] 1652.

Under the Seal of the Parliament, in the Name, and by the
10 Authority of it, Subscrib'd, *Speaker, &c.*

[26.p.61:M.26.(iv,482.)]

*The Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, to
the Illustrious and Magnificent Senate of the City of
Hamborough, Greeting.*

*Most Noble, Magnificent, and Illustrious, our dearest
Friends,*

THE Parliament of the Commonwealth of *England* has
receiv'd and perus'd your Letters, dated from *Ham-*
borough the 15th. of *January* last, and deliver'd by the
Noble *Leo ab Aysema*, yours and the rest of the *Hanseatic*
15 Cities Resident, and by their own Authority gave him Audi-
ence, and as to what other particular Commands he had from
your City, they have referr'd 'em to the Council of State, and
gave 'em Orders to receive his Proposals and to Treat with
him as soon as might be, concerning all such things as seem'd
20 to be Just and Equal: Which was also done accordingly. And
as the Parliament has made it manifest, that they will have a

mentum earum rerum quæ à vobis afferentur debitam rationem semper se esse habiturum ostendit, suumque erga vestra civitatem singulare studium, misso illuc Residente suo, ibique manere jusso, testatum reddidit; ita vicissim expectat & meritò quidem postulat à vobis æqua reddi iis in rebus quæ hujus Reipub. ex usu, ab suo dicto Residente suoque nomine vestræ civitati, antiquitùs amicæ nobis & fœderatæ, vel jam exposita vel inposterum exponenda erunt.

Westmonasterio. Dat. die Aprilis anno Dom. 1652.

10 Sub sigillo Parlamenti subscripsit ejus nomine atque
authoritate

Prolocutor Parlamenti Reipub. Angliæ.

[27.p.39.(S.19.C.65.)]

Concilium Status Reipublicæ Angliæ

Serenissimo Principi

D. FERDINANDO SECUNDO

Magno Duci Hettruriæ

SALUTEM.

15 **C**ONCILIIUM *Status* cum à *Carolo Longlando* qui in Portu Celsitudinis Vestræ *Liburnensi*, mercatorum Anglicorum negotia procurat, certius per literas fieret quatuordecim Naves præsiarias Fœderatorum *Belgarum* in eum Portum nuper venisse, qui naves Anglorum in ipso Portu vestro aut incensuros se esse aut depressuros minati palàm sunt, Vestramque Serenitatem cujus fidem atque
20 opem Angliæ Mercatores ibi commorantes imploraverant, *Liburnensis* Præsidii præfecto mandâsse, uti illis Anglorum

due regard to what shall be propos'd by your Lordships, and have testify'd their singular good Will toward your City, by sending their Resident thither and commanding his Abode there; so on the other side they expect and deservedly require
5 from your Lordships, that the same Equity be return'd to them, in things which are to the Benefit of this Republick, either already propos'd, or hereafter to be propounded by our said Resident in their Name to your City, anciently our Friend and Confederate.

10 *Westminster, April, [16.] 1652.*

Under the Seal of the Parliament in the Name, and by the Authority of it, Subscrib'd,

Speaker, &c.

[27.p.63:M.28.(iv,483.)]

The Council of State of the Republick of England, to the Most Serene Prince Ferdinand the Second, Grand Duke of Tuscany, Greeting,

15 **T**HE *Council of State* being inform'd by Letters from *Charles Longland*, who takes care of the Affairs of the *English* in your Highnesses Court of *Leghorne*, That lately Fourteen Men of War, belonging to the *United Provinces*, came into that Harbour, and openly threatned to Sink, or Burn the *English* Ships that were Riding in your Port; but
20 that your *Serenity*, whose Protection and Succour the *English* Merchants implor'd, gave Command to the Governour of *Leghorn*, That he should Assist and Defend the *English* Vessels; they deem'd it their duty to certify to your Highness how ac-

navibus auxilio esset, sui muneris atque officii judicavit esse, uti Celsitudinem Vestram certiolem faceret, quàm huic Reipublicæ gratissima sit benevolentia illa atque tutela quam mercatoribus Anglis tam benignè præbuis-
sit, Vestræque Celsitudini promittit atque in se recipit mansuram apud se in omne tempus hujus benè meriti gratiam, paratumque se omni occasione fore parem amicitiam pariaque officia vestro Populo reipsâ præstare, omniaque facere quæ conservandæ inter hanc Gentem atque Vestram solitæ benevolentia, atque commercio possint conducere. Cumque naves Fœderatarum *Belgii* Provinciarum inter ipsa de Fœdere Colloquia à semetipsis oblata in Classen nostram summa cum perfidia non solùm in ipsis Stationibus hostilia inceptaverint (quo in facinore DEUS, tanquam arbiter justissimus, adversum se illis atque infensum ostendit) verùm etiam in exterorum portubus naves mercatorum nostrorum capere aut demergere conatæ sint, necessariùm etiam censuimus Scriptum hoc Parlamenti Reipublicæ Angliæ ad Celsitudinem Vestram unà mittere; cujus emit-
tendi occasionem dedêre Controversiæ inter hanc Rempub. & *Belgii* Provincias in præsentia coortæ. Ex quo Celsitudo Vestra facilè perspiciat, quàm iniqua, quam contra fas omne atque jus Gentium facta illius Populi in hanc Rempub. extiterint, & quàm ex animo Parlamentum studuerit publicæ Pacis causâ amicitiam eorum & societatem pristinam retinuisse.

Datis ab Alba Aula Julii 29. 1652.

Subscripsit Concilii Nomine atque Autoritate

Concilii Præses.

ceptable that Kindness and Protection which you so favourably afforded the *English* Nation, was to this Republick; and do promise your Highness that they will always keep in remembrance the Merit of so deserving a Favour, and will be
5 ready upon all occasions to make the same returns of Friendship and Good Offices to your People, and to do all things else which may conduce to the preservation and continuance of the usual Amity and Commerce between both Nations. And whereas the *Dutch* Men of War, even in the time of Treaty
10 offer'd by themselves, were so highly perfidious, as to fall upon our Fleet in our own Roads, (in which foul Attempt, God as a most Just Arbiter, shew'd himself Offended and Opposite to their Design) but also in the Ports of Foreigners endeavour'd to Take or Sink our Merchants Vessels; we thought it also
15 necessary to send this Declaration also of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of *England*, to your Highness, the Publishing of which was occasion'd by the Controversies at present arisen between this Republick and the United Provinces. By which your Highness may easily perceive how unjust and contrary to
20 all the Laws of God and of Nations those People have acted against this Republick; and how cordially the Parliament labour'd, for the sake of publick Tranquility, to have retain'd their pristin Friendship and Alllyance.

White-Hall, July 29. 1652.

25 In the Name, and by the Authority of the Council,
Subscrib'd, *President.*

[28.p.41.(S.—C.89.)]

AD LEGATUM HISPANICUM.

Excellentissime Domine,

CONCILIUM *Status*, deliberatione habitâ de illa chartula quam ^{27 May} ^{6 Junii} 1652. ab Excellentia Vestra accepit, tum etiam de illa quam in *Concilio Status* cum audiretur ⁶/₁₆ hujus mensis Vestra exhibuit Excellentia, ad binas illas
 5 chartulas Responsum hoc reddit, Parlamentum Reipubl. Angliæ firmam amicitiam bonamque pacem, quæ huic Reipub. est cum Hispaniarum Regia Majestate conservandi percupidum, ex quo idem primùm Regis prædicti animum eodem inclinare Excellentia Vestra significavit, paratum semper fuisse eam utriusque gentis bono quam maximè firmare ac stabilire. Idque
 10 Concilium Status Parlamenti nomine atque mandato suis chartulis aliquoties Excellentia Vestra demonstravit; & speciatim, prout Excellentia Vestra petiverat, Commissarios delegit, quæ & Excellentiam Vestram convenirent, ab eaque acciperent, quæ
 15 ad prædictum finem conducentia proponerentur; quo in conventu eorum loco proponendorum visum est vobis generatim quædam, quasi futuro prævia colloquio, exhibere, de quibus Concilio videbatur, Parlamentum qui suus esset sensus chartis prioribus planum fecisse: tamen quo cumulatius satisfaceret,
 20 utque Excellentia Vestra neque dubitatio restaret iis de rebus quæ tum proposuerat, Concilium in ea chartula quæ ^{31 Martii} ^{10 Aprilii}

[28.p.65:M.29.(iv,483.)]

*To the Spanish Ambassador.**Most Excellent Lord,*

THE *Council of State*, upon mature deliberation of that Paper which they receiv'd from your Excellency, ^{27 May} 1652. as also upon that which your Excellency ^{6 of June} at your Audience the 6th of this Month deliver'd to the Council, return this Answer to both those Papers. That the Parliament, &c. was always very desirous of preserving the firm Friendship and good Peace settled at present between this Republick and his Royal Majesty of *Spain*, from the time that first your Excellency signify'd the tendency of his Majesty's Inclinations that way, and was always ready to ratify and confirm the same to the Benefit and Advantage of both Nations. And this, the Council of State in the Name, and by Command of the Parliament, in their Papers oftentimes made known to your Excellency; and particularly, according to your Excellency's desire, made choice of Commissioners to attend and receive from your Excellency such Proposals as might conduce to the same purpose. At which meeting, instead of making such Proposals, it seem'd good to your Excellency onely to propound some general Matters, as it were previous to a future Conference, concerning which it seem'd to the Council that the Parliament had in former Papers fully made known their Sentiments. Nevertheless, for more ample and accumulative satisfaction, and to remove all scruples from your Excellency concerning those matters which they at that time propos'd, the Coun-

data est paratum se esse ostendit cum Excellentia Vestra in Colloquium venire iis de rebus quæ à parte Regiæ Majestatis prædictæ in mandatis haberet tam de pristina amicitia quàm de actione futura, de iis etiam quæ à nobis hujus Reipub.
5 nomine exhiberentur; cumque ad singula veniretur ea, quæ par esset, resque postularet, responsa dare: ad quæ visum est Excellentia Vestra nihilum respondere neque per duos pene menses in ea re ulterius progredi. Vestramque chartulam ^{27 May}_{6 Junii} 1652. datam Concilium ex eo tempore primam ab Excellentia
10 Vestra accepit, in eaque hoc solum proponitis, uti pacis atque fœderis articuli inter *Carolus Regem* nuperum vestrumque Dominum ⁶₁₆ *Novembris* 1630. pacti denuò percurrantur, utque ejus capita quæque vel amplificentur vel immutentur pro temporum & rerum alio nunc Statu, necnon regendæ Reipublicæ
15 formâ immutata, quod cum nihil amplius esset, quàm quod & nos in prædicta nostrâ chartula ^{31 Martii}_{10 Aprilis} summam atque dilucidè significaveramus, expectabat Concilium quosdam speciatim articulos ex eo fœdere ab Excellentia Vestra propositum iri cum ea amplificatione iisque mutationibus quarum facitis
20 mentionem, cum alioqui nobis impossibile sit ullum aliud responsum hac de re dare quàm quod jam dedimus. Verùm cum Excellentia Vestra ex charta sua novissima dilationem in nos conferre videatur, Concilium idcirco chartulam Vestram prædictam ^{27 May}_{6 Junii} datam quodque in ea propositum erat denuò
25 inspexit, seque de eo quod illic est propositum, priore illâ char-

cil in that Paper, dated ^{31 March,}_{10 April,} declar'd themselves ready to come to a Conference with your Excellency concerning those things which you had in charge from his Royal Majesty, as well in reference to the pristin Amity, as to any farther
5 Negotiation; as also touching such matters as should be exhibited by us, in the name of this Republick; and when we came to such particulars as were to the purpose, and the nature of the thing requir'd, then to give convenient Answers. To which it seem'd good to your Excellency to make no Reply,
10 nor to proceed any farther in that Affair for almost Two Months. About that time the Council receiv'd from your Excellency your first Paper, dated ^{27 May,}_{6 June,} wherein you onely made this Proposal, That the Articles of Peace and League between the Late *King Charles* and your Master, dated the ⁶₁₆ of
15 *Novemb.* 1630. might be review'd, and that the several Heads of it might be either enlarg'd or left out according to the present condition of times and things, and the late *Alteration of Government*. Which being no more then what we our selves briefly and clearly signify'd in our foresaid Paper of
20 the ^{31 March,}_{10 April,} the Council expected that some particular Articles would have bin Propounded out of that League, with those Amplifications and Alterations of which you made mention; since otherwise it is impossible for us to return any other Answer concerning this matter then what we have already given.
25 And whereas your Excellency in your last Paper seems to charge us with delay, the Council therefore took a second review of your foresaid Paper of the ^{27 of May,}_{6 of June,} and of what was therein Propounded, and are still of Opinion, That they have

tulâ Excellentiaë Vestraë plenè satisfecisse arbitratur, cui & hoc solum potest adjicere, se, cum Excellentiaë Vestraë videbitur, vel ex fœderibus jam factis vel alio quovis modo ejusmodi ferre conditiones quæ ad præsentem rerum ac temporum Statum
 5 erunt accommodatæ, quibus à parte Vestra fundari amicitiam vultis, ea vobis responsa exinde redditurum quæ ab se ad ea reddi æquum erit, quæque Parlamentum in eodem perseverare studio testentur, illibatam atque firmam cum rege vestro Domino amicitiam conservandis. Eaque ut augecat etiam, Par-
 10 lamentum omnem honestam seque dignam operam pro se quidem dabit.

Concilium præterea sui officii ducit esse, Excellentiam Vestram illius nostræ chartulæ Januarii 30. 1651. ad vos datæ admoneri, cui cum Excellentia Vestra responsum nondum de-
 15 derit, instamus proinde atque expectamus ut Parlamento, de qua illic re facta mentio est, satisfactio detur.

[29.p.44.(S.—C.7.)]

Responsum Concilii Status ad Replicationem Dominorum Legatorum Extraordinariorum serenissimi Regis Daniaë & Norwegiaë Commissariis Concilii traditam ad Responsum illud quod reddidit Concilium ad quatuordecim eorum postulationes.

PRÆDICTIS Dominis Legatis ut satisfiat de responso Concilii ad quintum, sextum, septimum, octavum, & nonum articulum, assentitur Concilium huic sequenti

fully satisfy'd your Excellency in that former Paper, to which they can only farther add, That so soon as your Excellency shall be pleas'd, either out of the Leagues already made, or in any other manner, to frame such conditions, as shall be accommodated to the present state of Things and Times, upon
5 which you desire to have the foundations of Friendship laid on your side, they will immediately return you such Answers as by them shall be thought Just and Reasonable, and which shall be sufficient Testimonials that the Parliament still perseveres in the same desires of preserving an untainted and firm
10 Amity with the King your Master, and that on their parts they will omit no honest endeavours, and worthy of themselves, to advance it to the highest perfection.

Furthermore the Council deems it to be a part of their duty,
15 That your Excellency should be put in mind of that Paper of ours, dated *Jan.* 30. 1651. to which in regard your Excellency has return'd no Answer as yet, we press and expect that satisfaction be given to the Parliament, as to what is therein mention'd. [Aug. 1652.]

[29.p.71:M.31.(iv,484.)]

The Answer of the Council of State to the Reply of the Lords Embassadors Extraordinary from the King of Danemark and Norway, deliver'd to the Commissioners of the Council, to the Answer which the Council gave to their Fourteen Demands.

20 **T**O the end that satisfaction may be given to the fore-said Lords Embassadors in reference to the Answer of the Council to the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and

clausulæ suo responsorum fine adjiciendæ. Videlicet, Præter illas Colonias, insulas, portus & loca in partis alterutrius ditione, ad quæ loca ne quis negotiandi aut commercii habendi causâ accedat, lege cautum est, nisi impetratâ prius ejus partis
5 Licentia speciali ad quam illa Colonia, Insula, portus, aut loca pertinuerint.

Receptio cujusquam in navem quæ in flumina, portus, aut sinus alterutrius partis compulsa erit navem illam ulli exhibendæ molestiæ aut perscrutationi ex responso Concilii ad
10 articulum undecimum obnoxiam non faciet, quemadmodum prædicti Domini Legati in replicatione sua videntur intellexisse, præterquam ubi illa receptio contra Leges, Statuta, aut morem illius loci est, in quo illa navis portum capesserit, qua in re videtur Concilio nihil statui quod durius sit, sed quod
15 utriusque Reipub. Saluti sit æquè conducibile.

Quod ad probandum cujusnam propriè naves & bona illa erunt quæ in naufragio ejici acciderint, Concilium existimat necesse esse jusjurandum dari in illis curiis quæ ad hujusmodi causas aut jam sunt constitutæ aut erunt constituendæ, ubi qui
20 illa sibi vendicant audiri singuli possint & cujusque jus cognosci ac dijudicari, quod scriptis testimoniis, quæ vulgo *Certificata* nuncupantur, tam clarè atque distinctè fieri non potest, unde multi scrupuli ac dubitationes existere poterunt, multæ etiam fraudes ac doli in illud genus probationis
25 irrepere, quod ne eveniat utriusque partis interest providere. Concilium etiam æquum esse arbitratur, definiri certum tempus ante quod tempus qui justum earum rerum dominum se

Ninth Article, the Council consents that this following Clause shall be added at the end of their Answers: That is to say, Besides such Colonies, Islands, Ports and Places under the Dominion of either Party, to which it is by Law provided that no
5 body shall resort upon the account of Trade or Commerce, unless upon special leave first obtain'd of that Party to which that Colony, Island, Port or Places belong.

The Receiving of any person into any Ship that shall be driven in by stress of Weather into the Rivers, Ports or Bays be-
10 longing to either Party, shall not render that Vessel lyable to any Trouble or Search, by the Answer of the Council to the Eleventh Article, as the foresaid Lords Embassadors in their Reply seem to have understood, unless it be where such a Receiving shall be against the Laws, Statutes, or Custom of that
15 Place where the Vessel put in; wherein it seems to the Council, That there is nothing of severity ordain'd, but what equally conduces to the security of both Republicks.

As to the proving the Property of such Ships and Goods as shall be cast ashore by Shipwrack, the Council deems it neces-
20 sary that an Oath be Administred in those Courts which are already, or shall hereafter be constituted, where the Claimers may be severally heard, and every Body's Right be determin'd and adjudg'd; which cannot be so clearly and distinctly done by Written Certificates, whence many scruples and doubts
25 may arise, and many frauds and deceits creep into that sort of proof, which it concerns both Parties to prevent. The Council also deems it just, that a certain time be prefix'd, before which time whoever does not prove himself the lawful Owner of

esse non probaverit, excludetur ad evitandas sine fine lites. Quod autem ad modum venundandi ea bona quæ ejecta in naufragio facile corrumpuntur, visum est Concilio eum modum proponere qui ad lucernam dicitur, ut qui sit modus
5 maximè probabilis verum bonorum pretium eliciendi ad dominorum emolumentum; tamen si prædicti Domini Legati inventam aliam rationem attulerint quæ huic fini magis conducere videbitur, per Concilium non stabit quo minus id fiat quod æquum erit: neque intelligitur ob hanc rem huic Tracta-
10 tioni moram afferendi occasio ulla præbeatur.

Quod autem ad eorum supplicium qui propositum fœdus ruperint, Concilium id adjecit, cujus in responso suo ad articulum quartum decimum fit mentio ad majorem ejus articuli efficaciam ipsumque fœdus eò firmitus atque diuturnius red-
15 dendum.

Ad clausulam Articuli quarti decimi extremam quod at-
tinet respondere, non expedire censemus illis fœderibus ac Societatibus, quarum in prædictis responsis facta est mentio, quæque generatim duntaxat proponuntur assensum nostrum
20 exhibere antequam quales illæ sint, exploratius nobis fuerit, de quibus cum Excellentissimis Vestris visum erit Concilium certius facere, responsum expressius ad id reddere poterimus.

the said Goods, shall be excluded, to avoid Suits. But as to the manner of putting Perishable Goods to Sale that are cast Ashore by Shipwrack, the Council thinks it meet to propose the way of selling by Inch of Candle, as being the most probable means to procure the true value of the Goods for the best Advantage of the Proprietors. Nevertheless, if the foresaid Lords Embassadors shall propose any other method already found out which may more properly conduce to this end, the Council will be no hinderance, but that what is just may be put in practice. Neither is it to be understood, that the consideration of this matter shall put any stop to the Treaty.

As to the Punishment of those that shall violate the propounded Treaty, the Council has made that Addition which is mention'd in their Answer to the Fourteenth Article for the greater force and efficacy of that Article, and thereby to render the League it self more firm and lasting.

As to the last Clause of the Fourteenth Article, we think it not proper to give our Assent to those Leagues and Alliances, of which mention is made in the foresaid Answers, and which are only generally propounded, before it be more clearly apparent to us what they are. But when your Excellencies shall be pleas'd to explain those matters more clearly to the Council, we may be able to give a more express Answer to those Particulars. [*After* Oct. 1. 1652.]

[30.p.46.(S.—C.8.)]

*Replicatio Concilii Status ad responsum prædictorum
Dominorum Legatorum quod ad senos articulos à
prædicto Concilio nomine Reipub. Angliæ exhibi-
tos est redditum.*

CONCILIIUM, inspectis prædictorum dominorum
Legatorum diplomatis quibus collata in eos potestas
est transigendi cum *Parlamento* aut ejus Commis-
sariis de iis omnibus quæ transigi expediverit fœdera-
5 sta renovandi novaque jungendi, existimabat quidem præ-
dictos dominos Legatos ea authoritate esse præditos ut &
responsa dare possent, & omnia transigere tam quæ à parte
hujus Reipub. quam quæ à parte *Regis Daniæ & Norwegiæ*
ferrentur, adeoque responsa quæ prædictis Dominis Legatis
10 ad primam, secundam, tertiam & quintam Concilii postula-
tionem dare libuit haud expectabat, quo factum erit ut huic
præsenti tractationi necessario more afferatur cum & in se
æquissimum sit & in Concilio deliberatum fœdus integrum
tractando simul complecti tam de iis quæ ad hanc *Rempub.*
15 quam quæ ad Regna *Daniæ & Norwegiæ* spectant. Quapropter
Concilium enixè flagitat ut Excellentiæ Vestræ respondere
ad prædictum nostrum primum, secundum, tertium, & quin-
tum postulatum velint.

Ad quartum articulum de portoriis *Gluckstadii* cum ea jam
20 antiquata sint, quemadmodum Excellentiæ Vestræ in re-

[30.p.75:M.32.(iv,484.)]

*A Reply of the Council of State to the Answer of the
foresaid Lords Embassadors, which was return'd to
the Six Articles propounded by the Council afore-
said, in the Name of the Republick of England.*

THE Council having view'd the Commissions of the
foresaid Lords Embassadors, giving them Power to
Transact with the Parliament or their Commissioners,
concerning all things expedient to be Transacted in order to
5 the reviving the old Leagues or adding new ones, believ'd in-
deed the foresaid Lords to have bin furnish'd with that Author-
ity as to be able to return Answers, and Negotiate all things,
as well such as should be propounded by this Republick, as on
the behalf of the *King of Danemark and Norway*, and so did
10 not expect the Replies which it has pleas'd the foresaid Lords
Embassadors to give to the *First, Second, Third* and *Fifth* de-
mand of the Council; whereby of necessity a stop will be put to
this Treaty, in regard it is but just in it self, and so resolv'd on
in Council, to comprehend the whole League, and to Treat at
15 the same time as well concerning those things which regard
this Republick, as those other matters which concern the King
of *Danemark and Norway*. Wherefore it is the earnest de-
sire of the Council, That your Excellencies would be pleas'd
to return an Answer to our *First, Second, Third, and Fifth*
20 demand.

As to the Fourth Article concerning the Customs of *Gluck-
stadt*, in regard they are now abolish'd, as your Excellencies

sponso meminerunt, instat Concilium uti eorum illa antiquatio etiam per hoc fœdus rata habeatur, ne forte in posterum revocentur.

Quod ad sextum articulum, qui de pyratice est, eum quidem
5 inseruit Concilium ut qui ad utriusque commoda æquè pertineret & ad commercium in commune stabiliendum quod à pyratis atque prædonibus perquam turbatur atque interrumpitur; cumque responsum Dominorum Legatorum de hoc articulo ad hostes tantum referatur, mentionem Piratarum
10 nullam faciat, Concilium idcirco expressius responsum ad id petit.

Cumque prædicti Domini Legati in sua replicatione ad responsum Concilii & decimum suum articulum, & ad eum Concilii responsum prætermiserint, Concilio necessarium
15 visum est prioribus suis postulatis sequentem hunc articulum adjungere.

Populum & incolas Reipub. Angliæ qui negotia aut commercium per ulla regna, regiones, aut ditionem *Regis Daniae & Norwegiae* habuerint portorii, tributi, census, vectigalis aut stipendii cujusvis plus in posterum non solvere
20 aut alio quovis modo atque populus fœderatarum *Belgii* Provinciarum, aliave quævis natio externa minimum illic solvens mercaturamque faciens, si solvit aut solutura est, parique frui & æquè amplâ libertate privilegiis & immunitatibus,
25 cum in adventu, tum in reditu & quamdiu illic commorabuntur, in piscatu etiam, mercatura, atque alio quocunque modo, quo ullius exteræ gentis populus in prædictis regnis totaque ditione dicti *Regis Daniae & Norwegiae* fruitur aut frui queat; quibus itidem privilegiis populares *Regis Daniae*

have mention'd in your Answer, the Council presses that their Abrogation may be ratifi'd by this Treaty, lest they should be reimpos'd hereafter.

As to the Sixth Article concerning Pyracý, the Council inserted it, as equally appertaining to the benefit of both, and to the establishing of Trade in common, which is much disturb'd by Pyrates and Sea-Robbers. And whereas the Answer of the Lords Embassadors, as to this Article, relates onely to Enemies, but makes no mention of Pyrates, the Council therefore desires
10 a more distinct Reply to it.

And whereas the foresaid Lords Embassadors in their Reply to the Answer of the Council, have pass'd over both their Tenth Article and the Answer of the Council to it, the Council have thought it necessary to add this following Article to their
15 following Demands.

That the People and Inhabitants of the Republick of *England* Trading into any Kingdoms, Regions, or Territories of the King of *Danemark* and *Norway*, shall not for the future pay any more Customs, Tribute, Taxes, Duties or Stipends, or
20 in any other manner, then the People of the *United Provinces*, or any other Foreign Nation that pays the least, coming in or going out of Harbour; and shall enjoy the same and as equally ample Freedom, Privileges and Immunities, both coming and going, and so long as they shall reside in the Countrey, as also
25 in Fishing, Tradeing, or in any other manner, which any other People of a Foreign Nation enjoys, or may enjoy in the foresaid Kingdoms, and throughout the whole Dominions of the said King of *Danemark* and *Norway*. Which Privileges also the Subjects of the King of *Danemark* and *Norway* shall

& *Norwegiæ* per omnes Provincias ac ditionem *Reipublicæ Angliæ* pariter fruuntur.

[31.p.49.(S.20.C.66.)]

Concilium Status Reipub. Angliæ

Serenissimo Principi

DO. FERDINANDO SECUNDO,

Magno Duci Hettruriæ,

SALUTEM.

Serenissime Princeps, Amice Charissime,

CONCILIUM *Status*, cognito tam per Oratorem Celsitudinis Vestræ hîc commorantem, quam per *Carol*
5 *um Longlandum* Mercatorum Anglicorum negotia *Liburni* procurantem, quanta cum benevolentia ac fide Celsitudo Vestra navium Anglicarum in *Liburnensem* portum se recipientium tutelam susceperit, contra *Belgarum* naves prædatorias exitium illis atque direptionem minitantes, literis
10 undetrigesimo Julii datis (quas ad Celsitudinem Vestram, jamjudum pervenisse sperat) significavit quàm id sibi gratum acceptumque accidisset, eodemque tempore scriptum Parlamenti *Reipublicæ Angliæ* de controversiis inter hanc *Rempub. & Fœderatas Belgii Provincias* in præsentia exortis
15 ad Serenitatem vestram unà misit. Cumque rursus per eundem *Carolum Longlandum* Concilium intellexerit, quæ ulterius mandata dederit Celsitudo Vestra de incolumitate atque tutela navibus *Anglicis* præstanda, etiam *Belgis*, ne id fieret, importunè contra nitentibus, ne hanc quidem occasionem præ-
20 tereundam esse censuit, significandi rursus Celsitudini Vestræ se vestram justitiam & singularem in tutandis navibus suis

equally enjoy throughout all the Territories and Dominions of the *Republick* of England. [After Oct. 22. 1652.]

[31.p.79:M.30.(iv,484.)]

*The Council of State of the Republick of England,
to the most Serene Prince, Ferdinand the Second,
Grand Duke of Tuscany, Greeting.*

Most Serene Prince, our dearest Friend,

THE *Council of State* understanding as well by your
Highness's Agent here residing, as by *Charles Long-*
5 *land*, chief Factor for the *English* at *Leghorn*, with
what Affection and Fidelity your Highness undertook the
Protection of the *English* Vessels, putting in to the Port of
Leghorn for shelter, against the *Dutch* Men of War threatning
'em with nothing but Ransack and Destruction, by their Let-
10 ters of the 29th. of *July* (which they hope are by this time
come to your Highness's hands) have made known to your
Highness how grateful and how acceptable it was to 'em; and
at the same time sent to your *Serenity* a Declaration of the
Parlament of the Commonwealth of England concerning the
15 present Differences between this *Republick* and the *United*
Provinces. And whereas the Council has again bin inform'd
by the same *Charles Longland*, what further Commands your
Highness gave for the security and defence of the *English* Ves-
sels, notwithstanding the opposite endeavours of the *Dutch*,
20 they deem'd this opportunity not to be pass'd over, to let your
Highness understand once more, how highly they esteem your
Justice and singular Constancy in defending their Vessels, and

constantiam cum plurimi facere tum sibi etiam gratissimam
habere. Quod cum solidæ amicitiae studiique vestri in hanc
rempub. haud leve indicium sit, persuadere sibi poterit Celsi-
tudo Vestra paria officia atque studia in nobis erga Vestram
5 Celsitudinem nunquam se esse desideraturam. Quæque de-
clarare possint quàm nobis deliberatum sit eam amicitiam quæ
huic Reipub. cum Vestra Serenitate est, quam constantissimè
atque diutissimè pro virili nostrâ parte conservare. Nos Interim
navibus nostris omnibus, quæ vestros portus intraverint disertis
10 verbis mandavimus, ut salutationes explosione tormentorum
consuetas, omnemque honorem debitum vestræ Celsitudini
exhibere meminerint.

Datis Alba Aula Septemb. 1652.

Et Concilii Sigillo deinde consignandis subscripsit

15

Concilii Præses.

[32.p.50.(S.—C.88.)]

Ad Legatum Hispanicum

ALPHONSUM DE CARDENAS.

Excellentissime Domine,

L ITERÆ *Excellentia Vestra* 3, *Novemb. 1652.* datæ, & à
Secretario vestro *Novemb. 8.* redditæ unâ cum duobus
libellis supplicibus simul involutis in Concilio recitatæ
sunt de navibus nimirum *Samsone* & *San Salvadore* vulgò
20 nominatis, ad quas Concilium responsum hoc reddit, Navem
Anglicam præsiariam, cum in prædictas naves non in Dunis,
ut scribit *Excellentia Vestra*, sed in alto incidisset, tanquam
hostium navem prædæ habitam in portum adduxisse; curiam-
que Ammiralatus ad quam propriè de causis hujusmodi attinet

how acceptable they took so great a piece of Service. Which being no mean testimony of your solid Friendship and Affection to this Republick; your Highness may assure your self, that the same offices of Kindness and good Will toward your
5 Highness shall never be wanting in us; such as may be able to demonstrate how firmly we are resolv'd to cultivate both long and constantly, to the utmost of our Power, that Friendship which is between your *Serenity* and this Republick. In the mean time we have expressly commanded all our Ships upon
10 their entrance into your Ports, not to fail of paying the accus- tom'd Salutes by Firing their Guns, and to give all other due Honours to your Highness.

White Hall, Sep. [2.] 1652.

Seal'd with the Council Seal, and Subscrib'd.

15

President.

[32.p.81:M.35.(iv,485.)]

To the Spanish Ambassador, Alphonso de Cardenas.

Most Excellent Lord,

YOUR Excellency's Letters of the $\frac{1}{11}$ of *November*, 1652. deliver'd by your Secretary, together with Two Petitions inclos'd, concerning the Ships, the *Sampson* and *San Salvadore*, were read in Council. To which the Council
20 returns this Answer, That the *English* Man of War meeting with the foresaid Ships, not in the *Downes*, as your Excellency Writes, but in the open Sea, brought 'em into Port as Enemies Ships, and therefore Lawful Prize; and the Court of Admiralty, to which it properly belongs to take Cognizance of all

cognoscere illius causæ cognitionem pro jure sibi sumpsisse; ubi singuli partis utriusque quorum id interest ampliter & liberè audientur jusque suum quisque obtinebit: vestræ porrò Excellentiæ rogatum ad illius Curiae judices misimus quo certius intelligamus quousque iis de navibus in judicio processerint. Quod simul ac nobis compertum erit ea dari mandata hâc de re curabimus quæ & æquum erit, & eâ dignum amicitia quæ huic Reipublicæ cum Rege vestro intercedit, nec minùs confidimus Regiam ejus Majestatem minimè passurum esse hujus Reipublicæ hostium bona sub nomine ejus subjectorum elabi aut delitescere.

Subscripsit & Concilii Sigillum apponendum curavit

GUILLIELMUS MASHAM.

Concilii Præses.

15 *Datis ab Albâ Aulâ* 11. Novemb. An. Dom. 1652.

[33.p.52.(S.18.C.110.)]

LEGATO HISPANIENSI.

Excellentissime Domine,

ALLATUM nuper ad Concilium est ab Navarcho nostro *Badileo* navium hujus Reipub. ad *Gaditanum* mare Præfecto, se cum tribus aliis navibus præsidariis postquam undecim Belgicarum impetum continuato bidui certamine sustinuisset, ad portum *Longonem* vulgò dictum ad sarcienda quædam in eo prælio accepta incommoda, easque res comparandas quæ sibi ad pugnam opus essent, in portum *Longonem* vulgò dictum se recepisse, ubi ejus loci Præfectus

Causes of this nature, have undertaken to determin the Right in dispute. Where all Parties concern'd on both sides shall be fully and freely heard, and you may be assur'd that Right shall take place. We have also sent your Excellency's request to the
5 Judges of that Court, to the end we may more certainly understand what progress they have made in their proceeding to Judgement. Of which so soon as we are rightly inform'd, we shall take care that such Orders shall be given in this matter, as shall correspond with Justice, and become the Friendship
10 that is between this Republick and your King. Nor are we less confident, that his Royal Majesty will by no means permit the Goods of the Enemies of this Commonwealth to be conceal'd and escape due Confiscation under the shelter of being own'd by his Subjects.

15 *White-Hall, Nov. 11. 1652.*

Seal'd with the Council Seal, and Subscrib'd,

WILLIAM MASHAM, *President.*

[33.p.83:M.36.(iv,485.)]

To the Spanish Ambassador.

Most Excellent Lord,

20 **B**UT lately the Council has bin inform'd by Captain *Badiley*, Admiral of the Fleet of this *Republick* in the *Streights*, that after he himself, together with three other Men of War, had for two days together engag'd Eleven of the *Dutch*, put into *Porto Longone*, as well to repair the Damages he had receiv'd in the Fight, as also to supply himself with Warlike Ammunition; where the Governor of the Place

in eum cæterasque sub ejus ductu naves omnia & justissimi & humanissimi simul Viri officia implevit; cumque is locus in ditione Serenissimi Regis Hispaniarum sit, Concilium certè singularem præsidii illius singularem humanitatem reipsâ
 5 cognitam actionis amicitiae mutuae tam auspiciatò cæptæ fructum uberem esse existimat; suique aded officii ducit esse, ob acceptum tam opportunè beneficium ejus *Majestati* gratias agere, vestramque rogat Excellentiam ut hoc *Regi suo* serenissimo velit primo quoque tempore significare, eique per-
 10 suasum reddere *Parlamentum Reipub. Angliæ* paratum semper fore paria amicitiae atque humanitatis officia oblatâ quâvis occasione referre.

Dat. Westmonasterio 11. Novemb. An. Dom. 1652.

Subscripsit & Concilii Sigillum apponendum curavit

15

GUILIELMUS MASHAM *Concilii Præses.*

[34.p.53.(S.21.C.58.)]

Parlamentum Reipub. Angliæ,
Serenissimo Principi

DO. FERDINANDO SECUNDO,
 Magno Duci Hetruriæ
 SALUTEM.

Serenissime Princeps Amice Charissime,

PARLAMENTUM Reipub. Angliæ literas vestræ Cel-
 situdinis *Augusti* septimo decimo, Florentiâ datas ac-
 cepit: in quibus de restitutione navis cujusdam agitur
 oryzâ onustæ, quæ navis à capitaneo *Cardio Liburniensi* ven-
 20 dicatur. Et quamvis in nostrâ Ammiralatus curiâ contra præ-

perform'd all the good Offices of a most just and courteous Person, as well toward his own, as the rest of the Men of War under his Conduct. Now in regard that that same Place is under the Dominion of the Most Serene King of *Spain*, the
5 *Council* cannot but look upon the singular Civility of that Garison to be the copious fruit of that stricter mutual Amity so auspiciously commenc'd; and therefore deem it to be a part of their duty to return their thanks to his Majesty for a Kindness so opportunely receiv'd, and desire your Excellency to signify
10 this to your most Serene King, and to assure him that the *Parlament of the Commonwealth of England* will be always ready to make the same returns of Friendship and Civility upon all occasions offer'd.

Westminster, Nov. 11. 1652.

15 Seal'd with the Council Seal, and Subscrib'd,

WILLIAM MASHAM, *President.*

[34.p.85:M.34.(iv,485.)]

*The Parlament of the Commonwealth of England,
to the Most Serene Prince, Ferdinand the Second,
Grand Duke of Tuscany, Greeting.*

Most Serene Prince, our dearest Friend,

THE *Parlament of the Commonwealth of England* has
receiv'd your Letters dated from *Florence, August 17.*
concerning the restitution of a certain Ship laden with
20 Rice, which Ship is claim'd by Captain *Cardi* of *Leghorn*. And
though the Judges of our Admiralty have already pronounc'd

dictum *Cardium* in eâ causâ sententia Judicum lata jam sit,
& apud Delegatos provocatio tum penderet, tamen cum hoc
Celsitudo vestra petat, Parlamentum, quo tam amici Prin-
cipis benevolentiam ac necessitudinem quanti faciat testificari
5 possit, mandavit quibus curæ ea res est, ut navis illa cum oryzâ,
vel saltem ejus justum pretium prædicto Capitaneo *Cardio*
reddatur; cujus mandati fructum procurator ejus apud nos
re ipsâ jam percepit. Et quemadmodum Celsitudo vestra
suum navibus Anglorum in portu *Liburniensi* patrocinium
10 atque tutelam benignè præbendo Parlamentum sibi magno-
perè devinxit (cujus rei gestæ narratio tam ab Oratore hîc
vestro, quàm à *Carolo Longland* mercatorum nostrorum illic
procuratore delata nuper ad nos est) ita Parlamentum summo
vicissim studio dabit operam, quotiescunque occasio dabitur,
15 ut sua omnia sinceræ amicitiae atque benevolentiae officia in
Celsitudinem vestram solidè constare possint; quam aded di-
vinæ benignitati atque tutelæ commendatissimam vult esse.

Datis Westmonasterio die Novemb. 1652.

Subscripsit & Sigillum Reipub. apponendum curavit

[35.p.55.(S.17.C.125.)]

Parlamentum Reipub. Angliæ
Serenissimo & potentissimo Principi
 DANIÆ REGI &c.

Serenissime & Potentissime Rex,

PARLAMENTUM Reipub. Angliæ postquam accepit
 ab illius Classis Præfecto quæ nuper ad *Hafniam* Majes-
 tatis Vestræ portum missa est, ut navibus Mercatorum
 nostrorum inde redeuntibus domum præsidio esset; prædictis
 5 navibus permissum non esse secum discedere; verùm illic
 Majestatis Vestræ jussu retineri; productis etiam ab eo literis
 Regiis vestram ea in re sententiam declarantibus, negat expli-
 catas in iis literis rationes cur naves illæ retineantur ulla in
 parte sibi satisfacere: ut igitur in re tanti planè momenti quæ-
 10 que ad prosperum utriusque Gentis Statum tantoperè condu-
 cit sequuturo fortasse majori cuipiam incommodo maturiùs
 occurratur, misit *Parlamentum* Virum illustrissimum & spec-
 tatæ fidei *Richardum Bradshaw Armigerum, Hamburgi Ora-*
torem, qui itidem ad Majestatem Vestram Oratoris munus
 15 impleat, cum iis disertè mandatis, ut de prædicto Negotio
 agat: Vestramque adeò rogamus Majestatem eidem velit Viro
 & aurem benignam & fidem amplam perhibere, quicquid
 super hoc negotio Vestræ Majestati nostro nomine proposue-
 rit: quam Nos divinæ Tutelæ & Providentiæ commendatam
 20 volumus.

Datis Westmonasterio 6. die Novemb. An. Dom. 1652.

Sub Sigillo Parlamenti Ejusque Nomine atque Authoritate
 subscripsit *Prolocutor Parlamenti Reipublicæ Angliæ.*

[35.p.87:M.33.(iv,484.)]

*The Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, to
the Most Serene and Potent Prince, King of Dane-
mark. &c.*

Most Serene and Potent King,

THE *Parlament of the Commonwealth of England*
have received Information from their Admiral of that
Fleet so lately sent to *Copenhagen*, your Majesty's
Port, to Convoy our Merchants homeward bound, that the
5 foresaid Ships are not permitted to return along with him, as
being detain'd by your Majesty's Command; and upon his
producing your Royal Letters declaring your Justifications of
the matter of Fact, the Parliament denies that the Reasons laid
down in those Letters for the detaining of those Ships are any
10 way satisfactory to 'em. Therefore that some speedy Remedy
may be appli'd in a matter of so great moment, and so highly
conducting to the prosperity of both Nations, for preventing a
greater, perhaps, ensuing mischief, the Parliament have sent
their *Resident at Hamborough, Richard Bradshaw*, Esquire,
15 a Person of great Worth and known Fidelity, with express
Commands to Treat with your Majesty, as their Agent also in
Danemark, concerning this Affair. And therefore we entreat
your Majesty to give him a favourable Audience and ample
Credit in whatever he shall propose to your Majesty on our
20 behalf, in reference to this matter. In the mean time recom-
mending your Majesty to the Protection of Divine Providence.

Westminster, Nov. [9.] 1652.

Under the Seal of the Parliament, and in their Name, and
by their Authority, Subscrib'd, *Speaker, &c.*

[36.p.56.(S.23.C.III.)]

Parlamentum Reipub. Angliæ

Serenissimo Principi

VENETIARUM DUCI

SALUTEM.

PARLAMENTUM Reipub. Angliæ literas Celsitudinis
 vestræ primo Junii 1652. datas per *Laurentium Palu-*
tium accepit, ex quibus cum & vestrum, & Senatus
 propensum in hanc Rempublicam animum prospiciat, occasio-
 5 nem hanc suum vicissim erga Serenissimam Rempub. *Vene-*
tam singulare studium ac benevolentiam declarandi, libenter
 arripuit, quam & re ipsa idque ex animo, demonstrare quoties
 usus venerit, haud quaquam gravabitur, cui & omnes vel
 conservandæ vel etiam augendæ amicitiae ususque mutui ra-
 10 tiones in medium allatæ erunt itidem acceptissimæ, vestræque
 adeò Celsitudini & Reipublicæ Serenissimæ fausta omnia ac
 prospera exoptat atque præcatur.

Datis Westmonasterio die Decemb. An. Dom. 1652.

Subscripsit & Parlamenti Sigillum imponendum curavit
 15 *Prolocutor Parlamenti Reipub. Angliæ.*

[36.p.89:M.38.(iv,486.)]

*The Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, to
the Most Serene Prince the Duke of Venice, Greeting.*

THE *Parlament of the Commonwealth of England* has
receiv'd your Highness's Letters, dated *June 1. 1652.*
and deliver'd by *Lorenzo Pallutio*, wherein they not
onely, gladly perceive both yours, and the cordial Inclinations
5 of the Senate toward this Republick, but have willingly laid
hold of this opportunity to declare their singular Affection and
good Will toward the Most Serene Republick of *Venice*;
which they shall be always ready to make manifest both really
and sincerely, as often as opportunity offers. To whom also all
10 the ways and means that shall be propounded to 'em for the
preserving or encreasing mutual Friendship and Alliance,
shall be ever most acceptable. In the mean time we heartily
pray that all things Prosperous, all things Favourable, may
befall your Highness and the Most Serene Republick.

15 *Westminster, December [29.] 1652.*

Seal'd with the Parliament Seal, and Subscrib'd,

Speaker, &c.

[37.p.57.(S.22.C.67.)]

Parlamentum Reipub. Angliæ

Serenissimo Principi

FERDINANDO SECUNDO

Hetruriæ Magno Duci,

SALUTEM.

CUM *Parlamentum Reipub. Angliæ* antehac suis Navarchiis atque Præfectis navium ad loca sub vestræ Celsitudinis Ditione appellentibus, etiam atque etiam mandaverit, ut se pacatè atque modestè gererent, eâque
5 quâ decet observantiâ erga Principem Serenissimum cujus hæc Respub. & conservare amicitiam tantoperè studeat, & tantis beneficiis affecta sit, prorsus inopinatum sibi quidem accidit, quod à Navarcho *Appletono* in *Liburnensi* portu insolentiùs factum esse accepit; eum nimirum ab eo vigili dum in
10 molestationem ageret, vim attulisse, idque tum contra fidem atque obsequium huic Reipublicæ ab eo debitum, tum contra observantiam atque honorem qui vestræ Celsitudini suâ in ditione jure optimo debetur: quam rem totam sicuti gesta est, ex literis vestris 7. & 9. *Decembris Florentiâ* datis Parlamen-
15 tum intellexit; uberiùs etiam per spectatissimum virum *Almericum Salvettum*, vestrum hîc Residentem; Atque vestræ Celsitudinis honorem qui hâc in re agi videtur, usque adèd sibi commendatum habet, ut Concilio Status id negotii dederit, uti literas Navarcho *Appletono* quam primum scribendas cu-
20 raret, quibus is terrestri itinere confestim huc advolare jube-

[37.p.91:M.37.(iv,485.)]

The Parliament of the Republick of England, to the Most Serene Prince, Ferdinand the Second, Grand Duke of Tuscany, Greeting.

ALTHOUGH the Parliament of the Republick of *England* some time since redoubl'd their Commands to all the chief Captains and Masters of Ships arriving in the Ports belonging to your Highness, to carry themselves
5 peacefully and civilly, and with becoming observance and duty to a most Serene Prince, whose Friendship this Republick so earnestly endeavours to preserve, as having bin oblig'd by so many great Kindnesses; an Accident altogether unexpected has fallen out, through the Insolence, as they hear, of Captain
10 *Appleton* in the Port of *Leghorn*, who offer'd Violence to the Sentinel then doing his Duty upon the Mole, against the Faith and Duty which he owes this Republick, and in contempt of the Reverence and Honour which is justly owing to your Highness: the relation of which Action, as it was really com-
15 mitted, the Parliament has understood by your Letters of the 7th. and 9th. of *December*, dated from *Florence*; as also more at large by the most Worthy *Almeric Salvetti*, your Resident here. And they have so sincerely laid to heart your Highness's Honour, which is the main concern of this Complaint, that
20 they have referr'd to the *Council of State*, to take care that Letters be sent to Captain *Appleton*, to come away without stop or stay by Land, in order to his giving an Account of this unwonted and extraordinary Act (a Copy of which Letters is sent herewith enclos'd) who so soon as he shall arrive, and be

retur, insoliti hujus facti & extraordinarii rationem redditurus (quarum exemplum literarum his inclusum unâ mittitur) qui ubi advenerit & facti postulabitur, de eo id statutum iri pollicemur, quod testificari possit se vestri juris violationem
5 haud minùs moleste ferre, quam si ipsum jus suum violaretur. Quinetiam de nave dictâ *Phœnice Liburni* recuperatâ consultatione habitâ, quæ res à Celsitudine vestrâ nec non ab Oratore suo narratur atque urgetur, contra datam à Navarcho *Appletono* fidem fuisse, quâ obstrictus erat ne *Hollandos* intra
10 conspectum portus aut laternæ adoriretur, vestramque Celsitudinem eâ fiduciâ nixam, *Hollandis* fide datâ de incolumitate promississe, debere proinde eorum satisfactioni prospicere, quibus vestrâ sub fide damnum datum est, Parlamentum ab Excellentiâ vestrâ petit, ut hoc sibi persuasum habeat, hanc
15 rem, quemadmodum sine suo consilio aut mandato est gesta, ita hoc etiam ab suâ voluntate ac mente longissimè abesse ut Celsitudo vestra ullo incommodo aut honoris imminutione ex illo facto afficiatur: quin imò se operam daturum, ut vobis satisfaciendi aliqua ratio ineatur, prout sibi quæ-
20 stione habitâ de re totâ constiterit: quam ut plenius intelligere possit, ipsum Navarchum *Appletonum* ab se audiri necessarium esse judicat; qui & eâdem fide obstrictus erat, & ab Excellentiâ vestrâ creditur, ejusdem violationi saltèm assensisse; præsertim cum is tam brevi sit ad nos reversurus, atque illum
25 postquam Parlamentum audiverit, & cum dicto Oratore vestro rationes amplius contulerit, hâc de re haud exigui sane momenti eam sententiam feret, quæ & æqua erit, summæque benevolentix quâ celsitudinem vestram prosequitur consen-

accus'd of the Fact, we promise that such a course shall be taken with him, as may sufficiently testify that we no less heinously brook the violation of your Right, then the Infringement of our own Authority. Moreover, upon mature debate
5 concerning the recover'd Ship, call'd the *Phœnix of Leghorn*, which Affair is also related and press'd by your Highness and your Resident here, to have bin done by Captain *Appleton*, contrary to promise given, whereby he was oblig'd not to fall upon even the *Hollanders* themselves within sight of the *Lan-*
10 *thorn*; and that your Highness, trusting to that Faith, promis'd security to the *Hollanders* upon your word; and therefore that we ought to take care for the satisfaction of those who suffer damage under the Protection of your Promise; the Parlament begs of your Excellency to be assur'd, That this Fact, as it was
15 committed without their Advice or Command, so it is most remote from their Will and Intention that your Highness should undergo any Detriment or Diminution of your Honour by it. Rather they will make it their business, that some Expedient may be found out for your satisfaction, according to the nature
20 of the Fact upon Examination of the whole matter. Which that they may so much the more fully understand, they deem it necessary that Captain *Appleton* himself should be heard, who was bound by the same Faith, and is thought by your Excellency at least to have consented to the violation of it;
25 especially since he is so suddenly to return home. And so soon as the Parlament has heard him, and have more at large conferr'd with your Resident concerning this matter of no small moment, they will pronounce that Sentence that shall be Just,

tanea, collatis denique à vobis in se beneficiis haud indigna. De quâ ne interim dubitaret Celsitudo vestra literis per eundem hunc tabellarium statim missis certiozem factam primo quoque tempore volebat; seque nullam occasionem esse prætermis-
 5 surum, quâ possit re ipsâ testari, vestram amicitiam quanti faciat.

Datis Westmonasterio 14. die Decembris An. Dom. 1652.

Subscripsit & Parlamenti Sigillum imprimendum

curavit

Prolocutor Parlamenti Reipub. Angliæ.

[38.p.60.(S.24.C.104)]

Concilium Status Reip. Anglicanæ

Serenissimo Principi

FREDERICO Haeredi *Norwegiæ*

Duci *Slesvici, Holsatiæ, Starmariæ, Ditmarsiæ*, Comiti
 in *Oldenburgh & Delmenhorst*

SALUTEM.

10 **Q**UANQUAM sapientissimo Deo visum est rerum
 omnium Moderatori clementissimo præter illud
 onus quod nobis cum majoribus nostris com-
 mune imposuit, ut pro libertate nostrâ contra tyrannos ho-
 nestissima bella gereremus, iis nos etiam auspiciis eaque
 15 divinâ ope præ illis insigniter adjuvare, ut non solum civile
 bellum restinguere sed & causas ejus in futurum præcidere,
 nec non & hostium externorum inopinatos impetus propul-
 sare valuerimus, eundem tamen supremi numinis in nos

and Consentaneous to that extream good-will which they bear to your Highness, and no way unworthy the favours by you conferr'd upon 'em. Of which, that your Highness might not make the least question in the mean time, we were willing to
5 certify your Highness by this Express on purpose sent, that we shall omit no opportunity to testify how greatly we value your Friendship.

Westminster, Dec. 14. 1652.

Seal'd with the Parlament Seal, and Subscrib'd,

10

Speaker, &c.

[38.p.95:M.41.(iv,527.)]

The Council of State of the Republick of England, to the most Serene Prince, Frederick, Heire of Norway, Duke of Sleswick, Holsatia, Stormaria, Ditmarsh, Count in Oldenburgh and Delmenhorst, Greeting.

THOUGH it has pleas'd the Most Wise God, and Most Merciful Moderator of all things, besides the Burthen which he laid upon us in common with our Ancestors, to wage most just Wars in defence of our Liberty against
15 Tyrannical Usurpation, signally also to succour us with those Auspices and that Divine Assistance, beyond what he afforded to our Predecessors, that we have bin able not only to extinguish a Civil War, but to extirpate the Causes of it for the future, as also to repel the unexpected Violences of Foreign
20 Enemies; Nevertheless, with grateful minds, as much as in us lies, acknowledging the same Favour and Benignity of the Supreme Deity toward us, we are not so puffed up with the success of our Affairs, but that rather instructed in the singular

favorem ac benignitatem gratissimis quantum possumus animis agnoscentes, non ita rerum nostrarum successibus efferimur, ut non singularem potiùs Dei justitiam ac providentiam edocti, atque nosmet largiter experti, & bellum omne quantum licet aversemur, & pacem cum omnibus cupidissimè amplectamur. Quemadmodum igitur quæ amicitia, quæque fœderum jura nobis cum populis quibuscunque ac Principibus antiqua intercessêre, ea hactenùs cuiquam nec violavimus priores, nec violata volumus, ita & Celsitudo vestra pro vetustâ suâ cum *Anglis* & à majoribus acceptâ amicitia poterit certissimâ animi persuasione de nobis æqua omnia atque amica, & sibi & suis polliceri. Denique ut delata à Celsitudine vestrâ nobis sua studia atque officia plurimi ut par est facimus, ita operam dabimus ut neque nostra ullo tempore vel sibi vel suis deesse sentiat: Vestramque adeò Celsitudinem Omnipotentia numinique Dei Omnipotentis quàm maximè commendatam cupimus.

Datis in Alba Aula die Julii Ann. 1653.

Subscripsit & Concilii Sigillum imprimendum

20

curavit

Concilii Præses.

Justice and Providence of God, and having had long experience our selves, we abominate the thoughts of War, if possible to be avoided, and most eagerly embrace Peace with all men. Therefore as hitherto we never were the first that violated or
5 desir'd the violation of that Friendship, or those ancient Privileges of Leagues that have bin ratifi'd between us and any Princes or People whatever; so your Highness, in consideration of your ancient Amity with the *English*, left us by our Ancestors, may with a most certain assurance promise both
10 your self and your People all things equitable, and all things friendly from us. Lastly, as we highly value, which is no more then what is just and reasonable, the testimonies of your affection and good offices offer'd us, so we shall make it our business that you may not at any time be sensible of the want of ours
15 either to your self or yours. And so we most heartily recommend your Highness to the Omnipotent Protection of the Almighty God.

White-Hall, July [2.] 1653.

Seal'd with the Council-Seal, and Subscrib'd,

[39.p.61.(S.117.C.13.)]

COMITI OLDENBURGICO.

Illustrissime Domine,

PARLAMENTUM Reipub. Angliæ plurimam salutem ab Amplitudine vestra officiosissimè atque humanissimè sibi dictam, per *Hermannum Mylium*, Jurisconsultum Deputatum & Consiliarium vestrum accepit: qui & 5 fausta omnia Parlamento reique *Angliæ* vestro nomine precatus est, & hujus Reipub. amicitiam ut vobis sarta tecta permaneret simul expetivit: literas etiam liberi commeatus, quibus vestræ ditionis populus eò tutiùs negotiaretur, navigaret, & commercia exerceret, nec non & nostra ad publicos foris 10 ministros mandata uti Amplitudini vestræ rebusque vestris, suis officiis atque consiliis opitularentur, idem à nobis petivit. Nos & petitis hisce libenter annuimus, & cùm amicitiam, tùm etiam literas illas expetitas, illaque ad ministros publicos mandata sub Parlamenti sigillo concessimus. Et quanquam ali- 15 quot jam menses abierunt, ex quo Vester Publicus Minister ad nos primum accessit, ea tamen dilatio neque ex eo orta est, quo nos petitioni, Amplitudinis Vestræ nomine factæ, assentiri gravaremur, neque quo Vester Deputatus nos assiduè sollicitate, ullo tempore destiterit, (qui certe omni cum diligentia, nec non officiosa simul instantia, ut confecto negotio, 20 compos voti dimitteretur, quotidie nos efflagitavit) verùm ex eo solùm accidit, quòd maxima quidem & gravissima Reipub. negotia, quæque ad eam vehementer pertinere aut agitarentur per hoc totum fere tempus, aut transigerentur.

[39.p.98:M.21.(iv,481.)]

To the Count of Oldenburgh.

Most Illustrious Lord,

THE *Parlament of the Commonwealth of England* have receiv'd an extraordinary Congratulation from your Excellency, most kindly and courteously deliver'd to us by word of mouth by *Herman Mylius*, your Coun-
5 cellor and Doctor of Laws; who wish'd all things Lucky and Prosperous, in your Name, to the Parlament and *English* Interest, and desir'd that the Friendship of this Republick might remain inviolable within your Territories. He also desir'd Letters of safe Conduct, to the end your Subjects may the more
10 securely Trade and Sail from place to place; together with our Orders to our publick Ministers abroad, to be Aiding and assisting to your Excellency and your Interests with their good Offices and Counsels. To which Requests of his we willingly consented, and granted both our Friendship, the Letters de-
15 sir'd, and our Orders to our Publick Ministers under the Seal of the Parlament. And though it be some Months ago since your Publick Minister first came to us, however that delay neither arose from any unwillingness on our part, to assent to the request made in your Excellency's Name, or that your
20 Deputy was at any time wanting in his Sedulity (whose Solicitations were daily and earnest with all the Diligence and Importunity that became him, to the end he might be dispatch'd) but onely it happen'd so, that at that time the greatest and most weighty Affairs of the Republick were under Debate and seri-

Qua de re dignitatem vestram Illustriss: certiore facien-
dam esse censuimus, ut ne quis dilationem hanc secùs inter-
pretando, gravatim aut ægrè impetratum hoc esse existimet,
quod à Parlamento Reipub. *Angliæ* libentissimè concessum
5 est. Cujus nomine consignare hæc jussus est

HENRICUS SCOBELL *Clericus Parlam.*

[40.p.63.(S.25.C.144.)]

Parlamentum Reipub. Angliæ

*Illustribus & Amplissimis Consulibus, Scultetis, Lan-
dam. & Senatoribus Cantonum Helvetiæ Evangelici-
corum, Tigurini, Bernensis, Glaronensis, Basileen-
sis, Schaffusiensis, Abbatis cellani, nec non ejusdem
Religionis Confæderatorum in Rætia, Genevæ,
Sanctogalli, Mulhusii & Biennæ, Amicis nostris
charissimis*

SALUTEM.

LITERAS vestras, *Illustres Domini atque Amici Charis-
simi, Decembris 24. 1652.* ad Nos datas accepimus,
omni humanitate, benevolentia, studioque erga nos
10 nostramque Rempub. egregio refertas; quodque nobis sem-
per majus & antiquius debet esse, charitatem fraternam &
verè christianam spirantes. Deoque imprimis Optimo Maxi-
mo gratias agimus, qui vos totque vestras *Civitates* nobilis-
simas, non tam illis montium claustris quàm insitâ vestrà
15 fortitudine, pietate, & prudentissimâ æquissimâque rerum civi-
lium administratione, mutuâ denique fœderum fide circum-

ous Negotiation. Of which we thought meet to certifie your
Illustrious Lordship, lest any body through a false construc-
tion of this delay, should think those Favours unwillingly or
hardly obtain'd, which were most gladly granted by the Parla-
ment of the Commonwealth of *England*. In whose Name
5 these are commanded to be Sign'd,

[Feb. 17. 1651/2.] HENRY SCOBEL, *Clerk of the Parliament*.

[40.p.100:M.42.(iv,527.)]

*To the Most Illustrious and Noble Senators, Scultets,
Landam., and Senators of the Evangelick Cantons of
Switzerland, Zurick, Bern, Glaris, Bale, Schaffhusen,
Appenzel, also of the Confederates of the same
Religion in the Countrey of the Grisons, of Geneva,
St. Gall, Mulhausen and Bienne; our dearest Friends.*

10 **Y**OUR Letters, most Illustrious Lords and Dearest
Confederates, dated *December 24.* full of civility,
good-will, and singular affection toward us and our
Republick, and what ought always to be greater and more
sacred to us, breathing Fraternal and truly Christian Charity,
we have receiv'd. And in the first place we return Thanks to
Almighty God, who has rais'd and establish'd both you and so
15 many noble *Cities*, not so much intrench'd and fortifi'd with
those enclosures of Mountains, as with your innate Fortitude,
Piety, most prudent and just Administration of Government,
and the Faith of mutual Confederacies, to be a firm and inac-

vallatas atque munitas, firmissimum universis orthodoxis præsidium illis in locis excitavit atque constituit: vos deinde, qui per omnem Europam primi fere mortalium post invectas ab Aquilone Barbarorum Regum tyrannidos, Deo vestram virtutem prosperante, libertatem vobis peperistis, partam haud minore prudentiâ ac moderatione, tot per annos, illibatam conservastis; de nobis nostrâque libertate nuper vindicatâ tam præclare sentire, tamque sinceros Euangelii cultores de nostro in orthodoxam fidem amore ac studio, tam constantè persuaderi, id quidem longè nobis gratissimum est. Quod autem ad pacem nos piè sanè & affectu, ut nobis est persuasissimum, verè christiano adhortamini, permagnum certè pondus apud nos ea adhortatio habere debet; cum propter ipsam rem, quam suadetis, maximè expetendam, tùm propter summam etiam
15 auctoritatem, quæ Vobis præ cæteris hâc in parte meritò tribuenda est, qui inter maximos circumquaque bellorum tumultus, & ipsi summam pacem domi forisque tamdiu colitis, & aliis omnibus pacis colendæ simul hortatores & exemplum optimum extitistis; cùm id denique suadeatis, quod nos deditâ operâ, idque haud semel, non tam nostris rationibus, quàm universæ rei Euangelicæ prospicientes, per Legatos aliosque publicos Ministros petivimus, amicitiam nimirum & arctissimum fœdus cum fœderatis *Belgarum Provinciis* ferendum. Verùm illi (sive illa perpetuò nobis infesta, regiis ad
20

cessible shelter for all the truly Orthodox. Now then that you, who over all *Europe* were the first of Mortals who after deluges of barbarous Tyrants from the North, Heaven prospering your Valour, recover'd your Liberty, and being obtain'd, for so
5 many years have preserv'd it untainted, with no less Prudence and Moderation; that you should have such noble sentiments of our Liberty recover'd; that you, such sincere Worshippers of the Gospel, should be so constantly perswaded of our Love and Affection for the Orthodox Faith, is that which is most
10 acceptable and wellcome to us. But as to your exhorting us to Peace, with a Pious and Affectionate intent, as we are fully assur'd, certainly such an Admonition ought to be of great weight with us; as well in respect of the thing it self which you perswade, and which of all things is chiefly to be desir'd, as also
15 for the great Authority which is to be allow'd your Lordships above others in this particular, who in the midst of loud tumultuous Wars on every side, enjoy the sweets of Peace both at home and abroad, and have approv'd your selves the best example to all others of embracing and improving Peace; and
20 lastly, for that you perswade us to the very thing which we our selves of our own accords, and that more then once, consulting as well our own, as the interest of the whole Evangelical Communion, have begg'd by Embassadors, and other publick Ministers, namely, Friendship and a most strict League with the
25 *United Provinces*. But how they [or it is rather to be called that *Orange* faction, ever hostile to us, devoted to the Royal party,

dicta partibus, tyrannidis & ipsa apud suos affectatæ comperta *Arausiana* factio potius dicenda est) quo pacto Legatos nostros, non de pace, sed de fraternâ amicitîâ ac fœdere arctissimo venientes acceperint, quas postea belli causas præbuerint, 5 ut nos, inter ipsa Legatorum suorum de fœdere colloquia, instructâ classe nihil tale cogitantes, in ipsis navium stationibus nostris, ultrò lacererint, ex illo à nobis eâ de re publicè scripto, & nunc unâ cum hisce literis ad vos misso, abundè intelligetis. Nos autem in id sedulò incumbimus, Deo benè 10 juvante, quamvis re hactenùs, tàm prosperè gestâ, ut neque nostris quicquam viribus aut copiis tribuamus, sed Uni Omnia Deo, neque successibus insolentèr efferamur: Eundemque animum retinemus conficiendæ justæ atque honestæ pacis omnes occasiones amplecti paratissimum. Vos interim, *Illus-* 15 *tres ac præstantissimi Domini*, quibus pium atque præclarum hoc studium est, solo Evangelico amore impulsis, fratres inter se certantes componere atque conciliare, & omni apud homines laude digni, cœlestis illius pacificorum præmii apud Deum haud dubiè compotes futuri, cujus summæ benignitati 20 atque gratiæ vos vestrosque omnes ex animo commendatos volumus, si quâ in re vobis usui esse possumus, ad omnia cum amicorum tùm fratrum officia promptissimi.

Datis Westmonasterio die Octobris An. Dom. 1653.

Subscripsit & Parlamenti Sigillum imprimendum

and discovered to aim to establish a tyranny at home;] treated our Embassadors sent to 'em to Negotiate, not a bare Peace, but a brotherly Amity and most strict League; what Provocations to War they afterwards gave us, how they fell upon us in our
5 own Roads in the midst of their Embassadors Negotiations for Peace and Alliance, little dreaming any such Violence, you will abundantly understand by our Declaration set forth upon this subject, and sent you together with these our Letters. But as for our parts, we are wholly intent upon this, by God's assist-
10 ance, though prosperous hitherto, so to carry our selves, that we may neither attribute any thing to our own Strength or Forces, but all things to God alone, nor be insolently puffed up with our Success; and we still retain the same ready Inclinations to embrace all occasions of making a Just and Honest
15 Peace. In the mean time your selves, *Illustrious and most Excellent Lords*, in whom this Pious and Noble Sedulity, out of meer Evangelical Affection, exerts it self, to reconcile and pacific contending Brethren, as ye are worthy of all applause among men, so doubtless will ye obtain the Celestial Reward
20 of Peace-makers with God; to whose Supreme Benignity and Favour we heartily recommend in our Prayers both you and yours, no less ready to make returns of all good Offices both of Friends and Brethren, if in any thing we may be serviceable to your Lordships. *Westminster, [November 28,] 1653.*

25 Seal'd with the Parlament Seal, and Subscrib'd,

Speaker, &c.

[41.p.66.(S.115.C.108.)]

Legato Hispanico.

Illustrissime Domine,

CUM graves ad nos allatæ essent querelæ *Philippi Noëlli, Joannis Godalli*, & societatis mercatorum in Anglia *Foiensium*, Navem quandam suam *Annam Foyensem* dictam, navem *Anglicam* à sese instructam, suis
5 mercibus onustam, cum domum suam ad portum *Foyensem*, cursum teneret circa Festum *Michaëlis Archangeli*, à nave quadam prædiaria *Ostendensi*, cui præfuit *Erasmus Bruerus*, oppressam injustè & sine causa captam fuisse, inque ea nautas indignè & barbarè tractatos, Consilium Status ea de re ad
10 *Marchionem Ledæ* scripsit, (quarum literarum exemplar Amplitudini vestræ unà cum his mittimus) Expectabatque ab eo sine mora mandatum iri ut ex jure & æquo ista in re quam primum ageretur. Verùm cum denuò prædictus *Noëllus* unà cum illa societate graviter queratur, quamvis literæ nostræ
15 *Marchioni* redditæ fuerint, & mercatores illi, ab eo tempore se *Brugas* ad maritimarum causarum curiam contulerint, ibique jus suum suæque causæ veritatem probaverint, justitiam tamen sibi denegari, tamque iniquè secum agi ut quamvis per tres ampliùs menses cognitioni matura res fuerit, tamen
20 ab illa curia se impetrare non posse ut sententiam tandem ferat; quin navis eorum & bona nihilo minus retineantur, seque per hanc moram in persequendo jure suo magnos

[41.p.104:M.44.(iv,528.)]

To the Spanish Ambassador.

Most Illustrious Lord,

UPON grievous Complaints brought before us by *Philip Noel, John Godal*, and the Society of Merchants of *Foy in England*, that a certain Ship of theirs, call'd the *Ann of Foy*, an *English* Ship by them fitted
5 out, and laden with their own Goods, in her return home to the Port of *Foy* about *Michaelmas* last, was unjustly and without any cause set upon and taken by a certain Privateer of *Ostend*, *Erasmus Bruer* Commander, and the Seamen unworthily and barbarously us'd; The Council of State wrote to the Marquis of
10 *Leda* concerning it (a copy of which Letter we also send enclos'd to your Excellency) and expected from him, that without delay Orders would have bin given for the doing of Justice in this matter. Nevertheless after all this the foresaid *Noel*, together with the said Company make further heavy com-
15 plaint, that altho our Letters were deliver'd to the Marquess, and that those Merchants from that time forward betook themselves to *Bruges* to the Court there held for Maritime Causes, and there asserted and prov'd their Right and the Verity of their Cause, yet that Justice was deni'd them; and that
20 they were so hardly dealt with, that though the Cause had bin ripe for Tryal above three Months, nevertheless they could obtain no Sentence from that Court, but that their Ship and Goods are still detain'd, notwithstanding the great Expences they have bin at in Prosecuting their Claim. Now your Excel-

sumptus fecisse. Non ignorat *Amplitudo Vestra* & juri Gentium & commercii & amicitiae, quæ inter Anglos & Flandros est, contrarium esse, ut navis aliqua *Ostendensis* navem aliquam *Anglicam* caperet, siquidem mercibus *Anglicis* onusta
 5 *Angliam* petat; quæque ab illo Præfecto in nautas *Anglicos* inhumaniter ac barbarè commissa sunt pœnam gravem mereri. *Concilium* itaque hanc rem Amplitudini vestræ commendat, petitque ut de ea in *Flandriam* scribere velitis, eamque operam primo quoque tempore dare ut ne hoc negotium
 10 diutiùs extrahatur sed uti ea justitia fiat, ut prædicta navis & bona, unà cum damnis, sumptibus & fœnore quæ *Angli* isti propter illam injustam interceptionem sustinuerunt, Autoritate Curiae maritimæ *Brugensis*, aut alio modo bono iis redantur, utque curetur nequa ejusmodi interceptio deinceps
 15 fiat, quin amicitia quæ nostris hominibus cum *Flandris* intercedit sine ulla violatione conservetur.

*Obsignatum nomine & jussu Concilii Status Parlamenti
 auctoritate constituti.*

[42.p.68.(S.116.C.51.)]

Marchioni Ledæ.

Illustrissime Domine,

20 **G**RAVES ad nos allatæ sunt querelæ, à *Philippo Nello*, & *Joanni Godallo*, & Societate mercatorum *Foyensium*, de nave quadam sua, cui nomen *Anna Foyensis*, quæ cum esset Navis Anglica, ab illis instructa, &

lency well knows it to be contrary to the Law of Nations, of Traffick, and that Friendship which is at present settl'd between the *English* and *Flemings*, that any *Ostender* should take any *English* Vessel, if bound for *England* with *English*
5 Goods; and that whatever was Inhumanly and Barbarously done to the *English* Seamen by that Commander deserves a rigorous Punishment. The Council therefore recommends the whole matter to your Excellency, and makes it their request that you would Write into *Flanders* concerning it, and take
10 such speedy care, that this business may no longer be delay'd; but that Justice may be done in such a manner, that the fore-said Ship, together with the Damages, Costs and Interest, which the *English* have sustain'd and bin out of purse, by reason of that Illegal Seizure, may be restor'd and made good to
15 'em, by the Authority of the Court, or in some other way; and that care be taken that hereafter no such Violence may be committed, but that the Amity between our People and the *Flemings* may be preserv'd without any Infringement.

Sign'd in the Name, and by the Command of the Council of
20 [1653?] State, appointed by Authority of Parliament.

[42.p.107:M.43.(iv,528.)]

To the Marquiss of Leda.

GR^EAT Complaints are brought before us by *Philip Noel*, *John Godal*, and the Company of *Foy Merchants*, concerning a Ship of theirs, call'd the *Ann of Foy*, which being an *English* Vessel, by them fitted out, and

ipsorum solummodo mercibus onusta, circiter festum *Michaëlis Archangeli* ad portum suum renavigans, à nave præ-
sidiaria quæ ad *Ostendam* pertinebat, cujus erat Præfectus
Erasmus Bruerus, de improvise capta fuit. Nuntiatum porro
5 est, *Ostendenses*, cum in sua potestate navis esset, nautas om-
nes nimis inhumaniter tractâsse, accenso fune digitis admoto,
& navis magistrum undis immersisse, atque pœne suffocasse,
ut minimè veram ab ipso confessionem extorquerent, de navi
atque mercimoniis illis, quasi Gallorum essent. Quod ta-
10 metsi Magister ille cæterique socii navis firmiter pernegabant,
Ostendenses tamen, & navim & mercedes in portum suum
abduxerunt. Hæc in *Curia Navali Angliæ*, inquisitione factâ,
testibusque adhibitis vera esse apparere, ut ex autographis
testimoniorum quæ cum his literis simul misimus manifesto
15 liquebit. Cum itaque illa Navis, *Anna Foyensis* dicta, atque
mercimonia omnia peculiariter verè ac propriè ad *Anglos*
pertineant, adeo ut nulla causa appareat cur *Ostendenses* vel
illam vel ea vi caperent, multò minùs auferrent navis Magis-
trum, aut societatem tam durè tractarent; cumque secundùm
20 leges Nationum atque amicitiam inter *Anglos Flandrosque*,
navim illam atque mercimonia reddi oporteat, magnoperè
petimus ab Excellentia vestra, ut jus suum *Anglicani* maturè
obtineant, atque illis satisfiat qui damnum acceperunt, utque
commercium, & Amicitia quæ inter *Anglos Flandrosque* est,
25 diù atque firmitèr conservetur.

laden with their own Goods, in her return home to her own Port about *Michaelmas* last, was taken unawares by a Freebooter of *Ostend*, *Erasmus Brewer* Commander. It is also further related, that the *Ostenders*, when the Ship was in their
5 Power, us'd the Seamen too inhumanly, by setting lighted Match to their Fingers, and plunging the Master of the Ship in the Sea till they had almost drown'd him, on purpose to extort a false Confession from him, that the Ship and Goods belong'd to the *French*. Which though the Master and the rest
10 of the Ship's Crue resolutely deni'd, nevertheless the *Ostenders* carri'd away the Ship and Goods to their own Port. These things, upon strict enquiry and examination of Witnesses have bin made manifest in the *Admiralty Court* in *England*, as will appear by the Copies of the *Affidavits* herewith sent your
15 Lordship. Now in regard that that same Ship, call'd the *Ann* of *Foy*, and all her lading of Merchandize and Goods belong truly and properly to the *English*, so that there is no apparent reason why the *Ostenders* should seize by force either the one or the other, much less carry away the Master of the Ship, and
20 use the Seamen so unmercifully; and whereas according to the Law of Nations, and in respect to the Friendship between the *Flemings* and *English*, that Ship and Goods ought to be restor'd, we make it our earnest request to your Excellency, that the *English* may have speedy Justice done, and that Satisfaction may be given for their losses, to the end the Traffick and
25 Friendship which is between the *English* and *Flemings* may be long and inviolably preserv'd. [1653?]

[43.p.69.(S.119.C.107.)]

Legato Hispanico.

PARLAMENTUM Reipub. Angliæ cum intelligat, plurimos ex populo in hâc urbe tam Excellentia vestra, quàm aliorum Legatorum & ministrorum ab exteris regionibus publicorum hîc versantium domos *Missæ* audiendæ causâ frequentare, *Concilio Status* mandavit, uti Excellentia vestra significaret, cùm hoc gentis hujus legibus damnatum, ac in hâc nostrâ Republica mali admodum exempli sit, offensionisque plenum, censere se, sui planè officii esse, ne quid tale dehinc fiat providere; cœtusque ejusmodi in futurum prorsùs interdicere. Quâ de re Excellentiam vestram admonitam nunc esse cupimus, ut ne quem ex populo hujus Reipublicæ *Missæ* audiendæ causâ suam in domum posthâc velit admittere. Et quemadmodum *Parlamentum* diligenter curabit ut Legati jus & privilegia quæque vestra Excellentia 15 inviolata serventur, ita hoc sibi persuasissimum habet, *Excellentiam* vestram, quandiu hîc commoratur, leges hujus Reipub. per se suosve nolle ullo modo violatas.

[43.p.110:M.39.(iv,486.)]

To the Spanish Ambassador.

THE Parliament of the Commonwealth of *England* understanding that several of the People of this City daily resort to the Houses of your Excellency and other Embassadors and Publick Ministers from Foreign Nations here residing, meerly to hear Mass, gave Order to the *Council of State* to let your Excellency understand, That whereas such Resort is prohibited by the Laws of the Nation, and of very evil Example in this our Republick, and extremely Scandalous, that they deem it their duty to take care
10 that no such thing be permitted henceforward, and to prohibit all such Assemblies for the future. Concerning which, 'tis our desire that your Excellency should have a fair Advertisement, to the end that henceforth your Excellency may be more careful of admitting any of the People of this Republick to hear
15 Mass in your House. And as the Parliament will diligently provide that your Excellencies Rights and Privileges shall be preserv'd inviolable, so they perswade themselves, that your Excellency, during your abode here, would by no means that the Laws of this Republick should be violated by your self or your
20 Attendants. [*After Jan. 12. 1652/3.*]

[43a.p.70.(S.&C.—)]

*Summarium damnorum singulorum & haud fictorum
quibus Societas Anglicana multis Orientalis Indiæ
Locis à Belgica Societate affecta est.*

1. **D**AMNA illa sedecim Articulis comprehensa & pridem exhibita, quorum summa est 298555. *Regiorum* $\frac{8}{8}$ quæ est monetæ
 5 nostræ £ s. d.
 74638:15:00
2. De *Pularonis* Insulæ fructibus satisfactionem dari postulamus ab anno 1622. ad hoc usque tempus ducenties millenum *Regiorum* $\frac{8}{8}$ præter dispendium futurum
 10 donec jus ditionis in illam Insulam nobis restituatur eo rerum statu in quo fuit cum erepta nobis est, prout fœdere sancitum erat: quod est nostræ monetæ 50000:00:00
3. Satisfactionem postulamus de omnibus illis mercimoniis cibariis & apparatibus, qui ab Agentibus Societatis *Belgiæ* apud *Indos* ablati sunt, aut iis traditi, aut ulli ex eorum navibus eo cursum tenentibus aut inde redeuntibus, quorum summa est
 15 80635. *Regiorum*: nostræ monetæ . . . 20158:00:00
4. Satisfactionem postulamus ob portiora *Mercium Belgicarum* quæ in *Perside* aut navibus impositæ sunt aut in terram

expositæ ab anno 1624. prout nobis à Rege
Persarum concessum erat quæ minoris æsti-
 mare non possumus quam Octogies mil-
 lenis *Regiis*

£ s. d.
 20000:00:00

5 5. Satisfactionem postulamus ob qua-
 tuor ædes malitiosissimè & iniquissimè *Joc-*
catræ incensas, unà cum mercium Apothe-
 cis repositoriis & apparatus, cui rei Prætor
 illic *Belgicus* occasionem dedit, de quibus
 10 omnibus ex eo ipso loco certiores postea
 facti sumus quam priores quærelas exhibu-
 eramus cujus damni summa est ducentius
 millenum *Regiorum*

50000:00:00

6. Satisfactionem postulamus ob 32899
 15 *Libras peperis* ex nave *Endimione* vi ablatas
 anno 1649. cujus damni summa est . .

6000:00:00

220796:15:00

Summarium Damnorum aliquot particularium
quibus etiam à Belgica Orientalis
Indiæ Societate affecti sumus.

20 1. PROPTER damna quæ per eos
 fecimus qui *Bantamum* obsede-
 runt, unde factum est ut per sex
 annos continuos eo commercio exclusi simus
 & consequenter occasione sexcenties mille
 Regios in coëmendo pipere locandi pro rata
 nostra portione, quo multas naves nostras

the year 1624, as was granted us by the
King of *Persia*, which we cannot value at
less then Fourscore thousand Royals, . .

£ s. d.
2000:00:00

5. We demand Satisfaction for Four
5 Houses Maliciously and Unjustly Burnt at
Jocatra, together with the Warehouses,
Magazines and Furniture, occasion'd by
the *Dutch* Governor there, of all which we
had Information from the Place it self, after
10 we had exhibited our first complaints; the
total of which damage we value at . . .

50000:00:00

We demand Satisfaction for 32899
Pound of Pepper taken out of the Ship
Endymion in 1649, the total of which
15 damage amounts to

6000:00:00

220796:15:00

*A Summary of some particular damages sustain'd also
from the Dutch East-India Company.*

1. **F**OR Damages sustain'd by those
who Besieg'd *Bantam*, whence
it came to pass that for Six years
20 together we were excluded from that Trade,
and consequently from an opportunity of
laying out in Pepper Six hundred thousand
Royals, with which we might have laden
our homeward bound Ships, for want of
25 which lading they rotted upon the Coast

in reditu onerare potuissemus, quo onere cum carerent passim per *Indiæ* littora cariem traxere: interea sors nostra apud *Indos* quæ vel pecuniæ vel bonorum erat stipendio

5 nautico commeatu alioque apparatu immunita & exhausta est adeo ut prædictæ Jacturæ haud minoris æstimari queant vicies centies & quater millenis Regiis id est nostræ monetæ

£ s. d.
600000:00:00

10 2. Plura etiam propter damna ex amissa parte nostra debita fructuum in *Insulis Moluccis, Banda & Amboyna* ex quo tempore per cædem nostrorum ibi factam pulsii inde sumus ad usque illud tempus quo de
15 jactura hac atque dispendio nobis satisfiat, quod spatium temporis ab anno 1622. ad hunc annum Præsentem 1650. pro reditu annuo 25000. *Librarum*, annis 28. Summam conficit

700000:00:00

20 3. Reparationem insuper postulamus centies & bis millenum nongentorum quinquaginta novem *Regiorum Surattæ* a Populo *Mogulli* nobis ablatorum, quos *Belgæ* cum in modum tutati sunt ut neque
25 ex pecuniis neque ex bonis ejus populi quæ in ipsorum *Juncis* seu Navibus erant damna nostra resarcire possemus, quod quidem perficere & conati sumus & in manu nostra

of *India*. In the mean time our Stock in *India* was wasted and consum'd in Mariners Wages, Provision and other Furniture; so that they could not value their Loss at less

5 then Twenty hunder'd and four thousand

	£	s.	d.
Royals	600000	00	00

2. More for Damages by reason of our due part lost of the fruits in the *Molucca* Islands, *Banda* and *Amboyna*, from the time that by the slaughter of our men we were thence expell'd, till the time that we shall be satisfi'd for our Loss and Expences, which space of time from the year 1622. to this present year 1650. for the yearly Revenue of 250000 *lib.* amounts in 28 years to 700000:00:00

3. We demand Satisfaction for one hundred and two thousand nine hundred and fifty nine Royals, taken from us by the *Mogul's* People, whom the *Dutch* protected in such a manner, that we never could repair our Losses out of the Money or Goods of that People which lay in their *Junks*, which we endeavour'd to do, and was in our Power

situm erat, nisi eos *Belgæ* iniquissimè defendissent, quæ pecunia amissa ad impensas faciendas jamdudum in Europa triplum peperisset: quod Nos æstimamus . . .

£ s. d.

77020:00:00

5 4. Ob Portoria *Persidis* quorum dimidia pars ab Rege *Persarum Anglis* concessa est Anno 1624. quæ usque ad Annum 1629. supputata æstimatur octies millenis *Regiis*, quemadmodum prius exponitur

10 qua ratione subducta quatuor mille Librarum in annos singulos præbere tenentur ab anno 1629. à quo unus & viginti anni sunt, atque indè summa conficietur . . .

84000:00:00

Ab altera Pagina . . . 220976:15:00

15 *Summa totalis* . . . 1681996:15:00

Locus Figuræ Regii



Debitum ab eo tempore fœnus Sortem ipsam longè superabit.

had not the *Dutch* unjustly defended 'em.
Which lost Money we could have trebled
in *Europe*, and value at

£ s. d.
77020:00:00

4. For the Customs of *Persia*, the half
5 part of which was by the King of *Persia*
granted to the *English*, Anno 1624. Which
to the year 1629. is valued at Eight thousand
Royals, to which add the Four thousand
Lib. which they are bound to pay since
10 1629. which is now One and twenty years,
and it makes up the Sum of

84000:00:00

From the First Account . 220796:15:00

Sum Total 1681816:15:00

The Interest from that time will far exceed the Principal.

LITTERÆ

Oliverii Protectoris

Nominæ Scriptæ.

[44.p.75.(S.27.C.12.)]

COMITI OLDENBURGICO.

Illustrissime Domine,

PER literas vestras *Januarii die vigesimo* 1654. datas certior sum factus, nobilem virum *Fridericum Matthiam Wolisogum* Secretarium vestrum, & *Christophorum Griphiandrum* cum certis mandatis ab illustrissimâ dignitate vestra in *Angliam* missos fuisse. Qui cum ad nos accessissent, & susceptam *Anglicanæ Reipublicæ* administrationem nobis vestro nomine gratulati sunt; & uti vos vestraque ditio in hanc pacem, quam cum *Fœderatis Belgii Ordinibus* proxime fecimus, assumeremini: ut denique *Salvam-Guardiam* illam quam vulgo vocant, à *Parlamento* nuper vobis concessam nostrâ nunc autoritate confirmaremus, petiverunt: ob istam itaque gratulationem tam amicam maximas, ut æquum est, gratias agimus: & illa duo postulata libenter concessimus; nulli etiam occasione in posterum defuturi, quæ
10
15 studium in vos nostrum poterit ullo tempore declarare. Idque ex supradictis Oratoribus vestris plenius vos arbitror intellecturos; quorum fides, ac diligentia in hoc vestro apud nos

LETTERS

Written in the Name of Oliver the Protector.

[44.p.117:M.45.(iv,635.)]

To the Count of Oldenburgh.

Most Illustrious Lord,

BY your Letters, *dated January 20. 1654.* I have bin given to understand, That the Noble *Frederick Matthias Wolisog*, and *Christopher Griphiander* were sent with certain Commands from your Illustrious Lordship into *England*, who when they came to us, not onely in your Name Congratulated our having taken upon us the Government of the *English* Republick, but also desir'd that you and your Territories might be comprehended in the Peace which we are about to make with the *Low Countries*, and that we would
5 confirm by our present Authority the Letters of safe Conduct lately granted your Lordship by the Parliament. Therefore in the first place we return your Lordship our hearty thanks for your Friendly Congratulation, as it becomes us; and these will let you know that we have readily granted your two Requests.
10 Nor shall you find us wanting upon any opportunity, which may at any time make manifest our Affection to your Lordship. And this we are apt to believe you will understand more at large from your Agents, whose Fidelity and Diligence in

negotio præclarè constitit. Quod reliquum est, vobis, rebusque vestris felicitatem, atque ex voto pacem omnem exopto.

Westmonasterio. Jun. 27. 1654.

Illustrissimæ Dignitatis vestris studiosissimus
5 *Oliverius Angliæ, Scotiæ, Hybernæ, &c. Protector.*

[45.p.76.(S.26.C.61.)]

Comiti Oldenburgico.

Illustrissime Domine,

LITERAS vestras *Maii* secundo die *Oldenburgo* datas
accepi haud uno nomine gratissimas; cùm quòd
essent ipsæ singulari erga me humanitate ac bene-
volentiâ refertæ; tum quod illustrissimi Domini Comitis
10 *Antonii* perdilecti Filii vestri manu redditæ. Id quod eò magis
honorificum mihi duco, ex quo illius virtutes tantâ stirpe
dignas, moresque eximios, studium denique in me egregium,
non tam acceptum ab aliis quàm re ipsâ cognitum atque per-
spectum jam habeo. Neque dubium esse potest, quin eandem
15 quoque suis domi spem faciat, fore se Patris optimi præstantis-
simique simillimum; cujus præclara virtus atque prudentia
perfecit, ut tota illa ditio *Oldenburgica* permultis ab annis, &
summâ pace frui, & pacis commoda percipere inter sævissimos
undique circumstrepentium bellorum tumultus potuerit. Ta-
20 lem itaque amicitiam quidni ego quamplurimi facerem, quæ
potest inimicitias omnium tam sapienter ac providè cavere.

this Affair of yours, in our Court, has bin eminently conspicuous. As to what remains, we most heartily wish the Blessings of Prosperity and Peace, both upon you and your Affairs.

Your Illustrious Lordship's most Affectionate,

5 *Oliver Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c.*
[June. 29. 1654.]

[45.p.119:M.46.(iv,635.)]

To the Count of Oldenburgh.

Most Illustrious Lord,

WE receiv'd your Letters, dated *May 2.* from
Oldenburgh, most welcome upon more then
one account; as well for that they were full of
10 singular Civility and Good-will toward us, as because they
were deliver'd by the hand of the most Illustrious Count *Anthony*, your beloved Son. Which we look upon as so much the
greater Honour, as not having trusted to Report, but with our
own Eyes, and by our own Observation discern'd his Vertues
15 becoming such an Illustrious Extraction, his noble Manners
and Inclinations, and lastly his extraordinary Affection toward
our selves. Nor is it to be question'd but he displays to his own
People the same fair hopes at home, that he will approve him-
self the Son of a most Worthy and most excellent Father,
20 whose signal Vertue and Prudence has all along so manag'd
Affairs, that the whole Territory of *Oldenburgh* for many
years, has enjoy'd a profound Peace and all the blessings of
Tranquility in the midst of the raging confusions of War
thundring on every side. What reason therefore why we
25 should not value such a Friendship that can so wisely and prov-

Pro munere denique illo magnifico est, *Illustrissime Domine*, quòd gratias habeo; pro jure est ac merito tuo, quòd ex animo sum.

Illustrissimæ dignitatis vestræ studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Angliæ, Scotiæ, Hiberniæ, &c. Protector.

5 *Westmonasterio 29. Jun. 1654.*

Illustrissimo Domino ANTONIO GUNTHERO, *Comiti in Oldenburgh, & Delmenhorst, Domino in Jhevern, & Kniphausen.*

[46.p.78.(S.28.C.80.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reipub.

Angliæ, Scotiæ, Hybernæ, &c.

Serenissimo Principi

CAROLO GUSTAVO

Suecorum, Gothorum, Vandalorumque Regi, Magno Principi Finlandiæ, Duci Esthoniæ, Careliæ, Bremæ, Verdæ, Stetini Pomeraniæ, Cassubiæ & Vandalia, Principi Rugiæ, Domino Ingriæ, Wissmaria, necnon Comiti Palatino Rheni, Bavariæ, Jul. Cliviæ & Montium Duci &c.

SALUTEM.

Serenissime Rex,

10 **C**UM Suecorum Regnum per hosce dies summis populi studiis, omniumque ordinum suffragiis liberis translatum ad vos esse, toto orbe terrarum percrebuerit, id maluisse Majestatem Vestram suis literis amicissimis, quàm vulgatâ famâ nos intelligere, & summæ benevolentia erga nos vestra, & honoris inter primos attributi

idently shun the Enmity of all men? Lastly, Most Illustrious Lord, 'tis for your Magnificent* Present that we return you Thanks; but 'tis of Right, and your Merits claim, That we are cordially Your Illustrious Lordship's most Affectionate,

5

Oliver, &c.

Westminster, June 29. 1654.

Superscrib'd, *To the Most Illustrious Lord, Anthony Gunther, Count in Oldenburgh, and Delmenhorst, Lord in Jehvern and Kniphausen.*

[46.p.121:M.48.(iv,636.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c. To the most Serene Prince, Charles Gustavus, King of the Swedes, Goths and Vandals, Great Prince of Finland, Duke of Esthonia, Carelia, Breme, Verden, Stettin in Pomerania, Casubia and Vandalia. Prince of Rugia, Lord of Ingria, Wismaria, as also Count Palatine of the Rhine, and Duke of Bavaria, Cleves and Monts, &c. Greeting.

Most Serene King,

10 **T**HOUGH it be already divulg'd over all the world that the Kingdom of the *Swedes* is translated to your Majesty with the extraordinary Applause and Desires of the People, and the free Suffrages of all the Orders of the Realm, yet that your Majesty should rather chuse that we should
15 understand the welcome News by your most friendly Letters, then by the common voice of Fame, we thought no small Argument both of your good-will toward us, and of the honour done us among the first. Voluntary therefore, and of Right

* The Horses which threw him out of the Coach-box.

argumentum haud leve esse ducimus. Illam itaque vestris
meritis egregiis accessionem dignitatis, præmiumque virtute
tantâ dignissimum, & sponte, & jure vobis gratulamur: idque
ut *Majestati* vestræ, *Succorumque* Genti, reique toti *Christi-*
5 *anæ* bonum atque faustum sit, quod & vobis maximè in votis
est, junctis precibus Deum oramus. Quòd autem fœderis inter
hanc Rempublicam, *Succiaque* Regnum recens icti conserva-
tionem Majestas vestra, quod ad se attinet integerrimam,
usque eò curæ sibi fore confirmat, ut quæ nunc intercedit
10 amicitia, non permanere solum, sed, si id fieri potest, auge-
scere etiam indies possit, id vel in dubium vocare nefas esset,
tuâ tanti Principis fide interpositâ, cujus eximia virtus non
solùm in peregrinâ terrâ Regnum tibi hæreditarium peperit,
sed tantùm etiam potuit, ut augustissima Regina, *Gustavi*
15 filia, cui parem omni laude Heroïnâ multa retrò sæcula non
tulêre, possessione imperiî justissimâ inopinanti tibi ac nolenti
ultrò cederet. Vestram denique tam singulare erga nos stu-
dium, tamque præclaram animi significationem nobis esse
gratissimam omni ratione persuasum esse vobis cupimus;
20 nullumque nobis pulchrius certamen fore, quàm ut vestram
humanitatem nostris officiis nullo tempore defuturis, si id
potest fieri, vincamus.

Majestatis Vestræ Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS, Reipub. Angliæ, Scotiæ,

25 Hybernæ, &c. Protector.

Westmonasterio. die 4. Julii 1654.

we Congratulate this Accession of Dignity to your egregious Merits, and the most worthy guerdon of so much Vertue. And that it may be Lucky and Prosperous to your Majesty, to the Nation of the *Swedes*, and the true Christian Interest, which
5 is also what you chiefly wish, with joynt supplications we implore of God. And whereas your Majesty assures us, That the preserving entire the League and Alliance lately concluded between this Republick and the Kingdom of *Sweden* shall be so far your care, that the present Amity may not only continue
10 firm and inviolable, but if possible, every day encrease and grow to a higher perfection, to call it into question would be a piece of impiety, after the Word of so great a Prince once interpos'd, whose surpassing Fortitude has not only purchas'd your Majesty a Hereditary Kingdom in a Foreign Land, but also
15 could so far prevail, that the most August Queen, the Daughter of *Gustavus*, and a Heroess so matchless in all degrees of Praise and Masculine Renown, that many Ages backward have not produc'd her equal, surrender'd the most just possession of her Empire to your Majesty, neither expecting nor willing to
20 accept it. Now therefore 'tis our main desire, your Majesty should be every way assur'd, that your so singular Affection toward us, and so eminent a signification of your Mind can be no other then most dear and welcome to us, and that no Combat can offer it self to us more glorious, then such a one
25 wherein we may, if possible, prove Victorious in out-doing your Majesty's Civility by our kind Offices that never shall be wanting. Your Majesty's most Affectionate,
Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of *England, Scotland,*
Westminster, July 4 [or 11]. 1654. *and Ireland, &c.*

[47.p.80.(S.29.C.56.)]

Illustrissimo Domino,

LUDOVICO MENDEZIO

DE HARO.

QUOD accepi ex literis tuis, *Illustrissime Domine*, constitutum ac nominatum jam esse ab Serenissimo *Hispaniarum* Rege Legatum, qui de suscepta à me *Anglicana* Republica gratulatum huc primo quoque tempore veniret; cùm est meritò per se gratum; tùm tu id, qui ex te imprimis hoc me cognoscere voluisti, ut esset mihi aliquanto gratius atque jucundius, singulari tuo studio atque officii celeritate effecisti. Sic enim diligi atque probari me abs te, qui virtute tua atque prudentia tantam apud Regem tuum auctoritatem tibi conciliasti, ut vel maximis illius Regni negotiis par animo præsis, haud minori profecto mihi voluptati debet esse, quàm judicium præstantissimi viri ornamento mihi intelligo fore. De meo autem in Serenissimum *Hispaniarum* Regem propenso animo, & ad amicitiam cum isto Regno conservandam, atque etiam indies exaugendam promptissimo, & huic qui nunc adest Legato satisfacisse me spero, & alteri, cùm advenerit, cumulatè satisfacturum. De cætero, *Illustrissime Domine*, qua nunc flores apud Regem tuum dignitate ac gratia, eam tibi perpetuam exopto; quasque res geris bono publico & administras, volo tibi prosperè feliciterque evenire. *Amplitudinis tuæ Illustrissimæ Studiosissimus*

OLIVERIUS, Protector Reip. Angliæ, Scotiæ, Hybernæ &c.

Albâ Aulâ Septembris die 1654.

[47.p.124:M.49.(v, 165.)]

To the most Illustrious Lord, Lewis Mendez de Haro.

WHAT we have understood by your Letters, most
Illustrious Lord, that there is an Ambassador
already nominated and appointed by the most
Serene King of *Spain*, on purpose to come and Congratulate
5 our having undertaken the Government of the Republick, is
not onely deservedly acceptable of it self, but render'd much
more wellcome and pleasing to us by your singular Affection
and the speed of your Civility, as being desirous we should
understand it first of all from your self. For, to be so belov'd
10 and approv'd by your Lordship, who by your Vertue and Pru-
dence have obtain'd so great Authority with your Prince, as to
preside, his equal in Mind, over all the most Important Affairs
of that Kingdom, ought to be so much the more pleasing to us,
as well understanding that the judgement of a surpassing Per-
15 son, cannot but be much to our Honour and Ornament. Now
as to our cordial Inclinations toward the King of *Spain*, and
ready propensity to hold Friendship with that Kingdom, and
encrease it to a stricter perfection, we hope we have already
satisfi'd the Present Ambassador, and shall more amply satisfie
20 the other, so soon as he arrives. As to what remains, *Most Illus-*
trious Lord, we heartily wish the Dignity and Favour where-
in you now flourish with your Prince, perpetual to your
Lordship; and that whatever Affairs you carry on for the Pub-
lick Good, may prosperously and happily succeed.

25 Your Illustrious Lordship's most Affectionate,
White-Hall, September. [4.] 1654. Oliver, &c.

[48.p.81.(S.30.C.84.)]

Serenissimo Principi

CAROLO GUSTAVO ADOLPHO

Suecorum, Gothorum, Vandalorumque Regi &c.

CUM de voluntate vestra Majestatis in me singulari
ex vestris sim nuper literis persuasus, quibus & ipse
pari studio rescripserim, videor mihi ex ratione
prorsus amicitiae nostrae deinceps facturum, si quemadmodum
5 quae grata acciderint ad laetitia[m] mutuam communicem, ita
quae contraria, de iis vobis tanquam amicissimis, animi mei
sensum doloremque aperiam. De me equidem sic existimo,
eo me in loco Reipub. jam esse constitutum, ut communi Pro-
testantium, paci inprimis & quantum in me est consulere de-
10 beam. Quo gravius necesse est feram quae de *Bremensium* &
Suecorum praeliis mutuisque cladibus ad nos perferuntur.
Illud primum doleo, amicos utrosque nostros tam atrociter
tamque Protestantium rationibus periculosè inter se decer-
tare; pacem deinde illam Monasteriensem quae Reformatis
15 omnibus summo praesidio credebatur fore, ejusmodi peperisse
infaelix bellum: ut nunc arma *Suecorum* in eos conversa sint
quos inter ceteros paulo ante religionis causâ acerrimè defen-
derent: idque potissimum hoc tempore fieri, cum Pontificiis
per totam fere Germaniam Reformatos ubique rursus oppri-
20 mere, & ad intermissas paulisper injurias vimque pristinam

[48.p.126:M.51.(v,166.)]

*To the Most Serene Prince Charles Gustavus Adolphus,
King of the Swedes, Goths, and Vandals, &c.*

BEING so well assur'd of your Majesty's good will towards me by your last Letters, in answer to which I wrote back with the same Affection, methinks I should do no more then what our mutual Amity requires, if as I communicate my grateful Tydings to reciprocal Joy, so when contrary Accidents fall out, that I should lay open the sence and grief of my Mind to your Majesty, as my dearest Friend. For my part this is my Opinion of my self, That I am now advanc'd to this degree in the Commonwealth, to the end I should consult in the first place, and as much as in me lies, for the common Peace of the Protestants. Which is the reason, that of necessity it behooves me more grievously to lay to heart what we are sorry to hear concerning the bloody Conflicts and mutual Slaughters of the *Bremeners* and *Swedes*. But this I chiefly bewail, that being both our Friends, they should so despitefully Combat one against another, and with so much danger to the Interests of the Protestants; and that the Peace of *Munster*, which it was thought would have prov'd an Asylum and Safeguard to all the Protestants, should be the occasion of such an unfortunate War, that now the Arms of the *Swedes* are turn'd upon those whom but a little before, among the rest, they most stoutly defended for Religions sake; and that this should be done more especially at this time when the Papists are said to Persecute the Reformed all over *Germany*, and to return to their intermitted for some time Oppressions, and

redire palam dicantur. Cum itaque intelligerem dierum aliquot inducias ad *Bremam* urbem jam esse factas, non potui sane quin Majestati vestræ, occasione hac datâ, significarem quàm cupiam ex animo quamque enixè Deum pacis orem, 5 uti istæ induciæ utrique parti feliciter cedat; utque in pacem firmissimam ex compositione utrinque commoda possint desinere. quam ad rem si meam operam conferre quicquam aut usui fore Majestas vestra judicaverit, eam vobis libentissimè ut in re Divino Numini procul dubio acceptissimâ polliceor 10 atque defero. Interea Majestatis vestræ consilia omnia ut ad communem *Christianæ* rei salutem dirigat Deus atque gubernet, quod idem non dubito, quin & vos maximè velitis, animitùs exopto

Majestatis vestræ Studiosissimus

15 OLIVERIUS, Prot. Reip. Angliæ, &c.

Alba Aula Oct. 26. 1654.

[49.p.83.(S.31.C.59.)]

Magnificis Amplissimisque

Consulibus ac Senatoribus Civitatis *Bremensis*.

EX literis vestris per Oratorem vestrum *Henricum Oldenburgum* ad nos datis, coortum civitati vestræ cum vicino potentissimo dissidium, quasque exinde ad 20 augustias redacti sitis, eò majore cum molestia ac dolore intelligo, quo magis *Bremensem* Civitatem præter cæteras Orthodoxâ religione præstantem diligo atque amplector; neque

their pristin Violencies. Hearing therefore that a Truce for some days was made at *Breme*, I could not forbear signifying to your Majesty, upon this opportunity offer'd, how cordially I desire, and how earnestly I implore the God of Peace, that
5 this Truce may prove successfully happy for the Good of both Parties, and that it may conclude in a most firm Peace, by a commodious Accommodation on both sides. To which purpose, if your Majesty judges that my Assistance may any ways conduce, I most willingly offer and promise it, as in a thing,
10 without question, most acceptable to the most Holy God. In the mean time, from the bottom of my heart, I beseech the Almighty to Direct and Govern all your Counsels for the common Welfare of the Christian Interest, which I make no doubt, but that your Majesty chiefly desires.

15 Your Majesty's most Affectionate,

Oliver, &c.

White-Hall, Octob. [27.] 1654.

[49.p.129:M.50.(v,166.)]

To the Magnificent and most Noble, the Consuls and Senators of the City of Breme.

20 **B**Y your Letters deliver'd to us by your Resident *Henry Oldenburgh*, that there is a difference kindled between your City and a most Potent Neighbour, and to what streights you are thereby reduc'd, with so much the more Trouble and Grief we understand, by how much the more we love and embrace the City of *Breme*, so eminent, above others, for their Profession of the Orthodox Faith. Neither is there

in votis quicquam habeo antiquius, quàm ut universum Protestantium nomen fraterno consensu atque concordia in unum tandem coalescat. Lætari interim communem Reformatorum hostem hisce nostris contentionibus & ferocius passim instare
5 certissimum est. Ipsa autem controversia, cum decisionis nostræ non sit quæ vos jam nunc exercet, Deum itaque oro ut quæ cœptæ sunt induciæ possint fœlicem exitum sortiri. Equidem quod petistis ad *Succorum* Regem ea de re scripsi suasor pacis atque concordia, Deo nimirum imprimis gratæ, meam-
10 que operam ut in re tam pia libens detuli, vos uti æquum animum, neque ab ullis pacis conditionibus, honestis quidem illis, abhorrentem suadeo geratis; vestramque civitatem divinæ tutelæ ac providentiæ commendo

Amplitudinis Vestrae Studiosissimus

15

OLIVERIUS Protector Reipub. Angliæ &c.

Albâ Aulâ Octob. 26. 1654.

any thing which we account more sacred in our wishes, then that the whole Protestant Name would knit and grow together in Brotherly Unity and Concord. In the mean time, most certain it is, that the common Enemy of the Reformed rejoyces
5 at these our Dissentions, and more haughtily every where exerts his Fury. But in regard the Controversie which at present exercises your contending Arms, is not within the power of our decision, we Implore the Almighty God, that the Truce begun may obtain a happy issue. Assuredly, as to what you
10 desir'd, we have written to the King of the *Swedes*, exhorting him to Peace and Agreement, as being most chiefly grateful to Heaven, and have offer'd our Assistance in so Pious a Work. On the other side we likewise exhort your selves to bear an equal Mind, and by no means to refuse any honest conditions
15 of Reconciliation. And so we recommend your City to Divine Protection and Providence.

Your Lordships most Affectionate,
Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
White-Hall, Octob. 27. 1654.

[50.p.84.(S.32.C.97.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ

Illustrissimo Principi Tarentino

S. P. D.

PERSPECTUS ex literis tuis ad me datis Religionis amor tuus, & in *Ecclesias Reformatas* pietas eximia, studiumque singulare, in istâ præsertim generis nobilitate ac splendore, eoque sub Regno in quo deficientibus ab Orthodoxa fide tot sunt nobilissimis quibusque spes uberes propositæ, tot firmioribus incommoda subeunda, permagno me planè gaudio ac voluptate affecit. Nec minus gratum erat placuisse me tibi eo ipso Religionis nomine, quo tu mihi dilectus atque charus imprimis esse debes. Deum autem obtestor ut quam de me spem Ecclesiarum & expectationem esse ostendis, possim ei aliquando vel satisfacere, si opus erit, vel demonstrare omnibus, quàm cupiam non deesse. Nullum equidem fructum laborum meorum, nullum hujus quam obtineo in Reipub. meâ sive dignitatis sive muneris nec ampliorem existimarem, nec jucundio rem, quàm ut idoneus sim, qui Ecclesiæ Reformatæ vel amplificationi vel incolumitati, vel, quod maximum est, paci serviam. Te verò hortor magnopere ut religionem Orthodoxam qua pietate ac studio à majoribus

[50.p.130:M.52.(v,175.)]

Oliver *Protector of the Republick of England, To the most Illustrious Prince of Tarentum.*

YOUR Love of Religion, apparently made known in your Letters to us deliver'd, and your excelling Piety and singular Affection to the Reformed Churches, more especially considering the Nobility and Splendor of your
5 Character, and in a Kingdom too, wherein there are so many and such abounding hopes propos'd to all of Eminent Quality that revolt from the Orthodox faith, so many Miseries to be undergone by the Resolute and constant, gave us an occasion of great joy and consolation of Mind. Nor was it less grateful
10 to us that we had gain'd your good Opinion, upon the same account of Religion, which ought to render your Highness most chiefly belov'd and dear to our selves. We call God to Witness, That whatever hopes or expectations the Churches, according to your Relation, had of us, we may be able one day
15 to give them satisfaction, if need require, or at least to demonstrate to all men how much it is our desire never to fail 'em. Nor should we think any fruit of our Labours, or of this Dignity or Supream Employment which we hold in our Republick, greater, then that we might be in a condition to be
20 serviceable to the enlargement, or the welfare, or which is more sacred, to the Peace of the Reformed Church. In the mean time, we exhort and beseech your Lordship to remain stedfast to the last minute in the Orthodox Religion, with the same resolution and constancy, as you profess it receiv'd from

acceptam profiteris, eâdem animi firmitate atque constantiâ
ad extremum usque retineas. Nec sanè quicquam erit te tuis-
que Parentibus religiosissimis dignius, nec quod pro tuis in
me meritis, quanquam tuâ causâ cupio omnia. optare tibi
5 melius, aut præclarius queam, quàm si sic te pares atque in-
stituas, ut Ecclesiæ, præsertim patriæ, quarum in disciplina
tam felici indole tamque illustri loco natus es, quanto cæteris
præluces, tanto firmius in te præsidium suis rebus constitutum
esse sentiant. Vale.

10 *Albâ Aulâ die Aprilis 1655.*

[51.p.85.(S.33.C.101.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ

*Serenissimo Principi Immanueli Subaudix Duci
Pedemontii Principi*

SALUTEM.

Serenissime Princeps,

REDITÆ sunt nobis *Genevâ*, nec non ex *Delphinatu*
aliisque multis ex locis ditione vestræ finitimis literæ,
quibus certiores facti sumus, Regalis vestræ Celsi-
tudinis subditis *Reformatam* Religionem profitentibus, vestro
15 Edicto atque autoritate imperatum nuper esse, uti triduo
quàm hoc edictum promulgatum erit suis sedibus atque agris
excedant pœnâ capitis, & fortunarum omnium amissione
proposita, nisi fidem fecerint se derelictâ religione suâ, intra
dies viginti *Catholicam* Religionem amplexuros: Cumque se

your Ancestors with Piety and Zeal. Nor indeed, can there be any thing more worthy your self, or your Religious Parents, nor in consideration of what you have deserv'd of us, though we wish all things for your own sake, that we can wish more
5 Noble or Advantagious to your Lordship, then that you would take such Methods and apply your self to such Studies, that the Churches, especially of your Native Countrey, under the Discipline of which your Birth and Genius have render'd you Illustriously Happy, may be sensible of so much the more
10 assur'd security in your Protection, by how much you excel others in Lustre and Ability.

White-Hall, April [4.] 1654.

[51.p.133:M.54.(v, 184.)]

Oliver the Protector, &c. To the most Serene Prince, Immanuel Duke of Savoy, Prince of Piemont, Greeting.

Most Serene Prince,

LETTERS have bin sent us from *Geneva*, as also from the
15 *Dauphinate*, and many other Places bordering upon your Territories, wherein we are given to understand, That such of your Royal Highness's Subjects as profess the Reformed Religion, are Commanded by your Edict, and by your Authority, within three days after the Promulgation of your Edict, to depart their Native Seats and Habitations, upon
20 pain of capital Punishment, and Forfeiture of all their Fortunes and Estates, unless they will give security to relinquish their Religion within Twenty days, and embrace the *Roman* Catholick Faith. And that when they appli'd themselves to

supplices ad Celsitudinem vestram Regalem contulissent, petentes uti edictum illud revocetur, utque ipsi pristinam in gratiam recepti, concessæ à Serenissimis Majoribus vestris libertati restituantur, partem tamen exercitus vestri in eos
5 impetum fecisse multos crudelissime trucidasse, alios vinculis mandasse, reliquos in deserta loca montesque nivibus cooper-
tos expulisse, ubi familiarum aliquot centuriæ, eo loci redi-
guntur ut sit metuendum ne frigore & fame, brevi sint miserè
omnes perituræ. Hæc cum ad nos perlata essent, haud sane
10 potuimus quin, hujus afflictissimi populi tanta calamitate auditâ, summo dolore ac miseratione commoveremur. Cum
autem non humanitatis modo sed ejusdem religionis com-
munione, adeoque fraternâ penitus necessitudine cum iis con-
junctos nos esse fateamur, satisfieri à nobis neque nostro erga
15 Deum officio, neque fraternæ charitati, neque religionis ejus-
dem professioni posse existimavimus, si in hac fratrum nos-
trorum calamitate ac miseria solo sensu doloris afficeremur,
nisi etiam ad sublevanda eorum tot mala inopinata, quantum
in nobis est situm, omnem operam nostram conferamus.
20 Itaque à vestra inprimis Celsitudine Regali majorem in mo-
dum enixè petimus & obtestamur ut ad instituta Serenissi-
morum Majorum suorum concessamque ab iis omni tempore
& confirmatam subditis suis *Vallensibus* libertatem velit ani-
mum referre. In quâ concedendâ atque confirmandâ, quem-
25 admodum id præstiterunt, quod Deo per se gratissimum
proculdubio est, qui conscientiæ jus inviolabile ac potestatem

your Royal Highness in a most Suppliant manner, imploring a Revocation of the said Edict, and that being receiv'd into pristin favour, they might be restor'd to the Liberty granted 'em by your Predecessors, a part of your Army fell upon 'em, 5 most cruelly Slew several, put others in Chains, and compell'd the rest to Flye into Desert places and to the Mountains cover'd with snow, where some Hundreds of Families are reduc'd to such Distress, that 'tis greatly to be fear'd, they will in a short time all miserably Perish through Cold and Hunger. These 10 things, when they were related to us, we could not chuse but be touch'd with extream Grief and Compassion for the Sufferings and Calamities of this Afflicted People. Now in regard we must acknowledge our selves link'd together not only by the same tye of Humanity, but by joynt Communion of the 15 same Religion, we thought it impossible for us to satisfie our Duty to God, to Brotherly Charity, or our Profession of the same Religion, if we should onely be affected with a bare sorrow for the Misery and Calamity of our Brethren, and not contribute all our endeavours to Relieve and Succour 'em in 20 their unexpected Adversity, as much as in us lies. Therefore in a greater measure we most earnestly Beseech and Conjure your Royal Highness, that you would call back to your thoughts the moderation of your most Serene Predecessors, and the Liberty by them Granted and Confirm'd from time 25 to time to their Subjects the *Vaudois*. In Granting and Confirming which, as they did that, which without all question was most grateful to God, who has bin pleas'd to reserve the Jurisdiction and Power over the Conscience to himself alone, so there is no doubt but that they had a due consideration of

penes se unum esse voluit, ita dubium non est quin Subditorum etiam suorum meritam rationem habuerint, quos & in bello strenuos ac fidelissimos & in pace dicto semper audientes experti fuissent. Utque Serenitas Vestra Regalis in cæteris omnibus & benignè & gloriosè factis Avorum suorum vestigiis optimè insistit, ita in hoc nolit ab iisdem discedere etiam atque etiam obsecramus; sed & hoc edictum, & si quod aliud inquietandis *Reformatæ* Religionis causâ subditis suis rogatum sit, uti abroget; ipsos patriis sedibus atque bonis restituat; concessa jura ac libertatem pristinam ratam iis faciat; accepta damna sarciri, & eorum vexationibus finem imponi jubeat. Quod si fecerit Regalis Celsitudo vestra, & rem Deo acceptissimam fecerit, miseros illos & calamitosos erexerit & recrearit, & à suis omnibus vicinis, quotquot *Reformatam* Religionem colunt, maximam gratiam inierit; nobisque potissimùm, qui vestram in illos benignitatem atque clementiam obtestationis nostræ fructum arbitrabimur. Quod & ad omnes officiorum reddendas vices nos obligaverit; nec stabiliendæ solùm verum etiam augendæ inter hanc Remp. Vestramque ditionem necessitudinis & amicitiae fundamenta firmissima jecerit. Neque verò hoc minus ab justitia vestra & moderatione animi nobis pollicemur: quam in partem Deum Opt. Max. oramus uti mentem vestram & cogitationes flectat: vobisque adeo vestroque populo pacem ac veritatem & successus rerum omnium felices ex animo precamur.

Albâ Aulâ. May 1655.

their Subjects also, whom they found Stout and most Faithful in War, and always Obedient in Peace. And as your Royal *Serenity* in other things most laudably follows the footsteps of your Immortal Ancestors, so we again and again beseech your
5 Royal Highness not to swerve from the path wherein they trod in this particular; but that you would vouchsafe to Abrogate both this Edict, and whatsoever else may be Decreed to the Disturbance of your Subjects upon the account of the Re-
form'd Religion; that you would ratifie to 'em their conceded
10 Privileges and pristin Liberty, and command their Losses to be repair'd, and that an end be put to their Oppressions. Which if your Royal Highness shall be pleas'd to see perform'd, you will do a thing most acceptable to God, revive and comfort the miserable in dire Calamity, and most highly oblige all your
15 Neighbours that Profess the Reformed Religion, but more especially our selves, who shall be bound to look upon your Clemency and Benignity toward your Subjects as the fruit of our earnest Solicitation. Which will both engage us to a reciprocal return of all good Offices, and lay the solid founda-
20 tions not only of establishing, but encreasing Alliance and Friendship between this Republick and your Dominions. Nor do we less promise this to our selves from your Justice and Moderation; to which we Beseech Almighty God to encline your Mind and Thoughts. And so we cordially Implore Just
25 Heaven to bestow upon your Highness and your People the Blessings of Peace and Truth, and prosperous Success in all your Affairs.

White-Hall, May [25.] 1655.

[52.p.88.(S.36.C.96.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo Principi Transylvania,

SALUTEM.

Serenissime Princeps,

EX literis vestris *sexto decimo Novembris* 1654. ad nos
datis singularem erga nos benevolentiam vestram
atque studium perspeximus; & Internuntius vester
qui illas nobis literas dedit de contrahenda nobiscum societate
5 & amicitia voluntatem vestram ampliùs coram exposuit. Nos
certè occasionem hanc esse datam, unde nostrum quoque erga
vos animum, & quanti Celsitudinem vestram meritò faciamus
declarare atque ostendere possimus, haud mediocriter sanè
gaudemus. Cum autem Vestra in Rempublicam Christianam
10 præclara merita laboresque suscepti ad nos usque famâ per-
venerint & hæc omnia certiùs, & quæ amplius rei *Christianæ*
vel defendendæ vel promovendæ causâ in animo habeatis Cel-
situdo vestra suis literis communicata nobis amicissimè volu-
erit, ea uberiolem insuper lætandi materiam nobis attulere:
15 Deum nempe iis in regionibus excitasse sibi tam potentem
atque egregium suæ gloriæ ac providentiæ ministrum; qui,
cum virtute atque armis tantum possit, de religione communi
Protestantium tuendâ cui nunc undique malè & dictum &
factum est, nobiscum unâ sociare consilia cupiat. Deus autem
20 qui utrisque nobis tametsi locorum intervallo tam longè dis-

[52.p.138:M.61.(v,190.)]

Oliver *Protector of the Republick of England, to the most Serene Prince of Transilvania, Greeting.*

Most Serene Prince,

BY your Letters of the 16th. of Nov. 1654. you have made us sensible of your singular good-will and affection toward us; and your *Envoy*, who deliver'd those Letters to us, more amply declar'd your desire of contracting
5 Alliance and Friendship with us. Certainly for our parts, we do not a little rejoyce at this Opportunity offer'd us to declare and make manifest our Affection to your Highness, and how great a value we justly set upon your Person. But after Fame had reported to us your egregious Merits and Labours under-
10 taken in behalf of the Christian Republick, when you were pleas'd that all these things, and what you have farther in your thoughts to do in the defence and for promoting the *Christian Interest*, should be in Friendly manner imparted to us by Letters from your self, this afforded us a more plentiful occasion
15 of Joy and Satisfaction, to hear, that God, in those remoter Regions, had rais'd up to himself so Potent and Renowned a Minister of his Glory and Providence: And that this great Minister of Heaven so fam'd for his Courage and Success, should be desirous to associate with us in the common Defence
20 of the Protestant Religion, at this time wickedly assail'd by Words and Deeds. Nor is it to be question'd but that God, who has infus'd into us both, though separated by such a spacious interval of many Climates, the same desires and thoughts of

junctis, eundem Religionis Orthodoxæ defendendæ studium
atque animum iniecit, dubium non est quin earum præcipue
rationum author nobis futurus sit, unde & nobis & inter nos
& Reformatorum reliquis principibus ac civitatibus hac in re
5 maximo esse adjumento atque usui possimus, occasionibus
certè omnibus intenti, si quas Deus obtulerit, iis quod ad
nos attinet, eodem Deo benè juvante, non deerimus. Interea
Celsitudini Vestræ sine summo dolore commemorare non pos-
sumus quanta inclementia Dux Allobrogum subditos suos Al-
10 pinarum quarundam Vallium incolas Orthodoxam Religio-
nem retinentes persequutus sit. Quos non solùm severissimo
Edicto quotquot Romanam Religionem suscipere recusarunt
sedes avitas, bonaque omnia relinquere coëgit; verùm etiam
suo exercitu adortus est, qui multos crudelissime concidit,
15 alios barbarè per exquisitos cruciatus necavit, partem verò
maximam in montes expulit fame & frigore absumendam,
exustis domibus, & siqua eorum bona ab illis carnificibus non
sint direpta. Hæc ut ad vos jamdudum nuntiata sunt & Cel-
situdini Vestræ tantam crudelitatem graviter displicuisse, &
20 vestram opem atque auxilium, quantum in vobis est, illis
miserrimis, siqui tot cædibus atque miseriis adhuc supersunt,
non defuturum, nobis facilè persuadetur. Nos literas Duci
Sabaudia ad deprecandum ejus infensum in suos animum
jam scripsimus, sicut & Gallorum Regi, idem ut is etiam velit
25 facere; vicinis denique Reformatæ Religionis Principibus uti
de illa sævitia tam immani quid nos sentiamus intelligere pos-

defending the Orthodox Religion, will be our Instructor and Author of the ways and means whereby we may be assistant and useful to our selves and the rest of the Reformed Cities, provided we watch all opportunities that God shall put into
5 our hands, and be not wanting to lay hold of 'em. In the mean time we cannot without an extream and penetrating sorrow forbear putting your Highness in mind how unmercifully the Duke of *Savoy* has Persecuted his own Subjects, Professing the Orthodox Faith, in certain Valleys at the feet of the *Alps*.
10 Whom he has not only constrain'd by a most severe Edict as many as refuse to embrace the Catholick Religion, to forsake their Native Habitations, Goods and Estates, but has fall'n upon 'em with his Army, put several most Cruelly to the Sword, others more Barbarously Tormented to Death, and
15 driven the greatest number to the Mountains, there to be consum'd with Cold and Hunger, exposing their Houses to the Fury, and their Goods to the Plunder of his Executioners. These things as they have already bin related to your Highness, so we readily assure our selves, that so much cruelty cannot but
20 be grievously displeasing to your ears, and that you will not be wanting to afford your Aid and Succour to those miserable Wretches, if there be any that survive so many Slaughters and Calamities. For our parts we have Written to the Duke of *Savoy*, beseeching him to remove his insenc'd Anger from his
25 Subjects; as also to the King of *France*, that he would vouchsafe to do the same; and lastly to the Princes of the Reformed Religion, to the end they might understand our sentiments concerning so fell and savage a piece of Cruelty. Which though

sint: quæ quanquam in illos inopes primum cœpta est, idem tamen omnibus eandem religionem profitentibus minatur: eoque majorem illis prospiciendi sibi in commune suisque omnibus consulendi necessitatem imponit: quam & nos eandem rationem, prout Deus nobis in animum induxerit, semper sequemur. Id quod Celsitudo vestra persuadere sibi poterit quemadmodum & de singulari nostro erga se studio atque affectu, quô prosperos rerum omnium successus vobis animatùs exoptamus; & vestra incœpta omnia atque conatus, 10 quibus Evangelii cultorumque ejus libertati studetis foelicem exitum sortiri volumus.

Alba Aulâ. May 1655.

[53.p.91.(S.35.C.81.)]

OLIVERIUS P.

Serenissimo Principi

CAROLO GUSTAVO ADOLPHO

Succorum Regi,

SALUTEM.

15 **P**ERVENISSE nuper in regna vestra illius Edicti acerbissimi famam quo dux *Sabaudiaë* subjectos sibi Alpinos incolas, *Reformatam* Religionem profitentes, funditus afflixit, & nisi religione *Romanâ* suam mutare fidem à Majoribus acceptam intra dies viginti velint, patrii sedibus exterminari jussit, unde multis interfectis, cæteri spoliati, & ad interitum certissimum expositi, per incultissimos montes,

first begun upon those poor and helpless People, however threatens all that Profess the same Religion, and therefore imposes upon all a greater necessity of providing for themselves in general, and consulting the common Safety; which is the
5 course that we shall always follow, as God shall be pleas'd to direct us. Of which your Highness may be assur'd, as also of our sincerity and affection to your Serenity, whereby we are engag'd to wish all prosperous success to your Affairs, and a happy issue of all your Enterprizes and Endeavours, in assert-
10 ing the Liberty of the Gospel and the Worshippers of it.

White-Hall, May — 1655.

[53.p.142:M.56.(v,189.)]

Oliver Protector, to the most Serene Prince, Charles Gustavus Adolphus, King of the Swedes, Greeting.

WE make no question but that the fame of that most rigid Edict has reach'd your Dominions, whereby the Duke of *Savoy* has totally Ruin'd
15 his Protestant Subjects Inhabiting the *Alpine* Valleys, and commanded 'em to be extirminated from their Native Seats and Habitations, unless they will give security to renounce their Religion receiv'd from their Forefathers, in exchange for the *Roman* Catholick Superstition, and that within
20 Twenty days at farthest; so that many being kill'd, the rest Strip to their Skins and expos'd to most certain destruction, are now forc'd to wander over desert Mountains and through

hyememque perpetuam fame & frigore confecti cum conjugibus ac parvulis jam nunc aberrant, & hæc graviter tulisse Majestatem vestram nobis persuassimum est. Nam Protestantium nomen atque causam, tametsi inter se de rebus non maximis dissentiunt, communem tamen & penè unam esse, adversariorum par in omnes *Protestantes* odium facile demonstrat. Et *Succorum* Reges, suam cum *Reformatis* conjunxisse semper causam illatis etiam in Germaniam armis ad *Protestantium* religionem sine discrimine tuendam nemo est qui ignoret: petimus inprimis igitur, idque majorem in modum, à Majestate vestra (nisi id jam fecerit, quod & Reformatorum aliæ Republicæ & nos fecimus) ut cum *Sabaudia* Duce per literas velit agere; suaque authoritate interpositâ & hanc tantam edicti atrocitatem ab hominibus cum innocuis tum religiosius deprecando, si fieri potest, avertere conetur: etenim hæc initia tam sæva quo spectent, quid nobis omnibus minentur, admonere vestram Majestatem supervacuum esse arbitramur. Quod si is iræ suæ, quam nostris omnium precibus auscultare maluerit: Nobis profecto, siquod est vinculum, siqua religionis charitas aut communio credenda atque colenda est, communicato prius vestra cum Majestate, cæterisque Reformatorum primoribus consilio alia quamprimùm ineunda ratio erit, quâ provideri maturè possit, ne tanta innocentissimorum fratrum nostrorum multitudo omni ope destituta miserrimè pereat. Quod idem quin Majestati vestræ visum jam sit atque decretum cum nullo modo dubitemus, nihil consultius, ut

perpetual Winter, together with their Wives and Children, half dead with Cold and Hunger; and that your Majesty has laid it to heart with a Pious sorrow and compassionate consideration we as little doubt. For that the Protestant Name and
5 Cause, although they differ among themselves in some things of little Consequence, is nevertheless the same in general and united in one common Interest, the hatred of our Adversaries, alike insenc'd against Protestants, very easily demonstrates. Now there is no body can be ignorant, that the Kings of the
10 *Swedes* have always joyn'd with the Reformed, carrying their Victorious Arms into *Germany* in Defence of the Protestants without distinction. Therefore we make it our chief request, and that in a more especial manner to your Majesty, that you would solicit the Duke of *Savoy* by Letters, and by interposing
15 your intermediating Authority, endeavour to avert the horrid Cruelty of this Edict, if possible, from People no less Innocent then Religious. For we think it superfluous to admonish your Majesty, whither these rigorous beginnings tend, and what they threaten to all the Protestants in general. But if he rather
20 chuse to listen to his Anger then to our joynt Intreaties and Intercessions, if there be any Tye, any Charity or Communion of Religion to be Believ'd and Worshipp'd, upon Consultations duly first communicated to your Majesty and the chief of the Protestant Princes, some other course is to be speedily
25 taken, that such a numerous multitude of our Innocent Brethren may not miserably Perish for want of Succour and Assistance. Which in regard we make no question but that it is your Majesties Opinion and Determination, there can be nothing in

nostra quidem fert sententia, esse poterit quam ut gratiam, auctoritatem, consilia, opes, & siquid aliud necesse est in hanc rem primo quoque tempore conferamus. Interea Majestatem vestram Deo Opt. Max. commendatam ex animo volumus.

[54.p.93.(S.41.C.156.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Excelsis & Præpotentibus Dominis.

Fœderati Belgii Ordinibus.

5 **E**DICTUM *Ducis Sabaudia* nuperrimum in subjectos sibi *Alpinos* incolas, Orthodoxam Religionem antiquitus profitentes, quo illi edicto, ni intra dies viginti fidem *Romanam* amplectantur, exuti fortunis omnibus, patriæ quoque sedes relinquere jubentur, & quantâ crudelitate
10 in homines innoxios atque inopes nostrosque, quod maximè refert, in *Christo* fratres illius edicti auctoritas grassata sit, occisis permultis ab exercitûs parte contra eos missâ, direptis reliquis atque domo expulsis, unde illi cum conjugibus ac liberis fame & frigore conflictari inter asperrimos montes,
15 nivesque perpetuas jamdiu coacti sunt, rumore & vicinis undique ex locis creberrimis literis ac nuntiis cognovisse vos jamdudum existimamus. Qua autem animi commotione, quo sensu fraternæ calamitatis hæc vos affecerint facilè ex dolore nostro qui certe est gravissimus intelligere videmur. Qui
20 enim eodem religionis vinculo, conjuncti sumus, quidni iisdem plane affectibus in tam gravi atque indigna fratrum nostrarum commoveremur. Et vestra quidem in Orthodoxos ubicunque locorum disjectos atque oppressos spectata pietas atque in multis Ecclesiarum difficultatibus & adversis rebus
25 jam sæpe cognita est. Ego certe, nisi me fallit animus, quavis

our opinion more prudently resolv'd, then to joyn our Reputation, Authority, Councels, Forces, and whatever else is needful, with all the speed that may be, in pursuance of so Pious a design. In the mean time we beseech Almighty God to Bless your
5 Majesty. [May. 25. 1655.]

[54.p.145:M.60.(v,189.)]

Oliver *Protector*, &c. to the *High and Mighty Lords*,
the *States of the United Provinces*.

WE make no question but that you have already
bin inform'd of the Duke of *Savoy's* Edict, set
forth against his Subjects Inhabiting the Val-
leys at the feet of the *Alps*, Ancient Professors of the Orthodox
10 Faith; by which Edict they are commanded to abandon their
Native Habitations, stript of all their fortunes, unless within
Twenty days they embrace the *Roman Faith*; and with what
Cruelty the Authority of this Edict has rag'd against a needy
and harmless People; many being slain by the Soldiers, the rest
15 Plunder'd and driven from their Houses together with their
Wives and Children, to combat Cold and Hunger among
desert Mountains, and perpetual Snow. These things with
what commotion of Mind you heard related, what a fellow-
feeling of the Calamities of Brethren pierc'd your breasts,
20 we readily conjecture from the depth of our own Sorrow,
which certainly is most Heavy and Afflictive. For being en-
gag'd together by the same tye of Religion, no wonder we
should be so deeply mov'd with the same Affections upon the
dreadful and undeserved Sufferings of our Brethren. Besides,
25 that your conspicuous Piety and Charity toward the Orthodox,

in re potius, quàm studio & charitate erga fratres religionis
causâ violatos atque afflictos vinci sustineam: quandoquidem
Ecclesiarum salutem atque pacem incolumitati etiam propriæ
libens prætulerim. Quod igitur hactenus potuimus, ad *Saba-*
5 *diæ Ducem* scripsimus; suppliciter penè rogantes ut in hos
homines innocentissimos & subditos & supplices suos placat-
torem animum ac voluntatem suscipiat, suas sedes atque
fortunas miseris reddat, pristinam etiam in religione liber-
tatem concedat. Scripsimus præterea ad summos *Protestan-*
10 *tium* Principes & Magistratus, ad quos hæc maximè pertinere
judicavimus, ut in *Sabaudio Duce* exorando suam conferre
operam nobiscum unà velint. Hæc eadem, & plura forsitan
vos quoque fecistis. Nam exemplum hoc tam periculosum, &
instaurata nuper in Reformatos tanta crudelitas si auctoribus
15 benè cedat, quantum in discrimen adducta religio sit vestram
commonefacere prudentiam nihil attinet. Et is quidem si
flecti nostris omnium precibus & exorari se passus erit præ-

where-ever overborn and oppress'd, has bin frequently experi-
enc'd in the most urging streights and calamities of the
Churches. For my own part, unless my thoughts deceive me,
there is nothing wherein I should desire more willingly to be
5 overcome, then in Good will and Charity toward Brethren of
the same Religion afflicted and wrong'd in their quiet Enjoy-
ments; as being one that would be accounted always ready to
prefer the Peace and Safety of the Churches before my particu-
lar Interests. So far therefore as hitherto lay in our power, we
10 have Written to the Duke of *Savoy*, even almost to Supplica-
tion, beseeching him that he would admit into his breast more
placid thoughts and kinder effects of his Favour toward his
most Innocent Subjects and Suppliants; that he would restore
the Miserable to their Habitations and Estates, and grant 'em
15 their pristin freedom in the Exercise of their Religion. More-
over we Wrote to the chiefest Princes and Magistrates of the
Protestants, whom we thought most nearly concern'd in these
matters, that they would lend us their Assistance to intreat and
pacifie the Duke of *Savoy* in their behalf. And we make no
20 doubt now but you have done the same, and perhaps much
more. For this so dangerous a president, and lately renew'd
severity of utmost Cruelty toward the Reformed, if the Au-
thors of it meet with prosperous Success, to what apparent
dangers it reduces our Religion, we need not admonish your
25 Prudence. On the other side, if the Duke shall once but per-
mit himself to be atton'd and won by our united Applications,
not only our Afflicted Brethren, but we our selves shall reap
the noble and abounding Harvest and Reward of this labori-

clarum nos atque uberem suscepti hujus laboris fructum ac
præmium reportabimus. Sin ea in sententia perstiterit, ut
apud quos nostra Religio vel ab ipsis Evangelii primis Docto-
ribus tradita per manus & incorruptè servata, vel multo antè
5 quàm apud cæteras Gentes sinceritati pristinæ restituta est,
eos ad summam desperationem redactos, deletos funditùs ac
perditos velit, paratos nos esse commune aliquod vobiscum
cæterisque *Reformatis* Fratribus ac sociis consilium capere, quo
& saluti pereuntium justorum consulere commodissimè que-
10 amus, & is demum sentiat Orthodoxorum injurias atque mise-
rias tam graves non posse nos negligere. *Valete.*

[55.p.95.(S.37.C.146.)]

Civitatibus Helvetiorum Evangelicis.

NON dubitamus quin ad aures vestras aliquanto
citius quàm ad nostra illa nuper calamitas perve-
nerit *Alpinorum* hominum religionem nostram
15 profitentium, qui *Sabaudia Ducis* in fide ac ditione cùm sint,
sui Principis edicto patriis sedibus emigrare jussi ni intra tri-
duum satisdedissent, se *Romanam* Religionem suscepturos,
mox armis petiti & ab exercitu *Ducis* sui occisis, etiam per-
multis in exilium ejecti, nunc sine lare, sine tecto, nudi, spo-
20 liati, afflicti, fame & frigore moribundi, per montes desertos

ous Undertaking. But if he still persist in the same obstinate Resolutions of reducing to utmost extremity those People, among whom our Religion was either disseminated by the first Doctors of the Gospel, and preserv'd from the defilement
5 of Superstition, or else restor'd to its Pristin sincerity long before other Nations obtain'd that felicity; and determins their utter extirpation and destruction; we are ready to take such other Course and Counsels with your selves, in common with the rest of our Reformed Friends and Confederates, as may be
10 most necessary for the preservation of Just and Good men upon the brink of inevitable Ruin, and to make the Duke himself sensible, that we can no longer neglect the heavy Oppressions and Calamities of our Orthodox Brethren. Farewel.
[May. 25. 1655.]

[55.p.149:M.55.(v, 188.)]

To the Evangelick Cities of Switzerland.

15 **W**E make no question but the late Calamity of the *Piemontois*, Professing our Religion, reached your Ears, before the unwelcome News of it arriv'd with us. Who being a People under the Protection and Jurisdiction of the Duke of *Savoy*, and by a severe Edict of
20 their Prince Commanded to depart their Native Habitations, unless within Three days they gave security to embrace the *Roman* Religion, soon after were assail'd by Armed Violence, that turn'd their Dwellings into Slaughter-houses, while others, without Number, were terrifi'd into Banishment,
25 where now Naked and Afflicted, without House or Home, or any Covering from the Weather, and ready to perish through

atque nives cum conjugibus ac liberis miserrimè vagantur. Multo est minus cur dubitemus quin hæc, ut primum vobis nuntiata sunt pari atque nos tantarum miseriarum sensu eoque fortasse graviore quo illorum finibus propiores estis, dolore
5 affecerint. Vestrum enim in primis Orthodoxæ fidei studium egregium summamque in eâ cum retinendâ constantiam tum defendendâ fortitudinem abundè novimus. Cum itaque religionis arctissimâ communione Fratres, vel potius unum corpus cum his miseris vos pariter nobiscum sitis, cujus mem-
10 brum nullum affligi sine sensu, sine dolore, sine detrimento atque periculo reliquorum potest, scribendum ad vos hac de re & significandum censuimus quanti nostrum omnium interesse arbitremur, ut Fratres nostros ejectos atque inopes communi ope atque auxilio, quoad fieri potest, juvemus &
15 consolemur; nec eorum tantummodo malis & miseriis removendis, verum etiam nequid serpat latius nequid periculi exemplo atque eventu vel nobis omnibus creari possit, maturè prospiciamus. Literas nos quidem ad *Sabaudia Ducem* scripsimus, quibus uti cum Subditis suis fidelissimis pro clementiâ
20 suâ lenius agat, eosque jam prope perditos suis sedibus ac bonis restituat, vehementer petivimus. Et his quidem nostris, vel nostrum potius omnium conjunctis precibus, exoratum

Hunger and Cold, they miserably wander thorough desert Mountains, and depths of Snow, together with their Wives and Children. And far less reason have we to doubt, but that, so soon as they came to your knowledge, you laid these things
5 to heart, with a Compassion no less sensible of their multipli'd Miseries, then our selves; the more deeply imprinted perhaps in your minds, as being next Neighbours to the sufferers. Besides, that we have abundant proof of your singular Love and Affection for the Orthodox Faith, of your constancy in retain-
10 ing it, and your Fortitude in defending it. Seeing then, by the most strict Communion of Religion, that you, together with our selves, are all Brethren alike, or rather one body with those unfortunate People, of which no member can be Afflicted without the feeling, without pain, without the detriment and
15 hazard of the rest; we thought it convenient to Write to your Lordships concerning this matter, and let you understand, how much we believe it to be the general Interest of us all, as much as in us lies, with our common Aid and Succour, to relieve our exterminated and indigent Brethren; and not only to
20 take care for removing their Miseries and Afflictions, but also to provide, that the mischief spread no farther, nor incroach upon our selves in general, encourag'd by Example and Success. We have Written Letters to the Duke of *Savoy*, wherein we have most earnestly besought him out of his wonted Clem-
25 ency, to deal more gently and mildly with his most faithful Subjects, and to restore 'em, almost Ruin'd as they are, to their Goods and Habitations. And we are in hopes, that by these our Intreaties, or rather by the united Intercessions of us all, the

iri Principem Serenissimum quodque ab eo tanto opere petivimus, facile concessurum speramus. Sin illi in mentem secùs venerit, communicare vobiscum consilia parati sumus, quapotissimum ratione oppressos tot injuriis atque vexatos innocentissimos homines, nobisque charissimos in *Christo* fratres sublevare atque erigere, & ab interitu certissimo atque indignissimo conservare possimus. Quorum salutem atque incolumitatem pro vestra pietate vobis quam maxime cordi esse confido: Ego eam certe vel gravissimis meis rationibus, immò
10 incolumitati propriá potiore habendam esse existimem.
Valete.

Westmonasterio. May 19. 1655.

Superscript.

O. P.

Illustribus atque Amplissimis Dominis, Helveticorum Pagorum Protestantium & Confœderatarum Civitatum Consulibus ac Senatoribus SALUTEM.

most Serene Prince at length will be atton'd, and grant what we have requested with so much Importunity. But if his mind be obstinately bent to other determinations, we are ready to communicate our Consultations with yours, by what most
5 prevalent means to relieve and re-establish most Innocent men, and our most dearly beloved Brethren in Christ, tormented and overlaid with so many Wrongs and Oppressions; and preserve 'em from inevitable and undeserved Ruin. Of whose welfare and Safety, as I am assur'd, that you according to your
10 wonted Piety, are most cordially tender, so, for our own parts, we cannot but in our opinion prefer their preservation before our most important Interests, even the safeguard of our own life. Farewel. O.P.

Westminster, May, [25.] 1655.

15 *Superscrib'd, To the most Illustrious and Potent Lords, the Consuls and Senators of the Protestant Cantons and Confederate Cities of Switzerland, Greeting.*

[56.p.97.(S.42.C.23.)]

Serenissimo Potentissimoque Principi

LUDOVICO

Galliæ Regi.

Serenissime Potentissimeque Rex,

EX Literis Majestatis Vestræ, quibus illa ad meas *quinto & vigesimo Maii* proximi datas rescribit, facile intelligo nequaquam fefellisse me eam opinionem, quâ mihi quidem persuasum erat, cædes illas immanissimas, barbaramque eorum hominum stragem, qui Religionem Reformatam in *Sabaudia* profitentur, à cohortibus quibusdam vestris factam, neque jussu vestro neque mandato accidisse. Quæ quantum Majestati vestræ displicuerit, id vos vestris militum Tribunis, qui hæc tam inhumana suo solo impetu
5 injussi perpetraverant, ita maturè significasse, deque tanta crudelitate *Ducem* ipsum *Sabaudia* monuisse, pro reducendis denique istis miseris exulibus unde pulsi sunt, vestram omnem gratiam, necessitudinem, authoritatem tanta cum fide atque humanitate interposuisse, majorem equidem in modum sum
15 lætatus. Ea nempe spes erat, illum Principem voluntati ac precibus Majestatis vestræ aliquid saltem hac in re fuisse concessurum. Verùm cum neque vestro, neque aliorum Principum rogatu atque instantiâ in Miserorum causa quicquam esse impetratum perspiciam, haud alienum ab officio meo
20 duxi, ut hunc nobilem virum extraordinarii nostri Commissarii munere instructum ad *Allobrogum Ducem* mitterem;

[56.p.153:M.63.(v, 190.)]

*To the Most Serene and Potent Prince, Lewis King of
France,*

Most Serene and Potent King,

BY your Majesty's Letters which you Wrote in answer to
ours of the 25th. of *May*, we readily understand, that
we fail'd not in our Judgement, that the inhuman
Slaughter and barbarous Massacres of those men, who profess
5 the Reformed Religion in *Savoy*, perpetrated by some of your
Regiments, were the Effects neither of your Orders nor Com-
mands. And it afforded us a singular occasion of Joy, to hear
that your Majesty had so timely signifi'd to your Collonels and
Officers, whose violent precipitancy engag'd 'em in those in-
10 human Butcheries without the encouragement of Lawful
Allowance, how displeasing they were to your Majesty; that
you had admonish'd the Duke himself to forbear such Acts of
Cruelty; and that you had interpos'd with so much Fidelity
and Humanity, all the high Veneration paid you in that Court,
15 your near Alliance and Authority, for restoring to their an-
cient Abodes those unfortunate Exiles. And it was our hopes,
That that Prince would in some measure have condescended
to the good Pleasure and Intercessions of your Majesty. But
finding not any thing obtain'd either by your own, nor the In-
20 treaties and Importunities of other Princes in the Cause of the
Distressed, we deem'd it not foreign from our duty, to send
this noble Person, under the Character of our extraordinary
Envoy, to the Duke of *Savoy*, more amply and fully to lay be-

qui tantæ crudelitatis in ejusdem nobiscum Religionis cultores, idque ipsius Religionis odio adhibitæ, quo sensu afficiar, uberius eidem exponat. Atque hujus quidem Legationis eo feliciorem exitum speravero, si adhibere denuò & adhuc majore cum instantiâ suam autoritatem atque operam Majestati Vestræ placuerit; & quemadmodum fideles fore illos inopes dictoque audientes Principi suo ipsa in se recepit, ita velit eorundem incolumitati atque saluti cavere, ne quid iis hujusmodi injuriæ & calamitatis atrocissimæ innocentibus & pacatis deinceps inferatur. Hoc cum in se justum ac verè regium sit, nec non benignitati vestræ atque clementiæ, quæ tot subditos vestros eandem illam Religionem sequentes ubique salvos & incolumes præstat, summè consentaneum, à Majestate Vestra, ut par est, non possumus quin expectemus. Quæ hæc simul operâ, cum universos per sua Regna *Protestantes*, quorum studium erga vos summaque fides maximis in rebus perspecta jam sæpe & cognita est, arctius sibi devinxerit, tum exteris etiam omnibus persuasum reddiderit, nihil ad hoc facinus contulisse Regis consilium, quicquid Ministri Regii atque Præfecti contulerunt. Præsertim si Majestas Vestra pœnas ab iis Ducibus ac Ministros debitas repetiverit, qui au-

fore him, how deeply sensible we are of such exasperated Cruelties inflicted upon the Professors of the same Religion with our selves, and all this too out of a hatred of the same Worship. And we have reason to hope a success of this Negotiation so
5 much the more prosperous, if your Majesty would vouchsafe to employ your Authority and Assistance once again with so much the more urgent importunity; and as you have undertaken for those Indigent People that they will be Faithful and Obedient to their Prince, so you would be graciously pleas'd
10 to take care of their Welfare and Safety, that no farther Oppressions of this nature, no more such dismal Calamities may be the portion of the Innocent and Peaceful. This being truly Royal and Just in it self, and highly agreeable to your Bignity and Clemency, which every where protects in soft
15 security so many of your Subjects professing the same Religion, we cannot but expect, as it behoves us, from your Majesty. Which Act of yours, as it will more closely bind to your Subjection all the *Protestants* throughout your spacious Dominions, *whose Affection and Fidelity to your Predecessors and*
20 *your self in most important Distresses have bin often conspicuously made known*; so will it fully convince all Foreign Princes, that the Advice or Intention of your Majesty were no way contributory to this prodigious Violence, whatever inflam'd your Ministers and Officers to promote it. More es-
25 pecially, if your Majesty shall inflict deserved punishment upon those Captains and Ministers, who of their own Authority, and to gratifie their own Wills, adventur'd the perpetrating such dreadful Acts of Inhumanity. In the mean while,

thoritate propria, suaque pro libidine tam immania patrare
 scelera sunt ausi. Interea cum Majestas Vestra factum hoc
 inhumanissimum, quo dignum est odio, aversari se testetur,
 non dubito quin miseris illis atque ærumnosis ad vos confu-
 5 gientibus, tutissimum in Regno suo receptum atque perfu-
 gium sit præbitura; nec Subditorum suorum cuiquam, ut
 contra eos *Duci Allobrogum* auxilio adsit, permissura. Ex-
 tremum illud est, ut Majestatem Vestram, quanti apud me
 sua amicitia sit, certiore faciam: Cujus rei neque fidem
 10 neque fructum ullo tempore defuturum confirmo

Majestatis Vestræ Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Prot. Reip. Angliæ &c.

Albâ Aulâ. Julii 29. 1655.

[57.p.100.(S.43.C.24.)]

Eminentissimo Domino

CARDINALI MAZZARINO.

Eminentissime Domine Cardinalis,

15 **C**UM nobilem hunc virum cum literis, quarum ex-
 emplar hic inclusum est, ad Regem mittere necessa-
 rium statuissem, tum ei, ut Eminentiam vestram
 meo nomine salutaret, simul in mandatis dedi, certasque
 res vobiscum communicandas ejus fidei commisi: Quibus in
 rebus Eminentiam rogo vestram, uti summam ei fidem habere
 20 velit, utpote in quo Ego summam fiduciam reposuerim.

Eminentia vestræ studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Protector Reipublicæ Angliæ.

Albâ Aulâ. Julii. 29. 1655.

since your Majesty has assur'd us of your justly merited aversion to these most inhuman and cruel Proceedings, we doubt not but you will afford a secure Sanctuary and Shelter within your Kingdom to all those miserable Exiles that shall flye to
5 your Majesty for Protection; and that you will not give permission to any of your Subjects to assist the Duke of *Savoy* to their prejudice. It remains that we make known to your Majesty, how highly we esteem and value your Friendship: In testimony of which, we farther affirm there shall never be wanting
10 upon all occasions the real assurances and effects of our Protestation. Your Majesty's most Affectionate,

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of *England*, &c.
White-Hall, July [31.] 1655.

[57.p.158:M.64.(v, 191.)]

To the most Eminent Lord, Cardinal Mazarine.

Most Eminent Lord Cardinal,

15 **H**AVING deem'd it necessary to send this Noble Person to the King with Letters, a Copy of which is here enclos'd, we gave him also farther in Charge to Salute your Excellency in our Name, as having entrusted to his Fidelity certain other matters to be communicated to your Eminency. In reference to which Affairs, I entreat your Emi-
20 nency, to give him entire Credit, as being a Person in whom I have repos'd a more then ordinary confidence.

Your Eminencies most Affectionate,
.. *Oliver* Protector of the Commonwealth of *England*.
White-Hall, July 29. 1655.

[58.p.101.(S.34.C.127.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ

Serenissimo Principi

FREDERICO III.

Daniæ, Norwegiæ &c. Regi

SALUTEM.

QUAM severo nuper, & inclementi edicto *Allobrugum* Dux *Immanuel* suos ipse Subditos *Alpinarum Vallium* incolas, innoxios homines & religionis cultu purioris jam multis ab sæculis notos ac
5 celebres, religionis causâ finibus patriis exegerit, &, occisis permultis, reliquos per illa desertissima loca malis omnibus & miseriis inopes ac nudos exposuerit, & audisse jamdudum arbitramur Majestatem Vestram, & gravissimum ex ea re, prout tantum *Reformatæ* Fidei Defensorem ac Principem
10 decuit, dolorem percepisse. Siquidem pro institutis *Christianæ Religionis* quæ mala atque miseras pars aliqua nostrorum patitur, earum sensu penitus eodem tangi omnes debemus; & sanè omnibus nobis & universo *Protestantium* nomini hujus facti eventus atque exemplum, quid periculi ostendat,
15 nemo Vestrâ Majestate, si nos ejus pietatem atque prudentiam rectè novimus, melius videt. Scripsimus itaque libenter, ut quem dolorem ob hanc Fratrum innocentissimorum calamitatem, quam sententiam, quod judicium de re totâ vestrum esse speramus, idem planè & nostrum esse significemus. Ita-

[58.p.159:M.57.(v,189.)]

Oliver *Protector of the Commonwealth of England, to the most Serene Prince, Frederick III. King of Denmark, Norway, &c.*

WITH what a severe and unmerciful Edict *Immanuel* Duke of *Savoy* has expell'd from their Native Seats his Subjects inhabiting the Valleys of *Piemont*, men otherwise harmless, onely for many years
5 remarkably famous for embracing the Purity of Religion; and after a dreadful Slaughter of some numbers, how he has expos'd the rest to the hardships of those desert Mountains, Stript to their Skins, and barr'd from all relief, we believe your Majesty has long since heard, and doubt not but that your Majesty
10 is touch'd with a real commiseration of their Sufferings, as becomes so puissant a Defender and Prince of the Reformed Faith. For indeed the Institutions of Christian Religion require, that whatever Mischiefs and Miseries any part of us undergo, it should behove us all to be deeply sensible of the
15 same: Nor does any man better then your Majesty foresee, if we may be thought able to give a right conjecture of your Piety and Prudence, what dangers the success and example of this fact portend to our selves in particular, and to the whole Protestant name in general. We have written the more willingly
20 to your self, to the end we might assure your Majesty, that the same sorrow which we hope you have conceiv'd for the Calamity of our most Innocent Brethren, the same opinion, the same judgment you have of the whole matter, is plainly and sincerely our own. We have therefore sent our Letters to the Duke

que ad *Ducem Sabaudia* literas dedimus, in quibus uti miseris atque supplicibus parcat, illudque atrox edictum porrò esse ratum ne sinat, magnopere ab eo petivimus. Quod si Majestas Vestra, cæterique *Reformatorum* principes fecerint, ut
 5 jam fecisse credimus, spes est leniri posse Serenissimi Ducis animum, & hanc iram suam tot saltem vicinorum Principum intercessioni atque instantiæ condonaturum; sin perseverare in instituto suo maluerit, paratos nos esse testamur cum Majestate Vestra, cæterisque Religionis Reformatae sociis eam
 10 inire rationem quâ tot miserorum hominum subvenire quamprimum inopiæ, providere saluti ac libertati pro virili parte nostra possimus. Vestrae interea Majestati bona omnia atque fausta à Deo Opt. Max. precamur.

Westmonasterio, Maii 1655.

[59.p.103.(S.40.C.62.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

*Amplissimis Consulibus & Senatoribus Civitatis
 Genevensis*

SALUTEM.

15 **S**UMMUM dolorem nostrum quem ex maximis & inauditis *Protestantium* calamitatibus *Valles* quasdam *Pedemontanas* incolentium percepimus quos *Allobrogum* *Dux* tanta crudelitate persequutus est jampridem vobis exposuissemus, nisi id magis operam dedissemus ut eodem
 20 tempore intelligeretis tantis eorum miseriis non affici nos

of *Savoy*, wherein we have most importunately besought him to spare those miserable People that implore his mercy, and that he would no longer suffer that dreadful Edict to be in force. Which if your Majesty and the rest of the Reformed
5 Princes would vouchsafe to do, as we are apt to belive they have already done, there is some hope that the Anger of the most Serene Duke may be asswag'd, and that his Indignation will relent upon the Intercession and Importunities of his Neighbour Princes. Or if he persist in his Determinations, we protest our
10 selves ready, together with your Majesty, and the rest of our Confederates of the Reformed Religion, to take such speedy methods as may enable us, as far in us lies, to relieve the distresses of so many miserable Creatures, and provide for their Liberty and Safety. In the mean time we beseech Almighty
15 God to bless your Majesty with all Prosperity.

White-Hall, May [25.] 1655.

[59.p.162:M.62.(v,190.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
to the most Noble the Consuls and Senators of the
City of Geneva.*

WE had before made known to your Lordships our excessive Sorrow for the heavy and unheard of Calamities of the Protestants Inhabiting the
20 Valleys of *Piemont*, whom the Duke of *Savoy* Persecutes with so much Cruelty, but that we made it our business that you should at the same time understand, that we are not onely affected with the multitude of their sufferings, but are using

solum, verum etiam de sublevandis iis atque solandis, quantum in nobis est prospicere. Quapropter *Eleemosynas* per hanc totam *Rempublicam* colligendas curavimus: quas ejusmodi fore haud immeritò expectamus, quæ nationis hujus
5 affectum erga fratres suos tam immania perpeccos demonstrare possint & quemadmodum religionis eadem utrinque communio est, ita sensum quoque eundem calamitatum esse; interea dum pecuniæ collectio maturatur, quod sine spatio temporis fieri nequit, & miserorum istorum egestas atque in-
10 opia pati moram non potest, necessarium duximus duo millia librarum Anglicarum quanta fieri potuit celeritate præmittere inter eos distribuenda qui præsentissimâ ope atque solatio indigere maximè videbuntur. Cum autem nescii non simus innocentissimorum hominum miseriæ atque injuriæ quanto-
15 pere vos affecerint nec vobis quicquam labori aut molestiæ fore quod illis adjumento atque auxilio esse possit, prædictam pecuniæ summam illis calamitosis curandam ac numerandam ad vos transferre non dubitavimus; idque vobis negotii dare, ut pro vestrâ pietate ac prudentiâ providere velitis qua rati-
20 one æquissimâ quam primum illa pecunia egentissimis quibusque distribui queat, ut quamvis summa sane exigua sit, aliquid tamen sit saltem quo illi inopes recreari ac refici in præsens aliquantum possint, donec uberiores iis copiam sup-
25 bonique consulturos esse cum non dubitemus tum etiam Deum

the utmost of our endeavours to Relieve and Comfort 'em in their distresses. To that purpose we have taken care for a gathering of Alms to be made throughout this whole Republick; which upon good grounds we expect will be such, as will
5 demonstrate the affection of this Nation toward their Brethren labouring under the burthen of such horrid Inhumanities; and that as the Communion of Religion is the same between both People, so the sence of their Calamities is no less the same. In the mean time while the Collections of the Money go forward,
10 ward, which in regard they will require some time to accomplish, and for that the Wants and Necessities of those deplorable People will admit of no delay, we thought it requisite to remit beforehand Two thousand Pounds of the Value of *England*, with all possible speed to be distributed among such as
15 shall be judg'd to be most in present need of Comfort and Succour. Now in regard we are not ignorant how deeply the miseries and wrongs of those most innocent people have affected your selves, and that you will not think amiss of any Labour or Pains where you can be assisting to their Relief, we
20 made no scruple to commit the Paying and Distributing this Sum of Money to your Care; and to give ye this farther trouble, that according to your wonted Piety and Prudence, you would take care that the said Money made be distributed equally to the most Necessitous, to the end that though the Sum be small,
25 yet there may be something to Refresh and Revive the most Poor and Needy, till we can afford 'em a more plentiful Supply. And thus, not making any doubt but you will take in good part the trouble impos'd upon ye, we beseech Almighty

Opt. Max. oramus uti populo suo Religionem orthodoxam
 profitenti det animum sui in commune defendendi, sibi que
 mutuò opem ferendi contra hostes suos immanissimos; quâ
 in re nostram quoque operam Ecclesiæ utcunque usui fore
 5 lætaremur. *Valete.*

Mille quingentæ Libræ de prædictis bis millibus
 à *Gerardo Hensh* Parisiis, quingentæ reliquæ
 per literas à Domino *Stoupio* curabuntur.

Junii 8. 1655.

[60.p.105.(S.45.C.112.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ

Serenissimo Principi

VENETIARUM DUCI.

Serenissime Princeps,

10 **C**UM rebus vestris omnibus contra hostem præsertim
 Christiani nominis prospere gestis lætari semper
 consuevimus, tum & illo navalis prælii novissimo
 successu nequaquam sanè dolemus, quamvis id aliquo nostro-
 rum cum detrimento accidisse intelligamus. Ostenderunt
 15 enim nobis per libellum supplicem Negotiatores Quidam
 nostri *Gulielmus & Daniel Gulielmi* nec non *Edoardus Bealus*
 navem suam, cui nomen *Princeps magnus, Constantinopolim*
 ab se commercii causâ missam nuper fuisse; eam navem ab
 aulæ *Turcicæ* ministris ad commeatum & milites in Cretam

God to stir up the hearts of all his People Professing the Orthodox Religion, to resolve upon the common Defence of themselves, and the mutual Assistance of each other against their imbitter'd and most implacable Enemies: In the prosecution of
5 which we should rejoyce that our helping hand might be any way serviceable to the Church. Farewel.

Fifteen hundred Pounds of the foresaid Two thousand will be remitted by Gerard Hench from Paris, and the other Five hundred Pounds will be taken care of by Letters from the
10 *Lord Stoup.*

June [7.] 1655.

[60.p.165:M.65.(v,243.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
to the most Serene Prince, the Duke of Venice.*

Most Serene Prince,

AS it has bin always a great occasion of rejoycing to us when ever any prosperous Success attended your Arms, but more especially against the Common
15 Enemy of the Christian Name; so neither are we sorry for the late Advantage gain'd by your Fleet, though as we understand, it happen'd not a little to the Detriment of our People. For certain of our Merchants, *William and Daniel Williams and Edward Beale*, have set forth in a Petition presented to us, that
20 a Ship of theirs, call'd the *Great Prince*, was lately sent by them with Goods and Merchandize to *Constantinople*, where the said Ship was detain'd by the Ministers of the *Port*, to carry Soldiers and Provisions to *Creet*; and that the said Ship being

insulam deportandos retentam, dum in illa classe *Turcarum* coacta eo navigaret quæ à classe *Venetorum* oppugnata in itinere & superata est, captam & *Venetias* abductam, ab maritimarum causarum judicibus adjudicatam publico fuisse. Cum
5 itaque inscientibus dominis & nullo modo probantibus navis illa *Turcis* operam dare invitissima coacta sit, seque ex eâ pugnâ explicare militibus referta non potuerit, Serenitatem Vestram magnopere rogamus, ut sententiam illam maritimæ curiæ velit nostræ amicitiae condonare, navemque illam suis
10 dominis, de Vestra Republica nullo suo facto malè meritis, restituendam curare. Quâ in re impetranda nobis præsertim petentibus, cum mercatores ipsos de vestrâ clementiâ benè sperare videamus nos utique de ea dubitare non debemus: qui & præclara vestra consilia remque *Venetam* terrâ marique
15 maxima uti pergat fortunare Deus omnipotens ex animo optamus.

Serenitatis vestræ Venetæque Reip. Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Protector Reipub. Angliæ &c.

Westmonasterio. Decemb. 1655.

constrain'd to Sail along with the same Fleet of the *Turks*, which was set upon and vanquish'd by the Gallies of the *Venetians*, was taken, carri'd away to *Venice*, and there adjudg'd Lawful Prize by the Judges of the Admiralty. Now
5 therefore in regard the said Ship was Press'd by the *Turks*, and forc'd into their Service without the Knowledge or Consent of the Owners directly or indirectly obtain'd, and that it was impossible for her, being Ship'd with Soldiers, to withdraw from the Engagement, we most earnestly request your Serenity,
10 That you will remit that sentence of your Admiralty, as a Present to our Friendship, and take such care that the Ship may be restor'd to the Owners, no way deserving the displeasure of your Republick by any Acts of theirs. In the obtaining of which request, more especially upon our Intercession, while
15 we find the Merchants themselves so well assur'd of your Clemency, It behoves us not to question it. And so we beseech the Almighty God to continue his prosperous Blessings upon your Noble, Designs and the *Venetian* Republick.

Westminster, December — 1655.

20 Your Serenity's, and the *Venetian* Republick's, most Affectionate, *Oliver* Protector of the Commonwealth of *England*, &c.

[61.p.106.(S.44.C.39.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo Principi

LUDOVICO

Galliarum Regi.

Serenissime Rex,

MERCATORES aliquot nostrates, quorum nomina sunt *Samuel Mico, Gulielmus Cocainus, Georgius Poynerus*, alique complures per libellum supplicem nobis ostenderunt se anno 1650. in navem quandam, cui insigne *Unicornus* erat, permagnas rationes suas contulisse: eam navem bombyce, oleo aliisque mercibus onustam, quæ, plus minus, triginta quatuor millibus librarum nostrarum ab iisdem æstimata sunt, ab nave prætoriâ, & proprætoria *Majestatis Vestræ in Mediterraneo Mari*
10 *Orientali* oppressam atque captam fuisse: nostros autem illa in navi, propterea quod nobis eo tempore cum *Gallis* illibata pax erat, cum contra naves regias vi se defendere noluisent, promissis *Pauli & Terrerii Navarchorum* inductos, qui velle se nostros dimittere ajebant, prolatis onerum libellis,
15 maritimis legibus paruisse: Mercatores proinde suprâ dictos procuratorem suum, qui navem illam ac bona restituenda sibi peteret, in *Galliam* misisse: ibi post triennium eoque amplius consumptum, cum ad sententiam de restitutione ferendam perventum jam esset, *Cardinalis Mazarini* Eminentiam eorum

[61.p.167:M.66.(v,244.)]

Oliver *Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.*
to the most Serene Prince, Lewis King of France.

Most Serene King,

CERTAIN of our Merchants, by name, *Samuel Mico*,
William Cockain, *George Poyner*, and several others,
in a Petition to us have set forth, That in the year
1650. they Laded a Ship of theirs, call'd the *Unicorn*, with
5 Goods of a very considerable value; and that the said Ship
being thus Laden with Silk, Oyl and other Merchandize,
amounting to above Thirty four thousand of our Pounds, was
taken by the Admiral and Vice-Admiral of your Majesty's
Fleet in the *Mediterranean* Sea. Now it appears to us, that our
10 People who were then in the Ship, by reason there was at that
time a Peace between the *French* and us, that never had bin
violated in the least, were not willing to make any Defence
against your Majesty's Royal Ships, and therefore over-rul'd
besides by the fair Promises of the Captains *Paul*, and *Terrery*,
15 who faithfully engag'd to dismiss our People, they paid their
Obedience to the Maritime Laws, and produc'd their Bills of
Lading. Moreover, we find that the Merchants aforesaid, sent
their Agent into *France* to demand Restitution of the said Ship
and Goods: And then it was, that after above Three years
20 slipt away, when the Suit was brought so far that Sentence of
Restitution or Condemnation was to have bin given; that his
Eminency Cardinal *Mazarine* acknowledg'd to their Factor

procuratori *Hugoni Morello* factam mercatoribus istis injuriam agnovisse; datumque iri satisfactionem, ut primùm confirmata pax inter utrumque gentem, fœdusque, quod tum agitabatur, confectum atque ratum esset, in se recepissee: immò
5 recentius Majestatis Vestræ apud nos Legatum Excellentiss. Dominum *de Bordeaux* ex mandato vestro vestrique Concilii, disertis verbis confirmasse, hujus navis atque bonorum peculiari exceptione habitum iri rationem, etiam seorsim ab iis controversiis, de quibus in commune decidendis ex fœdere
10 provisum est: hujus promissi Legatum ipsum, qui nunc percommode negotiorum quorundam suorum causâ ad vos transmeavit, testem esse posse locupletem. Quæ cum ita sint, jusque horum mercatorum in repetendis rebus suis tam præclare constet, à Majestate Vestrâ majorem in modum petimus, ut in eo
15 obtinendo nulla iis mora diutiùs afferatur, velitque nostro rogatu has nobis redintegratæ amicitiae & instaurati recens fœderis esse primitias. Quod & fore confidimus, vobisque fausta omnia vestroque regno à Deo Opt. Max. precamur.

Majestatis vestræ studiosissimus

20 OLIVERIUS Protector Reipub. Angliæ &c.
Westmonasterio. Decemb. 1655.

Hugh Morel, the wrong that had bin done the Merchants, and undertook that Satisfaction should be given, so soon as the League between the two Nations, which was then under Negotiation, should be Ratifi'd and Confirm'd. Nay, since that, his
5 Excellency *M. de Bourdeaux*, your Majesty's Ambassador, as-sur'd us in express Words, by the Command of your Majesty and your Council, That care should be taken of that Ship and Goods in a particular Exception, apart from those contro-
10 versies, for the decision of which a general provision was made by the League; of which promise, the Ambassador, now opportunely arriv'd here to solicit some business of his own, is a Testimony no way to be question'd. Which being true, and the Right of the Merchants in redemanding their Ship and Goods so undeniably apparent, we most earnestly request your Maj-
15 esty, that they may meet with no delay in obtaining what is justly their due, but that your Majesty will admit the grant of this Favour, as the first fruits of our reviv'd Amity and the lately renew'd League between us. The refusal of which, as we have no reason to doubt, so we beseech Almighty God to Bless
20 with all Prosperity both your Majesty and your Kingdom.

Westminster, Decemb. — 1655.

Your Majesty's most Affectionate, *Oliver* Protector of the Commonwealth of *England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c.*

[62.p.108.(S.47.C.145.)]

Civitatibus

HELVETIORUM

Evangelicis.

EX vestris ad nos tam actis publicis per Commissarios
nostros *Genevâ* transmissis, quàm literis 27. *Decem-*
bris Tyguri datis, quo in loco res vestræ sint, cum non
sint optimo, satis superque intelligimus: In quo etsi pacem
5 vestram, tamque diuturnum Sociale fœdus ruptum dolemus,
tamen cum id vestrâ culpâ nequaquam accidisse appareat,
novam hinc vobis ex Adversariorum iniquitate & pertinacia
illustrandæ fortitudinis, constantiæque vestræ in *Evangelica*
fide jam olim cognitæ parari rursus materiem confidimus.
10 Nam *Suitenses*, qui Religionem nostram si quis amplectatur,
Capitale censent, quid moliantur, quibus hortatoribus tam
hostiles Spiritus in *Orthodoxam Religionem* susceperint, latere
neminem potest, cui modò indignissima illa fratrum nostro-
rum in *Pedemontio* facta strages animo nondum excidit.

[62.p.170:M.68.(v,244.)]

To the Evangelic Cities of Switzerland.

IN what condition your Affairs are, which is not the best, we are abundantly inform'd, as well by your publick Acts transmitted to us by our Agent at *Geneva*, as also by your Letters from *Zurick*, bearing date the 27th. of *December*.
5 Whereby, although we are sorry to find your Peace, and such a lasting League of Confederacy broken; nevertheless since it appears to have happen'd through no fault of yours, we are in hopes that the Iniquity and perverseness of your Adversaries are contriving new occasions for ye to make known your long-
10 ago experienc'd Fortitude and Resolution in Defence of the *Evangelick* Faith. For as for those of the Canton of *Schwits*, who account it a Capital Crime for any person to embrace our Religion, what they are might and main designing, and whose instigations have incens'd 'em to resolutions of Hostility
15 against the Orthodox Religion, no body can be ignorant, who has not yet forgot that most detestable Slaughter of our Brethren in *Piemont*. Wherefore, most beloved Friends, what you were always wont to be, with God's assistance still continue, Magnanimous and Resolute; suffer not your Privileges, your
20 Confederacies, the Liberty of your Consciences, your Religion it self to be trampled under foot by the Worshippers of Idols; and so prepare your selves, that you may not seem to be the Defenders onely of your own Freedom and Safety, but be ready likewise to Aid and Succour, as far as in you lies, your
25 Neighbouring Brethren, more especially those most deplorable *Piedmontois*; as being certainly convinc'd of this, that a

Quapropter, Dilectissimi Amici, quod soletis esse, aspirante Deo fortes estote; jura vestra atque fœdera, immo conscientiæ libertatem, Religionemque ipsam idolorum cultoribus obculcandam concedere nolite; vosque ita parate ut non propriæ
5 duntaxat libertatis atque salutis propugnatores esse videamini, sed ut fratribus quoque vicinis, *Pedemontanis* presertim illis ærumnosissimis, quibus potestis rebus, opitulari atque adesse positis: hoc certò persuasi per illorum corpora ac necesse ad vestra latera illum nuper aditum fuisse patefactum. De
10 me Scitote, incolumitatem vestram resque prosperas non minùs mihi curæ ac solitudini esse quàm si in hac nostra Rep. coortum hoc incendium, quam si in nostras cervices expeditæ *Suitensium* secures illæ (sicuti reverâ sunt in omnes Reformatos) strictique enses essent. Ut primum itaque à
15 vobis de statu rerum vestrarum, & obstinato Hostium animo certiores facti sumus, adhibitis in Consilium viris quibusdam honestissimis & Ecclesiæ aliquot Ministris pietate spectatissimis, de subsidio vobis mittendo, quantum quidem rationes nostræ in præsentia ferre possunt, ea decrevimus, quæ Commissarius noster *Pellus* vobiscum communicabit. De cætero
20 vestra omnia consilia causamque imprimis hanc vestram justissimam sive pace sive Bello tuendam, Deo Opt. Max. fautori commendare non desinimus.

Vestrarum Amplitudinum ac Dignitatum Studiosissimus

25 OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Westmonasterio. Jan. 1655.

Passage was lately intended to have bin open'd over their Slaughter'd bodies to your sides. As for our part, be assur'd, that we are no less anxious and solicitous for your Welfare and Prosperity, then if this conflagration had broken forth in our
5 Republick; or as if the Axes of the *Schwits Canton* had bin sharpen'd for our Necks, or that their Swords had bin drawn against our Breasts, as indeed they were against the bosoms of all the Reformed. Therefore so soon as we were inform'd of the condition of your Affairs, and the obstinate Animosities of
10 your Enemies, advising with some sincere and honest Persons, together with some Ministers of the Church most eminent for their Piety, about sending to your Assistance such Succour as the present posture of our Affairs would permit, we came to those Results, which our Envoy *Pell* will impart to your con-
15 sideration. In the mean time we cease not to implore the Blessing of the Almighty upon all your Counsels, and the Protection of your most just Cause as well in War as in Peace.

Westminster, Jan.—1655 [1656].

Your Lordships and Worships most Affectionate, *Oliver*
20 Protector of the Commonwealth of *England*, &c.

[63.p.110.(S.48.C.71.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo Principi

CAROLO GUSTAVO

Dei Gratia *Suecorum, Gothorum, Vandalorumque*
Regi, Magno Principi *Finlandiæ* &c.*Serenissime Rex,*

CUM amicorum inter se mutua omnia, tam adversa quam prospera, atque communia debere esse nemo non intelligat, quòd jucundissimam amicitiz partem Majestas Vestra, gaudium nempe suum impertitum nobis
5 per suas literas voluerit, non potest id quidem nobis non esse longè gratissimum: quandoquidem & hoc singularis indicium humanitatis Vereque Regia est, ut nec vivere, ita ne gaudere quidem sibi soli velle nisi amicos quoque & fœderatos eadem, quâ se, lætitiâ affectos esse sentiat. Itaque Regi tam præstanti
10 & natum esse Filium Principem, quem Paternæ virtutis atque gloriæ speremus hæredem, meritò gaudemus, & idem quod Regi olim fortissimo, *Philippo Macedoni* sive felicitatis sive decoris domi simul & foris contigisse gratulamur: Cui eodem tempore & natus *Alexander* filius, & *Illyricorum* gens poten-
15 tissima subacta memoratur. Nam & *Poloniæ Regnum* vestris armis ab imperio *Papano* quasi cornu quoddam avulsum & cum *Duce Brandenburgico* pax piorum votis omnium exp-

[63.p.174:M.69.(v,246.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England &c.
to the most Serene Prince Charles Gustavus, by the
Grace of God King of the Swedes, Goths and Van-
dals, Great Prince of Finland, &c.*

Most Serene King,

SEEING it is a thing well known to all men, that there
ought to be a Communication of concerns among
Friends, whether in Prosperity or Adversity; it cannot
be, but most grateful to us, that your Majesty should vouchsafe
5 to impart unto us by your Letters the most pleasing and de-
lightful part of your Friendship, which is your joy. In regard
it is a mark of singular Civility, and truly Royal, as not to live
onely to a man's self, so neither to rejoyce alone, unless he be
sensible that his Friends and Confederates partake of his glad-
10 ness. Certainly then, we have reason to rejoyce for the Birth
of a young Prince Born to such an excellent King, and sent
into the world to be the Heir of his Father's Glory and Vertue;
and this at such a lucky season, that we have no less cause to
Congratulate the Royal Parent with the memorable Omen
15 that befel the Famous *Philip of Macedon*, who at the same
time receiv'd the Tydings of *Alexander's* Birth, and the Con-
quest of the *Illyrians*. For we make no question, but the wrest-
ing of the Kingdom of *Poland* from Papal Subjection, as it
were a Horn dismembred from the Head of the Beast, and the
20 Peace so much desir'd by all Good men, concluded with the
Duke of *Brandenburgh* will be most highly conducing to

tata, freudentibus licet adversariis, facta, quin ad Ecclesiæ
 pacem atque fructum permagnum sit momentum habitura
 non dubitamus. Det modò finem Deus tam præclaris initiis
 dignum; det modò filium, virtute, pietate, rebusque gestis
 5 patri similem: id quod & auguramur sanè & à Deo Opt. Max.
 tam vestris rebus jam antè propitio, ex animo precamur

Majestatis Vestræ Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Prot. Reip. Angliæ &c.

Westmonasterio. Feb. 1655.

[64.p.II2.(S.II2.C.I23.)]

DANIÆ REGI.

Serenissime ac Potentissime Princeps,

10 **Q**UESTI sunt per libellum supplicem suo aliorumque
 mercatorum *Londinensium* nomine nobis exhi-
 bitum *Joannes Fremannus & Philippus Travesius*
 hujus Reip. cives, se circiter mensem *Octobris* 1653. cum in
 navem quandam *Sunderburgensem*, cui nomen *Salvatori*,
 15 *Nicolao Weinshinks* magistro, merces varias, pannum la-
 neum, aliamque vestem textilem ac mercimonia plus tribus
 millibus librarum æstimata imposuissent, magistro mandasse,
 ut per *Fretum Balticum* recto cursu *Dantiscum* navigaret
 utque ad *Elsenoram* vectigal solveret, eique etiam pecuniam
 20 ad eam rem curasse: supradictum tamen magistrum perfidi-
 osè, & contrà quàm ipsi à mercatoribus mandatum erat,
 prætervectum *Elsenoram* nullo portorio soluto *Balticum* per-
 navigasse. Navisque per hanc causam cum toto onere non

the Tranquility and Advantage of the Church. Heaven grant a conclusion correspondent to such signal beginnings; and may the Son be like the Father in Vertue, Piety, and Renown, obtain'd by great Atchievements. Which is that we wish may
5 luckily come to pass, and which we beg of the Almighty, so propitious hitherto to your Affairs. *Westminster, Feb. [7.] 1655.*

Your Majesty's most Affectionate, *Oliver* Protector of
the *Commonwealth of England, &c.*

[64.p.176:M.70.(v,250.)]

To the King of Danemark.

Most Serene and Potent Prince,

10 **J**OHN *Freeman* and *Philip Travess*, Citizens of this Republick, by a Petition presented to us, in their own and the Name of several other Merchants of *London*, have made a complaint, That whereas about the Month of *March* in the year 1653. they Freight'd a certain Ship of *Sunderburgh*, call'd the *Saviour*, *Nicolas Weinskins* Master, with Woollen
15 Cloth, and other Commodities to the Value of above Three thousand Pound, with Orders to the Master, That he should Sail directly up the *Baltick* for *Dantzick*, paying the usual Tribute at *Elsenore*, to which purpose in particular they gave him Money; nevertheless that the said Master, Perfidiously
20 and contrary to the Orders of the said Merchants, slipping by *Elsenore* without paying the usual Duty, thought to have proceeded in his Voyage, but that the Ship for this reason was

sine magno mercatorum damno publicata atque retenta est. Quorum in gratiam jampridem ad Legatum Majestatis vestræ *Londini* tunc temporis commorantem scripsimus; qui, ut ipsi ajunt, pollicitus est, ut primum ad Majestatem vestram red-
5 diisset, daturum operam, uti ratio mercatorum haberetur. Verum cum is postea aliis in regionibus à Majestatis Vestræ negotia obiret, & ante discessum ejus & postea frustra se eum adiisse ostendunt; unde procuratorem suum mittere coacti sunt, qui jus suum *Hafniæ* persequeretur, navemque illam ac
10 bona liberari, sibi que reddi flagitaret: verum exinde nullum se fructum percepisse, nisi ut ad damna vetera novas impensas, & Susceptum frustra laborem adjungerent: cum fisco dam- nata, & retenta hactenus sint bona, tametsi ex lege *Daniæ*, quemadmodum ipsi in libello suo demonstrant, magister qui-
15 dem navis ob suum delictum est ipse puniendus, navisque, non bona, proscriptioni sunt obnoxia: eoque gravius accidis- se sibi hoc malum existimant, quòd, sicuti nobis perlatum est, vectigal illud quod *Elsenoræ* solvere debuisset est admodum exiguum. Quapropter, cum mercatores nostri nullam pro-
20 scriptioni causam præbuisse videantur, confessusque ipse ma- gister paulo ante obitum sit, suo solum delicto illatum hoc mercatoribus detrimentum esse, cumque Pater defuncti jam magistri ipse per libellum supplicem Majestati Vestræ exhi-

immediately Seiz'd and detain'd with all her Lading. After due consideration of which Complaints, we Wrote in favour of the Merchants to your Majesty's Ambassador residing at *London*, who promis'd, as they say, that as soon as he return'd
5 to your Majesty, he would take care that the Merchants should be taken into consideration. But he being sent to Negotiate your Majesty's Affairs in other Countries, the Merchants attended upon him in vain, both before and after his departure, so that they were forc'd to send their Agent to prosecute their
10 Right and Claim at *Copenhagen*, and demand Restitution of the Ship and Goods; but all the Benefit they reap'd by it, was onely to add more expences to their former damages, and a great deal of labour and pains thrown away; the Goods being condemn'd, to Confiscation, and still detain'd: Whereas by the
15 Law of *Danemark*, as they set forth in their Petition, the Master is to be Punish'd for his Offence, and the Ship is to be Condemn'd but not the Goods. And they look upon this misfortune to lye the more heavy upon 'em, in regard the Duty which is to be paid at *Elsenore*, as they tell us, is but very small.
20 Wherefore seeing our Merchants seem to have given no cause of Proscription, and for that the Master confess'd before his death, that this damage befel them onely through his neglect; and the Father of the Master deceas'd, by his Petition to your Majesty, as we are given to understand, by laying all the blame
25 upon his Son, has acquitted the Merchants, we could not but believe the detaining of the said Ship and Goods to be most unjust; and therefore we are confident, that so soon as your Majesty shall be rightly inform'd of the whole matter, you will

bitum, sicuti nos accepimus, culpam omnem in filium suum contulerit, mercatores absolverit, haud sane potuimus quin navis illius bonorumque retentionem iniquissimam esse arbitraremur; adeoque confidimus, simulatque Majestas Vestra
 5 hac de re certior facta erit, fore ut non modo has ministrorum suorum injurias improbet, verum etiam ipsos rationem reddere, bonaque illa suis Dominis eorumve procuratoribus quamprimum restitui damnaque inde data sarciri jubeat. Quod & nos à Majestate vestra majorem in modum petimus,
 10 utpote rem usque adeo æquam & rationi consentaneam, ut æquiores petere aut expectare in causa tam justa nostrorum civium non posse videamur, haud minus æqua vestris subditis, quoties data occasio erit, reddituri.

[65.p.114.(S.109.C.44)]

Serenissimo Principi

JOANNI QUARTO

Lusitaniæ &c Regi.

Serenissime Rex,

15 **Q**UAM pacem & amicitiam cum *Anglicanâ Republicâ* Majestas vestra, Legatione amplissimâ ac splendidissimâ jampridem ad nos missâ, expectivit, eam à Parlamento, quæ tum potestas rebus præfuit, inchoatam, & à nobis summo semper studio exoptatam, Deo imprimis favente, proque eâ quam accepimus Reipublicæ ad-
 20 ministratione, feliciter tandem confecimus, & in perpetuum, uti spes est, sanximus. Itaque Legatum vestrum extraordinariam Dominum *Ioannem Rodericum de Sâa Meneses*, Comitum *Pennaguiadanum*, virum cum Majestatis vestræ judicio comprobatum, tum humanitate, ingenio, prudentiâ, fide præ-

not only disapprove of these Oppressions of your Ministers, but give command that they be call'd to an account, that the Goods be restor'd to the Owners or their Factors, and Reparation made 'em for the Losses they have sustain'd. All which
5 we most earnestly request of your Majesty, as being no more then what is so just and consentaneous to reason, that a more equitable demand or more legal satisfaction cannot well be made, considering the Justice of our Merchants Cause, and which your own Subjects would think but fair and honest
10 upon the like occasions. [Feb. 1655/6.]

[65.p.180:M.47.(iv,636.)]

To the most Serene Prince, John the Fourth, King of Portugal, &c.

Most Serene King,

THE Peace and Friendship which your Majesty desir'd, by your Noble and Splendid Embassy, sent to us some time since, after certain Negotiations begun by the Parliament, in whom the Supreme Power was vested at that
15 time, as it was always most affectionately wish'd for by us, with the assistance of God, and that we might not be wanting in the Administration of the Government which we have now taken upon us, at length we brought to a happy conclusion, and as we hope, as a sacred Act, have ratifi'd it to perpetuity.
20 And therefore we send back to your Majesty, your extraordinary Ambassador, the Lord *John Roderigo de Sita Meneses*, Count of *Pennaguiada*, a person both approv'd by your Maj-

stantissimum à nobis repertum, cum expleti muneris egregiâ
 laude, & reportatâ secum pace, vobis reddimus. Quòd autem
 per literas secundo die *Aprilis Ulyssipone* datas, Majestas
 vestra quanti nos faciat quamque impensè dignitati nostrâ
 5 faveat, nosque Rempublicam suscepisse gubernandam quan-
 topere lætata sit, haud obscuris indiciis singularis benevo-
 lentia testatur, id vero mihi gratissimum esse, ex meis in
 Majestatem vestram paratissimis omni tempore officiis, dabo
 operam ut facilè posthac omnes intelligant. Neque segniùs
 10 interea pro incolumitate vestrà, vestrique regni felici statu, re-
 rumque prospero successu conceptis ad Deum precibus con-
 tendo.

Majestatis Vestrae Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Reipub. Angliæ, Scotiæ,
 Hybernæ, &c. Protector.

[66.p.115.(S.49.C.150.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Excelsis & Præpotentibus

FOEDERATI BELGII

Ordinibus

S. D.

Excelsi & Præpotentes Domini, amici charissimi,

15 **O**STENDUNT nobis mercatores quidam, cives nos-
 tri *Thomas Busselus, Richardus Bearus* aliique
 socii navem quandam suam *Edmundi & Ioannis*
 nomine insignitam dum ab ora *Brasiliana Olyssiponem* con-

esty's judgment, and by us experienc'd to excel in Civility, Ingenuity, Prudence and Fidelity, besides the merited applause which he has justly gain'd by accomplishing the ends of his Embassy, which is the Peace which he carries along with him
5 to his Country. But as to what we perceive by your Letters dated from *Lisbon* the second of *April*, that is to say, how highly your Majesty esteems our Amity, how cordially you favour our Advancement, and rejoyce at our having taken the Government of the Republic upon us, which you are pleas'd to
10 manifest by singular Testimonies of Kindness and Affection, we shall make it our business, that all the world may understand, by our readiness at all times to serve your Majesty, that there could be nothing more acceptable or grateful to us. Nor are we less earnest in our Prayers to God for your Majesty's
15 safety, the welfare of your Kingdom, and the prosperous success of your Affairs. [July. 10. 1654.]

Your Majesty's most Affectionate, *Oliver*, &c.

[66.p.182:M.71.(v,250.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c. To the High and Mighty States of the United Provinces.

Most High and Mighty Lords, our dearest Friends,

20 **C**ERTAIN Merchants, our Countrey-men, *Thomas Bassel, Richard Beare*, and others their Co-Partners, have made their complaints before us, That a certain Ship of theirs, the *Edmund* and *John*, in her Voyage from the

tenderet ab navi quadam prædatoria *Flissingensi* cui nomen *Rubro Leoni*, Magister *Lambertus Bartelssonus*, oppugnatam se dedidisse; verum ea lege & pacto (id quod ipsum *Lamberti* chirographum obsignatum testabitur) ut navis, & quæcunque in illa fuissent *Anglorum* bona, *Flissingæ* restituerentur: 5
eò cum appulsum est, navem quidem & nauticorum peculia reddita, mercatorum *Anglicorum* bona adempta eorumque auctionem statim esse factam: se mercatores nempe quibus hoc damni datum est, cum in foro *Flissingensium* suas res repete- 10
rent, iniquissima sententia lata, litem cum grandibus impensis post quinquennium perdidisse, ab iis nimirum iudicibus abjudicatam, quorum nonnulli cum in illa navi prædatoria suas rationes collatas habuissent; & iudices & adversarii & rei simul erant: nihil jam sibi superesse spei nisi in vestra 15
æquitate & incorrupta fide, ad quam nunc demum confugiunt: eam sibi fore propensiores existimarunt, si nostra commendatio accessisset. Et hominibus condonandum hoc sane est, si in hac tanta fortunarum suarum dimicatione omnia timentibus, quid ab summa auctoritate atque potentia vestra 20
sibi metuendum, quam quid apud integros præsertim iudices de sua causa sit bene sperandum sæpius in mentem veniat: nos quin religione, justitiâ, integritate vestrâ potius quam rogatu nostro adducti, quod æquum, quod justum, quod vobis denique dignum est iudicaturi sitis, non dubitamus. Deus vos 25
vestramque Rempub. ad gloriam suam, suæque Ecclesiæ præsidium conservet.

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Westmonasterio. April. 1. 1656.

Coast of *Brasile* to *Lisbon*, was set upon by a Privateer of *Flushing*, call'd the *Red-Lyon*, Commanded by *Lambert Bartelson*, but upon this condition, which the Writing Sign'd by *Lambert* himself testifies, That the Ship and whatsoever Goods
5 belong'd to the *English* should be restor'd at *Flushing*: where when the Vessel arriv'd, the Ship indeed with what peculiarly belong'd to the Seamen was restor'd, but the *English* Merchants Goods were detain'd and put forthwith to Sale: For the Merchants who had receiv'd the Damage, when they had su'd
10 for their Goods in the Court of *Flushing*, after great Expences for Five years together, lost their Suit, by the pronouncing of a most unjust Sentence against 'em by those Judges, of which some being interested in the Privateer, were both Judges and Adversaries, and no less Criminal altogether. So that now they
15 have no other hopes but onely in your Equity and uncorrupted Faith, to which at last they fly for Succour; and which they believ'd they should find the more inclinable to do 'em Justice, if assisted by our Recommendation. And men are surely to be pardon'd, if afraid of all things in so great a struggle for their
20 Estates, they rather call to mind what they have reason to fear from your Authority and high Power, then what they have to hope well of their Cause, especially before sincere and upright Judges: Though for our parts we make no question, but that induc'd by your Religion, your Justice, your Integrity, rather
25 then by our Intreaties, you will give that Judgment which is Just and Equal and truly becoming your selves. God preserve both you and your Republick to his own Glory and the defence and Succour of his Church. *Westminster, April 1. 1656.*

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.

[67.p.117.(S.50.C.70.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ, &c.

Serenissimo Principi

CAROLO GUSTAVO

Suecorum, Gothorum, Vandalorumque Regi, Magno Principi Finlandiæ, Duci Esthoniæ, Careliæ, Bremæ, Verdæ, Stetini, Pomeraniæ, Cassubiæ & Vandaliciæ, Principi Rugiæ, Domino Ingriæ, Wissmariæ, necnon Comiti Palatino Rheni, Baviariæ, Jul. Cliviæ & Montium Duci &c.

Serenissime Princeps,

PERFUNCTUS Legatione suâ apud nos *Petrus Iulius Coictus*, atque ita perfunctus ut suâ debitâ laude non inornatus à nobis dimittendus sit, ad Majestatem vestram revertitur. Fuit enim cùm vestro præcipuè nomine,
 5 quod jure apud nos plurimi esse debet, nobis gratissimus, tum suo etiam merito, suo nempe munere diligentissimè obito, haud parum acceptus. Quam igitur commendationem vestram de eo accepimus, eam (siquid ad eam accedere testimonio ullo potest) & ab ipso impletam, & à vobis meritissimè
 10 datam, libentes utique testamur: quemadmodum & is poterit nostrum erga Majestatem Vestram singulare studium & observantiam, eâdem fide atque integritate ad vos referre, verissimeque exponere. Extremum illud est ut Majestati vestræ felicitatem omnem victoriarumque cursum contra omnes
 15 Hostes Ecclesiæ perpetuum, à Deo Opt. Maximoque optemus.

Majestatis Vestræ Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Westmonasterio. April. 17. 1656.

[67.p.185:M.74.(v,252.)]

Oliver *Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c. To the most Serene Prince, Charles Gustavus, King of the Swedes, Goths and Vandals, Great Prince of Finland, Duke of Esthonia, Carelia, Breme, Verden, Stettin, Pomerania, Casubia and Vandalia, Prince of Rugia, Lord of Ingria and Wismaria, Count Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of Bavaria, Juliers, Cleves and Monts.*

Most Serene Prince,

PETER Julius Coict having accomplish'd the Affairs of his Embassy with us, and so acquitted himself, that he is not by us to be dismiss'd without the Ornament of his deserved Praises, is now returning to your Majesty. For he was
5 most acceptable to us, as well and chiefly for your own sake, which ought with us to be of high consideration, as for his own deserts in the diligent acquittal of his Trust. The Recommendation therefore which we receiv'd from you in his behalf, we freely testifie to have bin made good by him, and deservedly
10 given by your self; as he on the other side is able with the same Fidelity and Integrity to relate and most truly to declare our singular Affection and Observance toward your Majesty. It remains for us to beseech the most Merciful and All-powerful God to Bless your Majesty with all Felicity, and a perpetual
15 course of Victory over all the Enemies of his Church.

Westminster, April [19.] 1656.

Your Majesty's most Affectionate, *Oliver* Protector of the Commonwealth of *England, &c.*

[68.p.119.(S.53.C.17.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo ac Potentissimo Principi

LUDOVICO

Galliæ Regi.

S. D.

Serenissime Princeps,

ADIERUNT ad nos per libellum supplicem, *Joannes Dethic* urbis *Londini* in hunc annum præfectus, & *Gulielmus Wakefield* Mercator, conquesti, se anno 1649. *calendas* circiter *Octob.* navem quandam cui nomen *Jonæ Londinensi*, *Jona* quoque cognomento *Lighthaghe* Magistro, suis mercibus, quæ *Ostendam* mitterentur, onerasse: eam navem à prædone quodam *Barkingensi*, cui nomen *White* (is filii Regis *Caroli* defuncti nomine piraticam faciebat) in ipso *Thamesis* ostio oppressam atque inde *Dunkirkam*, quæ eo tempore in ditione *Gallorum* erat, fuisse abductam; cum autem edicto Majestatis Vestræ an. 1647. & an. rursus 1649. aliquot etiam consilii Regii decretis, in gratiam *Parlamenti Anglicani*, cautum esse intelligerent; ne naves ullæ aut merces, illius belli tempore, quoquo obtentu *Anglis* creptæ, in Majestatis Vestræ portus quoscunque asportarentur, venalesve essent, misisse se statim *Dunkirkam* procuratorem suum *Hugonem Morellum* negotiatorem, qui à Domino *Lestrado* illius oppidi per id tempus præfecto, reddi sibi suam navem cum mercibus postularet, cum eas præsertim magnâ ex parte adhuc integras, neque dum permutatas aut divenditas, in ipso oppido deprehendisset: respondit Præfectus, se Regis

[68.p.186:M.75.(v,253.)]

Oliver *Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.*
To the most Serene and Potent Prince, Lewis King
of France.

Most Serene Prince,

JOHN DETHIC Mayor of the City of London for this
Year, and William Wakefield Merchant, have made their
Addresses to us by way of Petition complaining, That
about the middle of *October* 1649. they freighted a certain
5 Ship, call'd the *Jonas* of *London*, *Jonas Lightfoot* Master,
with Goods that were to be sent to *Ostend*; which Vessel was
taken in the mouth of the River *Thames*, by one *White* of
Barking, a Pyrate Robbing upon the Seas by Vertue of a Com-
mission from the Son of King *Charles* deceas'd, and carri'd to
10 *Dunkirk*, then under the Jurisdiction of the *French*. Now in
regard that by your Majesty's Edict in the year 1647. renew'd
in 1649. and by some other Decrees in favour of the Parlament
of *England*, as they find it recorded, it was Enacted, That no
Vessel or Goods taken from the *English*, in the time of that
15 War, should be carri'd into any of your Majesty's Ports to be
there put to Sale, they presently sent their Factor *Hugh Morel*
to *Dunkirk*, to demand Restitution of the said Ship and Goods
from *M. Lestrade* then Governor of the Town; more espe-
cially finding them in the Place for the most part untouch'd,
20 and neither Exchang'd or Sold. To which the Governor made
Answer, That the King had bestow'd that Government upon
him of his free Gift for Service done the King in his Wars, and

Gallia dono, ob navatam Reipub. operam, præfecturam eam accepisse; curaturum proinde, uti ea sibi pretium operæ sit. Hoc responso frustratus, post magnum cum temporis tum pecuniæ dispendium, procurator domum revertitur. Petitores, 5 quæ restat sibi spes, eam in vestra sola clementiâ atque justitia repositam esse vident; ad quam per nostras literas faciliorem sibi aditum fore crediderunt: ea ne desit hominibus contra jus omne, & repetitâ vestrâ interdictâ spoliatis, rogamus. Quod tamen si impetrabimus, quandoquidem hoc sanè æquis- 10 simum videtur, ab insitâ æquitate vestrâ, potius quam rogatu nostro, impetratum id esse statuemus.

Majestatis Vestræ Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Westmonasterio. Maii 1656.

[69.p.121.(S.52.C.151.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Excelsis & Præpotentibus Dominis

FOEDERATI BELGII

Ordinibus

S. D.

Excelsi & præpotentes Domini, amici charissimi,

15 **D**EMONSTRARUNT nobis per libellum supplicem *Joannes Brunus, Nicolaus Gulielmius, alique Londinenses*, se, cum in navem, cui *Bonæ Esperantzæ Londinensi* nomen inditum erat, in *Orientalem In-*

therefore he would take care to make the best of the Reward of his Labour. So that having little to hope from an Answer so unkind and unjust, after a great Expence of Time and Money, the Factor return'd home. So that all the remaining
5 hopes which the Petitioners have, seem wholly to depend upon your Majesty's Justice and Clemency, to which they thought they might have the more easie access by means of our Letters, and therefore that neither your Clemency nor your Justice may be wanting to People despoil'd against all Law and Reason,
10 and contrary to your repeated Prohibitions, we make it our request. Wherein, if your Majesty vouchsafe to gratifie us, since there is nothing requir'd but what is most just and equitable, we shall deem it as obtain'd rather from your innate Integrity, then any intreaty of ours.

15 Your Majesty's most Affectionate, *Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.*

Westminster, May [14.] 1656.

[69.p.189:M.76.(v,254.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the High and Mighty Lords, the States of the United Provinces.

Most High and Mighty Lords, our dearest Friends,

20 **J**OHAN BROWN, *Nicholas Williams*, and others, Citizens of *London*, have set forth in their Petition to us, that when they had every one brought in their Proportions and Freighted a certain Ship call'd the *Good-Hope of London*, bound for the *East-Indies*, they gave Orders to their Factor to

diam navigaturam, sortem quisque suam contulisset, procuratori suo negotium dedisse *Februario* mense 1644. ut bis mille quadringentas libras *Belgicas* ad illius navis periculum præstandum *Amsterodami* curaret: ea navis cum in itinere
5 ad oram ipsam *Indiæ* ab *Hollandica* quadam, quæ ex navibus *Orientalis* illius societatis erat, capta esset; qui præstando periculo se obligaverant pactam pecuniam numerare recusasse; & sextum jam annum posse nostros, qui summa cum assiduitate maximisque impensis jus suum persecuti sunt, dilationi-
10 bus variis eludere. Quod cum petitoribus grave admodum atque iniquum videatur, & nonnulli ex iis qui se obligarunt vel jam diem obierint vel solvendo non sint, nequid fortè ad priora damna summi discriminis accedat, magnopere à vobis petimus, ut per tot annos in foro jactatis ac proprè naufragis
15 istis vestram æquitatem portum esse atque perfugium velitis; utque de causa sua, quam illi justissimam esse confidunt, primo quoque tempore iudicium fiat. Vobis interim omnia ad Dei gloriam Ecclesiæque præsidium faustè atque feliciter evenire volumus.

20 *Excelsarum & præpotentium Dominationum vestrarum Studiosissimus*

OLIVERIUS Protector Reipub. Angliæ, &c.
Westmonasterio. Maii 1656.

take up at *Amsterdam* Two thousand four hunder'd *Dutch* Pounds, to insure the said Ship; that afterwards this Ship in her Voyage to the Coast of *India* was taken by a Ship belonging to the *East-India Company*; upon which they who had engag'd to Insure the said Vessel refus'd to Pay the Money, and
5 have for this Six years by various delays eluded our Merchants, who with extraordinary Diligence and at vast Expences endeavour'd the recovery of their just Right. Which in regard it is an unjust Grievance that lies so heavy upon the Petitioners,
10 for that some of those who oblig'd themselves are Dead or become Insolvent, therefore that no farther Losses may accrue to their former Damages, we make it our earnest request to your Lordships, that you will vouchsafe your Integrity to be the harbour and refuge for People toss'd so many years, and al-
15 most shipwrack'd in your Courts of Justice, and that speedy judgment may be given according to the rules of Equity and Honesty in their Cause which they believe to be most just. In the mean time we wish you all Prosperity to the Glory of God and the Welfare of his Church.

20 Your High and Mighty Lordships most Affectionate, *Oliver* Protector of the Commonwealth of *England*, &c.
Westminster, May [31.] 1656.

[70.p.122.(S.51.C.152.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Excelsis & Præpotentibus Dominis

FOEDERATI BELGII

Ordinibus

S. D.

Excelsi & Præpotentes Domini, amici charissimi,

CONQUERUNTUR apud nos graviter iidem, de quibus antea circa idus *Septemb.* superioris anni literas ad vos dedimus, *Thomas & Gulielmus Lower* defuncti *Nicolai Lower* hæredes legitimi, se adversariorum
5 suorum sive gratiâ sive opibus oppressos, quamvis causa sua imprimis optima, &, cum id satis non esset, litteris etiam nostris ter deinceps commendati fuissent, impetrare hactenus nullo modo posse ut relictam testamento hæreditatem adire sibi liceat: Ab *Hollandiæ* foro ubi primùm actio instituta erat ves-
10 tram ad Curiam rejecti, inde in *Zelandiam* transmissi, (quæ tria in loca totidem nostras literas attulerunt) ab *Zelandia* nunc rursus ad vestrum summum iudicium haud inviti remittuntur: ubi enim potestas summa est, ibi æquitatem quoque summam esse sperant: si ea spes fallat, elusi atque irriti, post
15 hanc tantam juris obtinendi causâ concursationem suam, quem demum consistendi locum habituri sint, nesciunt: nam de literis nostris, si his jam quartis nos viderint nihil proficere, non est ut in posterum quicquam sibi polliceantur. Nobis certe gratissimum erit si post tot rejectiones, facto sine mora
20 iudicio, hæredes plurimum quidem in æquitate atque justitiâ

[70.p.191:M.77.(v,254.)]

Oliver *Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.*
To the High and Mighty Lords, the States of the
United Provinces,

Most High and Mighty Lords, our dearest Friends,

THE same Persons in whose behalf we wrote to your Lordships in *September* the last year, *Thomas* and *William Lower*, the lawful Heirs of *Nicholas Lower*, deceas'd, make grievous complaints before us, that they are oppress'd either by the Favour or Wealth of their Adversaries, notwithstanding the Justice of their Cause; and when that would not suffice, although our Letters often pleaded in their behalf, they have not bin able hitherto to obtain Possession of the Inheritance left 'em by their Father's Will. From the Court
10 of *Holland*, where the Suit was first Commenc'd, they were sent to your Court, and from thence hurri'd away into *Zealand* (to which three Places they carry'd our Letters) and now they are remanded, not unwillingly, back again to your Supream Judicature; for where the Supream Power is, there they
15 expect Supream Justice. If that hope fail 'em, eluded and frustrated, after being so long toss'd from post to pillar for the recovery of their Right, where at length to find a resting place they know not. For as for our Letters, if they find no benefit of these the Fourth time Written, they can never promise them-
20 selves any advantage for the future from slighted Papers. However, it would be most acceptable to us, if yet at length, after so many contempts, the injur'd Heirs might meet with

vestrâ, aliquid etiam in autoritate apud vos nostrâ præsidii sibi fuisse intellexerint. Quorum de altero non dubitamus, alterum vel amicitiae nostræ daturus vos esse confidimus.

Excelsarum & Præpotentum Dominationum Vestrarum Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Prot. Reip. Angliæ &c.

Westmonasterio. Maii 1656.

[71.p.124.(S.56.C.43.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo Principi

JOANNI

Lusitaniæ Regi.

Serenissime Rex,

10 **C**UM mercatoribus quibusdam *Anglis* à nonnullis mercatoribus *Lusitanis* ex societate *Brasiliensi* vecturæ commorationisque nomine *An. 1649. & 1650.* grandis pecunia debeatur, quæ pecunia à supradictâ societate jussu Majestatis Vestræ retinetur, expectabant quidem dicti mercatores uti ea pecunia ex conditionibus proximi fœderis jampridem sibi numerata esset. Verùm ne amputetur sibi spes
15 omnis ac ratio recuperandi sua debita verentur, ex quo intelligunt statuisset Majestatem Vestram ut quam pecuniam *Brasiliensis* societas ipsis debuisset, in ærarium vestrum inferretur, utque portorii dimidia pars solvendis iis debitis impenderetur; atque hoc pacto mercatores legitimum duntaxat lucrum,

some Relief by a speedy and just Judgment, if not out of respect to any Reputation we have among ye, yet out of a regard to your own Equity and Justice. Of the last of which we make no question, and confidently presume you will allow the other to
5 our Friendship.

Your High and Mighty Lordships most Affectionate,
Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of *England*, &c.
Westminster, May [30.] 1656.

[71.p.193:M.80.(v,269.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the most Serene Prince, John King of Portugal.

Most Serene King,

10 **W**HEREAS there is a considerable Sum of Money
owing from certain *Portugal* Merchants of the
Brasile Company to several *English* Merchants,
upon the account of Freightage and Demorage, in the years
1649 and 1650. which Money is detain'd by the said Company
by your Majesties Command, the Merchants before-mention'd
15 expected that the said Money should have bin paid long since
according to the Articles of the last League, but now they are
afraid of being debarr'd all hopes and means of recovering
their Debts; understanding your Majesty has order'd, That
what Money is owing to 'em by the *Brasile* Company, shall be
20 carri'd into your Treasury, and that no more then one half of
the Duty of Freightage shall be expended toward the Payment
of their Debts; by which means the Merchants will receive no

sive fœnus pecuniæ suæ accepturi essent; ipsâ sorte interim funditùs intereunte. Quod nos nobiscum reputantes quam durum sit, eorumque justissimis precibus victi, has nostras ad Majestatem vestram literas ipsis concessimus: hoc potissimum à vobis postulantes uti præstandum curetis, ut supradicta societas *Brasiliensis* hujus *Reipub.* Mercatoribus quamprimùm satisficiat tam de summâ pecuniæ cuique eorum debitâ, quam de fœnore quinquennali: cum hoc & per se justum sit, & fœderi nuper vobiscum inito consentaneum: quod & nos eorum nomine à Majestate Vestra peramicè petimus. *Majestatis Vestræ Studiosissimus*

OLIVERIUS, Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Ex Palatio Nostro Westmonasterio. die Julii 1656.

[72.p.125.(S.57.C.69.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo Principi

CAROLO GUSTAVO

Suecorum, Gothorum, Vandalorumque Regi &c.

Serenissime Rex,

15 **C**UM amicitiam Majestatis Vestræ tanti Principis, rebusque gestis tam clari meritò plurimi faciamus, tum is cujus operâ fœdus inter nos arctissimum sancitum est, Illustrissimus Dominus, *Christiernus Bondus* Legatus Vester Extraordinarius necesse est gratus nobis & commendabilis hoc nomine imprimis fuerit. Hunc itaque hac

more then the bare Interest of their Money, while at the same time they utterly lose their Principal. Which we considering to be very severe and heavy upon 'em, and being overcome by their most reasonable Supplications, have granted 'em these
5 our Letters to your Majesty; chiefly requesting this at your hands, to take care that the aforesaid *Brasile* Company may give speedy Satisfaction to the Merchants of this Republick, and pay 'em not onely the Principal Money which is owing to 'em, but the Five years Interest; as being both just in it self, and
10 conformable to the League so lately concluded between us; which on their behalf in most friendly manner we request from your Majesty.

Your Majesties most Affectionate, *Oliver* Protector of the Commonwealth, &c.

15 *From our Palace at Westminster, July — 1656.*

[72.p.196:M.81.(v,270.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.

To the Most Serene Prince Charles Gustavus, King of the Swedes, Goths, and Vandals, &c

Most Serene King,

AS it is but just that we should highly value the Friendship of your Majesty, a Prince so Potent, and so Renown'd for great Atchievements; so it is but equally reasonable that your Extraordinary Embassador, the most illustrious Lord *Christiern Bond*, by whose sedulity and care a
20 strict Alliance is most sacredly and solemnly ratifi'd between us, should be most acceptable to us, and no less deeply fix'd in

Legatione laudatissimè perfunctum non sine summa cæterarum etiam virtutum egregiarum laude ad vos dimittendum censuimus: ut qui antea in pretio apud vos atque honore fuit nunc uberiores assiduitatis atque prudentiæ suæ fructus
 5 ex hac nostra commendatione percepisse se sentiat. Quæ reliqua transigenda sunt, de iis Legationem brevi mittendam ad Majestatem Vestram decrevimus: quam interim Deus incolumem defendendæ Ecclesiæ suæ Reique *Sueciæ* columnen
 10 conservet.

Majestatis Vestræ Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Protector Reipub. Angliæ &c.

Ex Palatio nostro Westmonasterii. Julii An. Dom. 1656.

[73.p.126.(S.60.C.25.)]

OLIVERIUS Prot. Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo Principi

LUDOVICO

Galliæ Regi.

S. D.

Serenissime Rex, Amice ac Fæderate charissime,

15 **D**ETULERUNT ad nos per libellum supplicem Mercatores quidam *Londinenses Richardus Baker* ejusque socii, navem quandam Anglicanam ab se conductam cui nomen vernaculum *The Endeavour* Magister *Gulielmus Joppus*, trecentis atque tredecim vini optimi culeis ex *Tenariffâ Insula Londinum* advehendis onustam, dum inter *Palmam* & supradictam *Insulam* cursum teneret, à quatuor

our esteem. Him therefore, having now most worthily accomplish'd his Embassy, we thought it became us to send back to your Majesty, though not without the high Applause which the rest of his singular Vertues merit; to the end, that he who
5 was before conspicuous in your esteem and respect, may now be sensible of his having reap'd still more abundant fruits of his Sedulity and Prudence from our Recommendation. As for those things which yet remain to be transacted, we have determin'd in a short time to send an Embassy to your Majesty for
10 the setting of those Affairs. In the mean time Almighty God preserve in safety so great a Pillar of his Church, and of *Swedeland's* welfare.

From our Palace at Westminster, July [30.] 1656.

Your Majesties most Affectionate, *Oliver* Protector of the
15 Commonwealth of *England*, &c.

[73.p.197:M.83.(v,271.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
to the most Serene Prince, Lewis King of France.*

Most Serene King, our most dear Friend and Confederate.

CERTAIN Merchants of *London*, *Richard Baker* and others, have made their complaint in a Petition to us,
That a certain hir'd Ship of theirs, call'd the *Endeavour*, *William Jop* Master, Laden at *Tenariff* with Three
20 hunder'd Pipes of rich Canary, and bound from thence for *London*, in her Voyage between *Palma* and that Island, upon the 21st. of *November* in the year 1655. was taken by Four *French* Vessels, seeming Ships of Burthen, but fitted and

navibus *Gallicis*, in speciem quidem onerariis, sed prædatorium in modum armatis, quibus *Ægidius de la Roche* Navarchus erat, *primo ac vigesimo Novembris die An. Dom. 1655.* occupatam fuisse, atque in *Orientalem Indiam*, quo is iter sibi
5 esse prædicabat, cum omni onere ac plerisque nautarum abductam; reliquis quatuordecim ad *Guineam Nigritarum* in littus quoddam expositis. Quod eo consilio *Ægidius* fecisse se dictitabat, nequis eorum ex terra tam longinqua & inhumana forte elapsus testimonio læderet. Fatebatur enim, se
10 neque mandatis instructum, ut *Anglorum* naves caperet, neque alias quas poterat antea cepisse, ut propterea quod inter *Gallos* nostramque *Remp.* per eos ipsos dies convenisse pacem non ignorabat: sed cum in *Portugallia* constitutum sibi esset commeatus accipere, & ab adversis ventis rejectus attingere ea
15 loca non potuisset, coactum se, ad supplendum quæ opus sibi essent, iis uti quæ in ista nave reperisset: credere se proinde, illarum navium dominos de damno satisfacturos. Damnum autem constat supra sedecim mille libras Anglicas, id quod ex juratis testibus facile apparebit, Mercatoribus nostris datum.
20 Verùm si tam levibus de causis temerare acta principum religiosissima & quasi ludibrio habere negotiatoribus quibusvis ob sua commoda licuerit, concidet profecto omnis posthac fœderum sanctitas, omnis Principum fides atque autoritas obsolescet, proque nihilo habebitur. Quapropter non roga-
25 mus tantum, sed Majestatis Vestræ quàm maximè interesse arbitramur, ut qui Regis sui fœdus, jusque jurandum sanctissimum primi omnium tam facile violare sunt ausi, quamprimum dent pœnas tantæ perfidiæ atque audaciæ debitas; utque

mann'd like Privateers, under the Command of *Giles de la Roche* their Admiral, and carri'd with all her Freight, and the greatest part of the Seamen to the *East-Indies*, whither he pretended to be bound (Fourteen excepted, who were put ashore
5 upon the Coast of *Guiney*) which the said *Giles* affirm'd he did with that Intent, that none of 'em might escape from so Remote and Barbarous a Countrey to do him any harm by their Testimony. For he confess'd he had neither any Commission to take the *English* Vessels, neither had he taken any,
10 as he might have done before, well knowing there was a firm Peace at that time between the *French* and our Republick: But in regard he had design'd to revittle in *Portugal*, from whence he was driven by contrary Winds, he was constrain'd to supply his necessities with what he found in that Vessel; and believ'd
15 the Owners of his Ships would satisfie the Merchants for their Loss. Now the Loss of our Merchants amounts to Sixteen Thousand *English* Pounds, as will easily be made appear by Witnesses upon Oath. But if it shall be Lawful upon such trivial Excuses as these, for Pyrates to violate the most Religious
20 Acts of Princes, and make a sport of Merchants for their particular benefits, certainly the sanctity of Leagues must fall to the ground, all Faith and Authority of Princes will grow out of date and be traml'd under foot. Wherefore we not onely request your Majesty, but believe it mainly to concern your
25 Honour, that they who have adventur'd upon so slight a pretence to violate the League and most Sacred Oath of their Sovereign, should suffer the Punishment due to so much Perfidiousness and daring Insolence; and that in the mean time

illarum interea navium Domini de damno, etiam ipso suorum
 præjudicio, mercatoribus nostris summam per injuriam illato,
 satisfaciant. Deus Majestatem Vestram diutissimè conservet,
 Remque *Gallicam* contra communem utriusque nostrum
 5 hostem tueatur atque sustineat.

Majestatis Vestræ Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Protector Reipub.

Ex Palatio nostro Westmonasterii.

die Augusti An. Dom. 1656.

[74.p.128.(S.61.C.26.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ

Eminentissimo Domino

CARDINALI MAZZARINO.

Eminentissime Domine,

10 **C**UM dandæ mihi literæ ad Regem essent, eandem
 quoque ad Eminentiam vestram scribendi occasi-
 onem arbitrabar mihi oblatam: cujus enim unius
 viri prudentia singularis *Gallorum* res maximas, summaque
 Regni negotia pari fide, consilio, ac vigilantia moderatur, eum
 15 celari qua de re scriberem non convenire existimabam. Fœdus
 enim à vobis, quod dubitare nefas esset, sanctissime percus-
 sum, eodem penè die spretum ac violatum à *Gallo* quodam
Ægidio quatuor navium præfecto ejusque sociis nequaquam
 inscientibus querimur: quemadmodum & ex literis nostris ad
 20 Regem datis, & ex ipsis mercatorum nostrorum postulatis
 facile poterit cognoscere Eminentia vestra; quam præter cæ-
 teros non fugit, quanti non magistratuum duntaxat, verum

the Owners of those Ships, though to their Loss, should be bound to satisfie our Merchants for the vast Detriment which they have so wrongfully sustain'd. So may the Almighty long preserve your Majesty, and support the Interest of *France* against the Common Enemy of us Both.

From our Palace at Westminster, August — 1656.

Your Majesty's most Affectionate, *Oliver* Protector, &c.

[74.p.200:M.84.(v,272.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England,
To his Eminency Cardinal Mazarine.*

Most Eminent Lord,

HAVING an occasion to send Letters to the King, we thought it likewise an offer'd opportunity to Write
10 to your Eminency. For we could not think it proper to conceal the subject of our Writing from the sole and onely person, whose singular Prudence Governs the most important Interests of the *French* Nation, and the most weighty Affairs of the Kingdom with equal Fidelity, Council and Vigilance.
15 Not without reason we complain, in short, to find that League by your self, as it were a crime to doubt, most sacredly concluded, almost the very same day contemn'd and violated by one *Giles a French-man*, a petty Admiral of Four Ships, and his Associates equally concern'd, as your Eminency will readily
20 find by our Letters to the King, and the Demands themselves of our Merchants: Nor is it unknown to your Excellency how much it concerns not only Inferiour Magistrates, but even

etiam ipsius Regiæ Majestatis intersit violatores fœderum pri-
mos eos severiùs puniri. Verum illi fortasse, quo tendebant,
in *Orientelem Indiam* jam nunc appulsi, nostrorum bona
contra jus omne atque fidem in recentissimo fœdere erepta,
5 veluti prædam ab hostibus captam sibi habent. Illud est in-
terea quod Eminentiam Vestram rogamus, ut quæ ab navium
præfecto, tanquam itineri suo necessaria, nostris ablata sunt,
ea ab illarum navium Dominis, id quod ipsi prædatores
æquum esse censebant restituantur: qua in re Vestram Emi-
10 nentiam, qua valet autoritate, plurimum posse intelligimus.

Eminentia Vestra Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Prot. Reip. Angliæ &c.

Ex Palatio nostro Westmonasterii. die Augusti An. Dom. 1656.

[75.p.130.(S.62.C.153.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Excelsis & Præpotentibus Dominis

FOEDERATI BELGII

Ordinibus

S. D.

Excelsi & Præpotentes Domini, amici ac

Fœderati charissimi,

15 **N**ON dubitamus nos quidem quin omnes testimo-
nium hoc nobis perhibitori sint, nullas in contra-
hendis externis amicitiiis rationes defendendâ
Religionis veritate potiores unquam nobis fuisse, nec conjun-

Royal Majesty it self, that those first Violators of solemn Alliances should be severely punish'd. But they, perhaps, by this time being arriv'd in the *East-Indies*, whither they pretended to be bound, enjoy in undisturb'd possession the Goods of our
5 People as Lawful Prize won from an Enemy, which they Robb'd and Pilledg'd from the Owners contrary to all Law and the pledg'd Faith of our late sacrd League. However, this is that which we request from your Eminency, That whatever Goods were taken from our Merchants by the Admiral of
10 those Ships, as necessary for his Voyage, may be restor'd by the Owners of the same Vessels, which was no more then what the Rovers themselves thought Just and Equal; which, as we understand, it lies within your Power to do, considering the Authority and Sway you bear in the Kingdom.

15 *From our Palace at Westminster, August — 1656.*

Your Eminencies most Affectionate, *Oliver* Protector of the Commonwealth, &c.

[75.p.203:M.85.(v,272.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the most High and Mighty Lords, the States of
the United Provinces.*

*Most High and Mighty Lords, our dear Friends and
Confederates.*

20 **W**E make no doubt, but that all men will bear us this Testimony, That no considerations, in contracting Foreign Alliances, ever sway'd us beyond those of defending the Truth of Religion, or that we

gendis eorum animis, qui *Protestantium* vel amici ac defensores, vel saltem non hostes essent, antiquius nos quicquam habuisse. Quo graviore animi dolore commovemur, quoties annuntiatum est, *Protestantium* Principes ac Civitates quæ
5 sibi mutuo amicissimæ summæque concordēs esse deberent, suspectos inter se esse & non optimè animatos; vos præsertim Regemque *Sueciæ*, quibus fortiores *Orthodoxa* fides defensores non habet, neque socios nostra *Respub.* sibi conjunctiores, videri non æquè ac consuevistis vobis invicem confidere,
10 immo indicia quædam vel nascentis inter vos dissidii, vel vacillantis amicitix haud obscura apparere. Causæ quæ fuerint utrinque, & usque quo progressa animorum alienatio sit, ignotum esse nobis profiteamur: veruntamen haud potuimus quin gravem sane molestiam animo caperemus ex ipsis initiis
15 vel minimæ dissensionis inter fratres coortæ, ex qua tantum creari *Protestantium* rebus discrimen necesse sit; quæque si ingravesceret (quod Deus ne siverit) quantum inde *Reformatis Ecclesiis* periculum impenderet, quanta triumphandi materies inimicis nostris, & *Hispanis* potissimum daretur,
20 latere vestram prudentiam usumque rerum solertissimum non potest. *Hispano* certe, tantum hinc fiduciæ tantum spiritûs accessit, ut non dubitaverit per Legatum suum apud vos comorantem, sua vobis consilia, idque de summa *Reip.* vestræ

accounted any thing more sacred, then to Unite the Minds of all the Friends and Protectors of the *Protestants*, and of all others, who at least were not their Enemies. Whence it comes to pass, that we are touch'd with so much the more grief of
5 Mind, to hear that the Protestant Princes and Cities, whom it so much behoves to live in Friendship and Concord together, should begin to be so jealous of each other, and so ill dispos'd to mutual Affection; more especially, that your Lordships and the King of *Sweden*, then whom the Orthodox Faith has not
10 more Magnanimous and Couragious Defenders, nor our Republick Confederates more strictly conjoyn'd in Interests, should seem to remit of your confidence in each other; or rather, that there should appear some too apparent signs of tottering Friendship and growing discord between ye. What
15 the causes are, and what progress this alienation of your Affection has made, we protest our selves to be altogether ignorant. However, we cannot but conceive an extraordinary trouble of mind for these beginnings of the least dissention arisen among Brethren, which infallibly must greatly endanger the Protes-
20 tant Interests. Which if they should gather strength, how prejudicial it would prove to the Protestant Churches, what an occasion of triumph it would afford our Enemies, and more especially the *Spaniards*, cannot be unknown to your Prudence, and most industrious experience of Affairs. As for the
25 *Spaniards*, it has already so enliven'd their confidence, and rais'd their Courage, that they made no scruple by their Ambassador residing in your Territories, boldly to obtrude their Counsels upon your Lordships, and that in reference to the

audacissimè obtrudere: & partim injecto renovandi belli metu
terrere, partim ostentatâ utilitatis falsâ specie sollicitare ves-
tros animos est ausus, ut relictis ejus hortatu amicis vetustis
ac fidelissimis, *Gallo, Anglo*, atque *Sueco*, arctissimam cum
5 hoste ac tyranno quondam vestro, pacato nunc scilicet, &, quod
maxime metuendum est, blandiente, coire societatem velletis.
Sane qui ex hoste inveteratissimo, arreptâ tam levi occasione
pro consiliario repente vestro se gerit, quid est quod iste sibi
non sumeret, quò non audaciâ progredetur, si cernere id semel
10 oculis posset quod nunc animo duntaxat concipit atque mo-
litur, discordiam nempe inter *Protestantes* ac bellum intesti-
num. Nescii non sumus, vos, pro sapientia vestra, qui sit
Europæ universæ status, quæ *Protestantium* præsertim con-
ditio sæpius cum animis vestris cogitare; *Helvetiorum* Pagos
15 *Orthodoxam* fidem sequentes novorum motuum à populari-
bus suis fidem *Papæ* sequentibus jam jamque ciendorum ex-
pectatione suspensos teneri, ex eo vix dum bello emersos quod
Religionis planè causâ ab *Hispano*, qui hostibus eorum &
duces dederat & pecuniam suppeditaverat, conflatum est atque
20 accensum; *Vallium Alpinarum* incolis consilia *Hispanorum*
eandem rursus machinari cædem atque perniciem quam su-
periore anno crudelissimè intulerunt; *Protestantes Germanos*
sub ditione *Cæsaris* gravissimè vexari, sedesque Patrias ægrè

highest concerns of your Republick; presuming partly with Threats of renewing the War, to terrifie, and partly with a false prospect of Advantage to solicit your Lordships to forsake your Ancient and most Faithful Friends the *English*,
5 *French* and *Danes*, and enter into a strict Confederacy with your old Enemy, and once your domineering Tyrant, now seemingly atton'd, but what is most to be fear'd, only at present treacherously fawning to advance his own Designs. Certainly he, who of an inveterate Enemy, lays hold of so slight an occa-
10 sion of a sudden to become your Counsellor, what is it that he would not take upon him? where would his Insolency stop, if once he could but see with his eyes, what now he onely ruminates and labours in his thoughts; that is to say, Division and a Civil War among the Protestants? We are not ignorant, that
15 your Lordships, out of your deep Wisdom, frequently revolve in your Minds what the posture of all *Europe* is, and what more especially the condition of the Protestants: That the Cantons of *Switzerland* adhering to the Orthodox Faith, are in daily expectation of new Troubles to be rais'd by their
20 Countrey-men embracing the Popish Ceremonies; scarcely recover'd from that War which for the sake of Religion was kindled and blown up by the *Spaniards*, who suppli'd their Enemies both with Commanders and Money: That the Councils of the *Spaniards* are still contriving to continue the slaughter and destruction of the *Piemontois*, which was cruelly put
25 in execution the last year: That the Protestants under the Jurisdiction of the Emperor are most grievously harass'd, having much ado to keep Possession of their Native Homes: That the

retinere; Regem *Sueciæ* quem Deus, uti speramus, fortissimum religionis *Orthodoxæ* propugnatorem excitavit, cum potentissimis *Reformatæ* fidei hostibus bellum anceps atque asperrimum totis regni viribus gerere; vestris *Provinciis* infesta vicinorum *Papistarum*, quorum princeps *Hispanus* est, nuper icta fœdera minitari; nos denique indicto *Hispanorum* Regi bello esse occupatos. In hac rerum inclinatione siqua inter vos *Regemque Sueciæ* discordia existeret, *Reformatarum* tota *Europæ Ecclesiarum* quam miseranda conditio esset
10 quæ immanium hostium crudelitati ac furori objicerentur? Hæc nos cura haud leviter tangit; eundemque vestrum esse sensum confidimus, proque vestro in communi *Protestantium* causa præclaro semper studio, utque pax inter fratres eandem fidem eandem spem sequentes intemerata servetur, vos, vestra
15 consilia ad has rationes esse accommodaturos, quæ cæteris quibuscunque anteponendæ sunt, nec quod paci inter vos *Sueciæque* Regem stabiliendæ possit conducere, quicquam esse omissuros. Qua in re si nos usus ullius esse possumus, quantum apud vos vel autoritate vel gratiâ valemus, nostram vobis
20 operam libentissimè profitemur, *Sueciæ* quoque Regi eandem deferre paratissimi, ad quem etiam Legationem quamprimum mittere in animo habemus, quæ hac de re quid nostræ sententiæ sit, exponat. Deumque vestros utrinque animos ad moderata consilia flexurum esse speramus, vosque cohibiturum, nequid

King of *Sweden*, whom God, as we hope, has rais'd up to be a most stout Defender of the Orthodox Faith, is at present waging with all the Force of his Kingdom a doubtful and bloody War with the most Potent Enemies of the Reformed Religion:

- 5 That your own Provinces are threatened with Hostile Confederacies of the Princes your Neighbours, Headed by the *Spaniards*; and lastly, that we our selves are busied in a War proclaim'd against the King of *Spain*. In this posture of Affairs, if any Contest should happen between your Lordships
10 and the King of *Sweden*, How miserable would be the condition of all the Reformed Churches over all *Europe*, expos'd to the Cruelty and Fury of unsanctifi'd Enemies? These cares not slightly seize us; and we hope your Sentiments to be the same; and that out of your continu'd Zeal for the common Cause of
15 the Protestants, and to the end the present Peace between Brethren professing the same Faith, the same Hope of Eternity, may be preserv'd inviolable, your Lordships will accommodate your Counsels to these Considerations, which are to be preferr'd before all others; and that you will leave nothing
20 neglected that may conduce to the establishing Tranquility and Union between your Lordships and the King of *Sweden*. Wherein if we can any way be useful, as far as our Authority, and the Favour you bear us will sway with your Lordships, we freely offer our utmost Assistance, prepared in like manner to
25 be no less serviceable to the King of *Sweden*, to whom we design a speedy Embassie, to the end we may declare our Sentiments at large concerning these matters. We hope, moreover, that God will bend your Minds on both sides to moderate

ab alterutrâ parte fiat quod irritare possit, remque ad extrema deducere: sed ut contrâ, pars utraque remove velit quicquid alterutri offensum aut suspiciosum esse queat. Id si feceritis, & hostes frustabimini, & amicis solatio eritis, & vestrâ denique salutem *Reipubl.* quàm optimè prospicietis. Hoc etiam uti persuasissimum sit vobis rogamus, daturus nos esse operam, quoties facultas oblata erit, uti nostrum erga *Fœderatas Belgii Provincias* summum studium benevolentiaque appareat. Deum proinde assiduis precibus obtestamur, ut vestram *Remp.*

10 pace, opibus, libertate, atque imprimis *Christianæ* fidei amore ac vero cultu florentissimam conservare perpetuò velit.

Vestrarum Celsitudinum Potentium Studios.

OLIVERIUS Prot. Reip. Angliæ &c.

Ex Palatio nostro Westmon. die Aug. 1656.

[76.p.134.(S.64.C.32.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo Principi

JOANNI

Lusitaniæ Regi

S. D.

Serenissime Rex,

15 **D**IE undecimo *Julii* proximi stylo veteri sanctionem pacis à Majestate Vestra jam ratæ, à Legato vestro Extraordinario *Londini* transactæ, nec non arcanorum & præliminarium articulorum per *Thomam May-*

Counsels and so restrain your Animosities, that no provocation may be given either by the one or the other, to fester your differences to extremity: But that on the other side both parties will remove whatever may give offence, or occasion of jealousy to the other. Which if you shall vouchsafe to do, you will disappoint your Enemies, prove the consolation of your Friends, and in the best manner provide for the welfare of your Republick. And this we beseech you to be fully convinc'd of, that we shall use our utmost care to make appear, upon all occasions, our extraordinary Affection and Good-will to the States of the *United Provinces*. And so we most earnestly implore the Almighty God to perpetuate his Blessings of Peace, Wealth and Liberty upon your Republick, but above all things to preserve it always flourishing in the Love of the Christian Faith, and the true Worship of his Name.

From our Palace at Westminster, Aug. [21.] 1656.

Your High and Mightinesses most Affectionate, *Oliver*
Protector of the Commonwealth of *England, &c.*

[76.p.210:M.86.(v,273.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, To
the most Serene Prince, John King of Portugal.*

Most Serene Prince,

20 **U**PON the 11th. of July last, *Old-stile*, we receiv'd
by *Thomas Maynard* the Ratification of the Peace
Negotiated at *London*, by your Extraordinary Embassador, as also of the private and preliminary Articles, all

nardum accepimus: perque literas à *Philippo Meadow* nostro
Olyssiponi Internuntio eodem tempore datas, nostram etiam
dictæ pacis & articulorum sanctionem, pro iis mandatis quæ
à nobis eâ de re acceperat, Majestati Vestræ ab ipso redditam
5 intelligimus: cum supradicta sanctionis instrumenta ineunte
Junio proximo vicissim data acceptaque fuissent, adeo ut nunc
inter utramque gentem pax firmissima sancita sit. Quâ ex pace
nos quidem voluptatem haud mediocrem percipimus; prop-
terea quòd eam & communi utriusque gentis utilitati fore arbi-
10 tramur, hostiumque communium haud levi detrimento: qui
ut prioris fœderis turbandi rationem aliquam primò invene-
runt, ita nunc ne idem instaurari fœdus posset, intentatum
nihil reliquerunt. Neque dubium nobis est quin suspicionum
utrinque offensionumque inter nos materiam creandi occa-
15 sionem nullam prætermisuri sint. Quas nos quidem, quan-
tum in nobis est, quàm longissimè amovere animo nostro ita
constanter decrevimus, immo ut majorem indies mutuam
fiduciam hæc nostra pariat necessitudo, tam vehementer cupi-
mus, ut eos pro hostibus habituri simus, qui ullis artibus ami-
20 citiam nostram imminuere conabuntur inter nos nostrosque
populos hac pace stabilitam; eundemque esse Majestatis Ves-
træ animum ac voluntatem facilè nobis persuademus: Cum-
que placuerit Majestati Vestræ suis in literis ad nos *quarto &*
vigesimo Junii stylo novo datis, & diebus aliquot post instru-
25 mentum confirmatæ pacis datum atque acceptum nostro In-
ternuntio traditis, clausularum quarundam hujus fœderis
mentionem facere quas aliquantum immutatas velit, ut quæ

now confirm'd by your Majesty; And by our Letters from *Philip Medows*, our Agent at *Lisbon*, dated the same time, we understand that our Ratification also of the same Peace and Articles, was by him, according to our Orders sent him, deliver'd to your Majesty; And thus, the Instruments of the fore-
5 mention'd Ratification being mutually interchang'd on both sides in the beginning of *June* last, there is now a firm and settl'd Peace between both Nations. And this pacification has given us no small occasion of joy and satisfaction, as believing
10 it will prove to the common benefit of both Nations, and to the no slight detriment of our common Enemies, who as they found out a means to disturb the former League, so they have left nothing neglected to have hinder'd the renewing of this. Nor do we question in the least, that they will omit any occa-
15 sion of creating new matter for scandals and jealousies between us. Which we however have constantly determin'd, as much as in us lies, to remove at a remote distance from our thoughts; rather we so earnestly desire, that this our Alliance may beget a mutual confidence greater every day than other, that we shall
20 take them for our Enemies, who shall by any artifices endeavour to molest the Friendship by this Peace establish'd between our selves and both our People. And we readily perswade our selves, that your Majesty's thoughts and intentions are the same. And whereas it has pleas'd your Majesty, by your Let-
25 ters dated the 24th. of *June*, and some days after the delivery by our Agent of the interchang'd Instrument of confirm'd Peace, to mention certain clauses of the League, of which you desir'd some little Alteration, being of small moment to this Repub-

huic *Reipublicæ*, quemadmodum Majestas Vestra censet, levis
admodum sint momenti, *Portugalliæ* Regno maximi, peculiari
tractatione agere iis de rebus quæ à Majestate Vestra propo-
nuntur, & si quid præterea fœderi stabiliendo vel etiam arctiùs
5 obstringendo conducere alterutri parti videbitur, parati eri-
mus: in qua Majestatis Vestræ, suique populi haud secus atque
nostri, ut utrisque æquè satisfiat, rationem habebimus: atque
hæc omnia *Olyssiponi* an *Londini* agitanda ac transigenda
sint, vestra optio erit. Verùm hoc fœdere jam rato, signisque
10 gentis utriusque ritè obsignato, dato denique vicissim atque
accepto, immutare partem ejus ullam idem esset atque totum
rescindere; quod Majestatem Vestram minimè velle pro certo
habemus. Majestati Vestræ fausta omnia ac prospera exoptamus.
Majestatis Vestræ Studiosissimus

15 OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Ex Palatio nostro Westmonasterii. Augusti die 1656.

lick, as your Majesty believes, but of great importance to the Kingdom of *Portugal*, we shall be ready to enter into a particular Treaty in order to those Proposals made by your Majesty, or whatever else may conduce, in the judgment of both Parties, 5 to the farther establishment and more strongly fastning of the League: wherein we shall have those due considerations of your Majesty and your Subjects, as also of our own People, that all may be satisfi'd; and it shall be in your choice, whether these things shall be Negotiated at *Lisbon* or at *London*. How- 10 ever, the League being now confirm'd, and duly Seal'd with the Seals of both Nations, to alter any part of it, would be the same thing as to annul the whole; which we are certainly assur'd your Majesty by no means desires to do. We heartily wish all things Lucky, all things Prosperous to your Majesty.

15 *From our Palace at Westminster, August — 1656.*

Your Majesties most Affectionate, *Oliver* Protector of the Commonwealth of *England*, &c.

[77.p.136.(S.58.C.33)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo Principi

JOANNI

Lusitaniæ Regi

S. D.

Serenissime Rex,

PERLATUM ad nos est facinus illud inhumanum ac nefarium, quo cædes *Philippi Meadowes* Internuntii apud vos nostri, transigendæ pacis causâ à nobis missi attentata est: cujus atrocitas tanta fuit, ut Divino plane Numini atque tutelæ ejus conservatio attribuenda sit. Nosque ex literis Majestatis Vestræ *sexto & vigesimo Maii* proximi ad nos datis, perque *Thomam Maynardum* nobis redditis, permotam facti indignitate Majestatem Vestram de authoribus jussisse quæri intelligimus, ut supplicium de iis, pro eo ac
5 meriti sunt, sumatur. Verùm comprehensos esse ullos ex iis, aut jussa vestra hac in parte quicquam effecisse nondum accepimus. Quapropter nostrum esse duximus palam significare, tentatum illud facinus barbarum, & partim commissum quàm indignè feramus: atque adeo à Majestate Vestra postulamus,
10 ut ab illius facinoris, authoribus, sociis, administris supplicium debitum repetatur: Et quo hoc maturiùs fiat, ut honestissimi integerrimique viri, quique gentis utriusque paci quàm maximè student, huic quæstioni præfiantur, quo res penitùs investigari, tamque in authores sceleris quam in minis-

[77.p.213:M.82.(v,271.)]

Oliver *Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.*
To the most Serene Prince, John King of Portugal.

Most Serene King,

WE have receiv'd the unwelcome News of a wicked and inhuman Attempt to have Murder'd our Agent *Philip Medows*, residing with your Majesty, and by us sent upon the blessed Errand of Peace; 5 the hainousness of which was such, that his Preservation is onely to be attributed to the Protection of Heaven. And we are given to understand by your Letters dated the 26th. of *May* last, and deliver'd to us by *Thomas Maynard*, that your Majesty justly incens'd at the horridness of the Fact, has Com- 10 manded inquiry to be made after the Criminals, to the end they may be brought to condign Punishment: But we do not hear that any of the Ruffians are yet apprehended, or that your Commands have wrought any effect in this particular. Wherefore we thought it our duty openly to declare how deeply we 15 resent this barbarous outrage in part Attempted, and in part committed: And therefore we make it our Request to your Majesty, That due Punishment may be inflicted upon the Authors, Associates, and Encouragers of this Abominable Fact. And to the end that this may be the more speedily accom- 20 plish'd, we farther demand, That persons of Honesty and Sincerity, Well-wishers to the Peace of both Nations, may be entrusted with the Examination of this Business, That so a due scrutiny may be made into the bottom of this malicious contriv-

tros severiùs animadverti possit. Id nisi fiat, neque Majestatis Vestræ justitia, neque nostra hujusque Reipub. existimatio vindicari, neque conservandæ inter utramque gentem amicitia ulla ratio firma esse poterit. Majestati Vestræ fœlicia
5 faustaque omnia precamur.

Majestatis Vestræ Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Ex Palatio nostro Westmonasterii. Aug. die 1656.

[78.p.138.(S.59.C.34.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Illustrissimo Domino

COMITI MIRANO

S. D.

Illustrissime Domine,

10 **S**INGULARE tuum erga me atque hanc Rempub. studium haud mediocriter nos demeruit, tibi que devinxit:
id vestris ex literis 25. Junii proximi ad me scriptis facile perspexi, tum etiam ex iis quas ab Internuntio nostro *Philippo Meadow* conficiendæ pacis causâ ad *Lusitaniæ* Regem à nobis misso, accepi: quibus is de eximio vestro studio
15 atque opera in hac pace transigenda abundè nos docuit: hujus novissimam sanctionem & accepi libentissimè, mihi que persuadeo fore, ut neque collatæ in hanc pacem operæ tuæ, neque in *Anglos* benevolentia, neque fidei erga Regem hac in respectatæ unquam te pœniteat: quandoquidem, annuente Deo,

ance, to the end both Authors and Assistants may be the more severely Punish'd. Unless this be done, neither your Majesty's Justice, nor the Honour of this Republick can be vindicated; neither can there be any stable assurance of the Peace between
5 both Nations. We wish your Majesty all things Fortunate and Prosperous. *From our Palace at White-Hall, August — 1656.*

Your Majesty's most Affectionate, *Oliver*, Protector of the Commonwealth of *England*, &c.

[78.p.216:M.87.(v,274.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the most Illustrious Lord, the Conde d'Odemira.

Most Illustrious Lord,

10 **Y**OUR singular Good-will toward us and this Republick, has laid no mean obligation upon us, nor slightly
ti'd us to acknowledgment. We readily perceiv'd it by
your Letters of the 25th. of *June* last, as also by those which we
receiv'd from our Agent *Philip Meadows*, sent into *Portugal*
to conclude the Peace in Agitation; wherein he inform'd us of
15 your extraordinary zeal and diligence to promote the Pacification, of which we most joyfully receiv'd the last Ratification;
and we perswade our selves, that your Lordship will have no
cause to repent either of your pains and diligence in procuring
this Peace, or of your Good-will to the *English*, or your Fidel-
20 ity toward the King, your Sovereign; more especially considering
the great hopes we have, that this Peace will be of high

sperandum est, hanc pacem & utrique genti permagna immolumenta, & hostibus incommoda haud exigua esse allaturam. Quod solum in hoc negotio triste atque infaustum accidit, fuit illud facinus in Internuntium nostrum *Philippum Meadows* nefariè susceptum atque tentatum: Cujus in occultos auctores haud segnius inquiri oportuit quam in manifestos sceleris ministros: neque de Regis vestri justitia ac severitate in tanto scelere puniendo neque de tuâ cum primis ad eam rem operâ, ut qui fas piumque colas, & pacis inter utramque nationem studiosus fueris dubitare possum: quæ quidem stare nullo modo potest, si facta hujusmodi nefaria impunita atque inulta ibunt. Verùm tua facinoris illius nota detestatio facit ut necesse mihi non sit plura de hac re in præsentia dicere. Cum itaque de meâ erga te benevolentia quam & rebus omnibus demonstrare paratissimus ero, certiores te fecerim, extremum illud est, ut te tuaque omnia Divinæ benignitati ac tutelæ à me scias esse commendatissima.

Amplitudinis Vestræ Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Prot. Reip. Angliæ &c.

20 *Ex Palatio nostro Westmon. Aug. die 1656.*

Advantage to both Nations, and not a little Inconvenient to our Enemies. The onely Accident that fell out unfortunate and mournful in this Negotiation, was that unhallow'd Villanany nefariously attempted upon the Person of our Agent, *Philip Medows*. The conceal'd Authors of which intended piece of Inhumanity, ought no less diligently to be sought after, and made Examples to Posterity, then the vilest of most openly detected Assassins. Nor can we doubt in the least of your King's Severity and Justice in the Punishment of a Crime so horrid, nor of your Care and Sedulity to see that there be no remissness of Prosecution; as being a person bearing due veneration to the Laws of God, and Sanctity among men, and no less zealous to maintain the Peace between both Nations; which never can subsist if such inhuman Barbarities as these escape unpunish'd and unreveng'd. But your abhorrency and detestation of the Fact is so well known, that there is no need of insisting any more at present upon this displeasing subject. Therefore, having thus declar'd our Good-will and Affection to your Lordship, of which we shall be always ready to give apparent demonstrations, there nothing remains, but to implore the Blessings of Divine Favour and Protection upon you, and all yours.

From our Palace at Westm. Aug. — 1656.

Your Lordship's most Affectionate, *Oliver* Protector of
the Commonwealth of *England*, &c.

[79.p.139.(S.63.C.72.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo Principi

CAROLO GUSTAVO

*Suecorum, Gothorum, Vandalorumque Regi, &c.**Serenissime Rex, amici ac Fæderate charissime,*

CUM eundem nobiscum animum, idem consilium in
 Majestate Vestrâ inesse animadvertam, *Protestan-*
tium fidei defendendæ contra hostes ejus, hoc tem-
 pore, si unquam aliàs, infestissimos, unde est quòd tam pro-
 speris successibus vestris victoriarumque nuntiis penè quotidie
 5 lætemur, tum illud sanè vehementer doleo, quòd unum læti-
 tiam hanc nostram turbat atque corrumpit, perferri ad nos,
 inter læta cætera, vestram cum *Fæderatis Belgii Provinciis*
 amicitiam pristinam non satis constare; remque eo deductam
 10 inter vos, in mari præsertim *Baltico*, ut ad discordiam spectare
 videatur. Cujus causas quidem ignorare me fateor; eventum
 certe (nisi Deus avertat) *Protestantium* summæ rei periculo-
 sissimum fore facile perspicio. Quapropter pro illâ artissimâ
 necessitudine quæ cum utrisque vestrum nobis intercedit,
 15 proque eo, quo duci omnes imprimis debemus, Religionis
 Reformatæ studio atque amore, nostrum esse censuimus,
 quemadmodum *Fæderatos Belgii Ordines* ad pacem & æqua-
 nimitatem magnopere hortati sumus, ita nunc Majestatem Ves-

[79.p.218:M.88.(v,274.)]

Oliver *Protector of the Commonwealth of England &c.*
to the most Serene Prince Charles Gustavus, King of
the Swedes, Goths and Vandals, &c.

Most Serene King, our dearest Friend and Confederate,

BEING assur'd of your Majesty's concurrence both in
Thoughts and Councils, for the defence of the Protes-
tant Faith against the Enemies of it, if ever, now at this
time, most dangerously vexatious, though we cannot but re-
5 joyce at your prosperous Successes, and the daily Tidings of
your Victories, yet on the other side we cannot but be as deeply
afflicted to meet with one thing that disturbs and interrupts
our joy; we mean, the bad News, intermix'd with so many wel-
come Tydings, that the Ancient Friendship between your Maj-
10 esty and the *States of the United Provinces*, looks with a du-
bious Aspect, and that the mischief is exasperated to that
heighth, especially in the *Baltick* Sea, as seems to bode an un-
happy rupture. We confess our selves ignorant of the Causes;
but we too easily foresee that the Events, which God avert, will
15 be fatal to the Interests of the Protestants. And therefore, as
well in respect to that most strict Alliance between us and your
Majesty, as out of that Affection and Love to the Reformed Re-
ligion, by which we all of us ought chiefly to be swai'd, we
thought it our duty, as we have most earnestly exhorted the
20 States of the *United Provinces* to Peace and Moderation, so

tram hortari. Satis superque hostium *Protestantibus* ubique est: nunquam acrioribus odiis inflammati conspirasse in exitum nostrum undique videntur. Testes *Alpinæ Valles* haud ita pridem miserorum cæde ac sanguine redundantes; testis 5 *Austria* edictis nuper & proscriptionibus *Cæsariis* concussa; testis *Helvetia*; quid enim attinet pluribus verbis tot calamitatum recentium memoriam luctumque revocare? Hæc omnia loca quis nescit *Hispanorum* & *Romani Pontificis* consilia incendiis, cladibus, vexationibus Orthodoxorum per hoc biennium 10 miscuisse. Si ad hæc tot mala *Protestantium* Fratrum inter se dissensio accesserit, inter vos præsertim quorum in virtute, opibus, constantia præsidium *Ecclesiis Reformatis* constitutum est maximum, quantum humanæ opis est, periclitari *Religionem* ipsam *Reformatam*, atque in summo discrimine 15 versari necesse erit. Quod contra, si universum *Protestantium* nomen eâ quâ decet inter se fraternâ consensione perpetuam pacem coluerit, nihil omnino erit quod pertimescamus quid hostium vel artes vel vires incommodare nobis possint; quos sola nostra concordia vel propulsabit vel frustrabitur. 20 Quapropter Majestatem Vestram majorem in modum oro atque obsecro, ut ad confirmandam cum *Fœderatis Provinciis* amicitiam pristinam, si qua in parte collapsa est aut

now to perswade your Majesty to the same. The Protestants have Enemies every where enow and to spare, inflam'd with inexorable revenge; they never were known to have conspir'd more perniciously to our destruction, witness the Valleys of
5 *Piemont*, still reaking with the Blood and Slaughter of the Miserable; witness *Austria*, lately turmoil'd with the Emperor's Edicts and Proscriptions; witness *Switzerland*; But to what purpose is it in many words to call back the bitter lamentations and remembrance of so many Calamities? Who so ig-
10 norant, as not to know that the Counsels of the *Spaniards*, and the *Roman Pontiff*, for these Two years have fill'd all these Places with Conflagrations, Slaughter, and Vexation of the *Orthodox*. If to these mischiefs there should happen an access of Dissention among Protestant Brethren, more especially be-
15 tween Two Potent States, upon whose Courage, Wealth and Fortitude, so far as human Strength may be reli'd upon, the Support and Hopes of all the Reformed Churches depend, of necessity the Protestant Religion must be in great jeopardy, if not upon the brink of destruction. On the other side, if the
20 whole Protestant Name would but observe perpetual Peace among themselves with that same Brotherly Union as becomes their Profession, there would be no occasion to fear what all the Artifices or Puissance of our Enemies could do to hurt us, which our fraternal Concord and Harmony alone would easily
25 repel and frustrate. And therefore we most earnestly request and beseech your Majesty to harbour in your Mind propitious thoughts of Peace, and inclinations ready bent to repair the breaches of your Pristin Friendship with the *United Provinces*,

imminuta, propensum atque benignum animum afferre velit. Siquid est in quo mea opera, fides, diligentia ad compositionem usui esse possit, eam omnem vobis profiteor atque defero: Deus modò aspiret, faustumque esse jubeat, quod cum
 5 summâ felicitate cursuque perpetuo rerum prosperarum Majestati Vestræ exopto.

Majestatis Vestræ Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Protector Reipub. Angliæ &c.

Ex Palatio nostro Westmonasterii. die Aug. 1656.

[80.p.142.(S.65.C.148.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. *Angliæ, &c.*

ORDINIBUS HOLLANDIÆ.

Excelsi & Præpotentes Domini, amici charissimi,

10 **D**EMONSTRATUM est nobis à *Gulielmo Coopero*
Pastore Londinensi, civèque nostro, *Joannem le*
Maire Amsterodamensem Socerum suum, ante an-
 nos circiter triginta tres rationem quandam excogitasse, qua
Reip. vestræ reditus, sine ullo populi onere, multo auctiores
 15 fierent; factâque cum *Joanne van den Brook* societate parti-
 endi inter se præmii quod ex illo invento suo reportassent, id
 autem erat parvi Sigilli in *Provinciis* constitutio, ob hoc *Celsi-*
tudines Vestras Præpotentes supradicto *van den Brook* ejusque
 posteris tria millia Geldricorum (quæ trecentas libras valent)

if in any part it may have accidentally suffer'd the decays of mistakes or misconstruction. If there be any thing wherein our Labour, our Fidelity and Diligence may be useful toward this Composure, we offer and devote all to your service. And may
5 the God of Heaven favour and prosper your Noble and Pious Resolutions, which together with all Felicity, and a perpetual course of Victory we cordially wish to your Majesty.

From our Palace at Westm. Aug. — 1656.

Your Majesty's most Affectionate, *Oliver* Protector of the
10 Commonwealth of *England*, &c.

[80.p.222:M.89.(v,274.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the States of Holland.

Most High and Mighty Lords, our dearest Friends,

IT has bin represented to us, by *William Cooper* a Minister of *London*, and our Countrey-man, That *John le Maire* of *Amsterdam*, his Father-in-Law, about Three and thirty years ago devis'd a Project, by which the Revenues of your Re-
15 publick might be very much advanc'd without any burthen to the People, and made an agreement with *John Vandenbrook* to share between 'em the reward which they should obtain for their Invention, which was the setling of a *little Seal* to be made use of in all the Provinces of your Territories, and for
20 which your *High and Mightinesses* promis'd to pay the said *Vandenbrook* and his Heirs the yearly Sum of 3000 *Gilders*, or 300 *English Pounds*. Now although the use and method of

in singulos annos pensitanda spopondisse: jam verò, etsi inventa illa parvi sigilli ratio facilis admodum & expedita reperta est, magnosque ex eo tempore reditus *Celsitudinibus Præpotentibus* vestris, nonnullisque vestris *Provinciis* retulit, 5 tamen ad hodiernam usque diem, quamvis multâ sollicitatione petatum, illius pacti præmii nihildum adnumeratum esse: unde postquam supradictis *van den Broek & le Maire* longarum dilationum pertæsum est, actionem illam in supradictum *Gulielmum Cooperum* civem nostrum jure esse translatam: qui cum fructum industriæ Soceri sui percipere cupiat, 10 ad nos per libellum supplicem se contulit, ut hanc ejus postulationem *Celsitudinibus vestris Præpotentibus* commendare vellemus; quod ei non esse denegandum censuimus. Quapropter *Celsitudinis Vestras Præpotentes* amicè rogamus, uti petitionem supradicti *Gulielmi Cooperi* ea de re benignè audire velit, 15 pactumque industriæ præmium atque stipendium tam justum, & pro numero tot annorum præteritorum & annua deinceps pensione solvendum curare. Quod cum non dubitemus quin *Celsitudines Vestre Præpotentes* libenter facturæ sint, utpote 20 & justum & munificentiam vestra dignum, parati & nos vicissim erimus, vestris quoque popularibus in postulatis suis, quoties nobis edentur, æquè propenso animo favere.

Vestrarum Celsitudinum Præpotentium Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

25 *ExPalatio nostro Westmonasterii. die Septemb. An. Dom. 1656.*

this *Little Seal* has bin found very easy and expeditious, and that ever since great Incomes have thereby accru'd to your *High and Mightinesses* and some of your *Provinces*, nevertheless nothing of the said Reward, tho with much importunity
5 demanded, has bin paid to this day; so that the said *Vandenbrook* and *le Maire* being tir'd out with long delays, the Right of the said Grant is devolv'd to the foresaid *William Cooper*, our Country-man; who desirous to reap the fruit of his Father-in-Law's Industry, has petition'd us, That we would recom-
10 mend his just demands to your *High and Mightinesses*, which we thought not reasonable to deny him. Wherefore, in most friendly wise, we request your *High and Mightinesses* favourably to hear the Petition of the said *William Cooper*, and to take such care, that the Reward and Stipend, so well deserv'd,
15 and by contract Agreed and Granted, may be paid him annually from this time forward, together with the Arrears of the years already pass'd. Which not doubting but your *High and Mightinesses* will vouchsafe to perform, as what is no more then just and becoming your Magnificence, we shall be ready
20 to shew the same favour to the Petitions of your Country-men upon any occasions of the same nature, whenever presented to us.

From our Palace at White-Hall, September [10.] 1656.

Your High and Mightinesses most Affectionate, *Oliver*
25 Protector of the Commonwealth, &c.

[81.p.144.(S.66.C.16.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo Principi

LUDOVICO

Galliæ Regi.

Serenissime Rex, amice ac Fœderate charissime,

INVITI facimus ut Majestatem Vestram de suorum injuriis post pacem instauratam toties interpellemus: verùm & vos factas nolle confidimus, & nos nostrorum querimoniis deesse non possumus. Navem *Antonium Diepensem* ante fœdus jure captam, ex Judicum sententia Curiaë nostræ maritimæ præsentium facile constat. Ejus prædæ partem quatuor millia plus minus coriorum *Robertus Brunus* Mercator *Londinensis* ab iis qui auctioni præfuerunt, quod & ipsi testantur, coëmit: ex iis circiter ducenta cum *Diepam* advecta post ratam pacem Coriario cuidam *Diepensi* vendidisset pecuniamque rede-gisset, eà pecuniâ in manibus procuratoris sui occupatâ atque retentâ, litem sibi impingi, suumque jus illo in foro se obtinere non posse queritur. Quocirca Majestatem Vestram rogandum censuimus, ut ad Consilium suum de re tota referri velit, pecuniamque illam iniquissimâ lite extricari. Etenim si ante pacem facta & judicata, post pacem rursus in controversiam atque judicium vocabuntur, quis sit fructus fœderum futurus, non videmus. Verùm hujusmodi querelarum nullus finis erit, nisi in fœdifragos hosce tam frequen-

[81.p.225:M.90.(v,275.)]

Oliver *Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.*
To the most Serene Prince, Lewis King of France.

Most Serene King, our dearest Friend and Confederate,

A GAINST our will it is that we so often trouble your Majesty with the wrongs done by your Subjects, after a Peace so lately renew'd. But as we are fully perswaded that your Majesty disapproves their being committed, 5 so neither can we be wanting to the complaints of our People. That the Ship *Anthony* of *Dieppe* was Legally taken before the League, manifestly appears by the Sentence of the Judges of our Admiralty Court. Part of the Lading, that is to say, Four thousand Hides, *Robert Brown*, a Merchant of *London* fairly 10 bought of those who were entrusted with the Sale, as they themselves testify. The same Merchant, after the Peace was confirm'd, carri'd to *Dieppe* about Two hundred of the same Hides, and there having Sold 'em to a Currier, thought to have receiv'd his Money, but found it Stopt and Attach'd in 15 the hands of his Factor; and a Suit being commenc'd against him, he could obtain no favour in that Court. Wherefore, we thought it proper to request your Majesty, that the whole matter may be referr'd to your Council, that so the said Money may be discharg'd from an unjust and vexatious Action. For if Acts 20 done and adjudg'd before the Peace, shall after Peace renew'd be call'd into question and controversy, we must look upon assurance of Treaties to be a thing of little moment. Nor will there be any end of these complaints, if some of these Violators

tes exemplum aliquod severitatis maturè statuatur: id quod
Majestati Vestræ quamprimùm curæ fore speramus. Quam
Deus interim tutelâ suâ sanctissimâ dignetur.

Majestatis Vestræ Studiosissimus

5

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Ex Palatio nostro Westmonasterii.

die Septemb. An Dom. 1656.

of Leagues be not made severe and timely Examples to others. Which we hope your Majesty will speedily take into your Care. To whom God Almighty in the mean time vouchsafe his most Holy Protection.

- 5 *From our Palace at White-Hall, September—1656.*

Your Majesty's most Affectionate, *Oliver* Protector of the Commonwealth of *England*, &c.

[82.p.145.(S.70.C.42.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo Principi

JOANNI

Lusitaniæ Regi.

Serenissime Rex,

TRANSACTÂ jam feliciter inter hanc Rempub. *Lusitaniæque* Regnum pace, nec non ad commercium quod attinet, recte atque ex ordine cautum atque sancitum cum sit, necessarium esse duximus *Thomam May-*
5 *nardum*, à quo hæ literæ perferuntur, ad Majestatem Vestram mittere; qui Consulis munere negotiatorio vestra in ditione, ad mercatorum res rationesque ordinandas fungatur. Cum autem hoc sæpius usu venire possit, ut adeundi Majestatem Vestram fieri sibi copiam nonnunquam postulet, tam de com-
10 mercio quam aliis de rebus quæ nostrâ hujusque Reip. interesse possint, à Majestate vestra petimus, ut illi, quoties audito opus sit, benignum velitis aditum atque aurem præbere; id vestræ erga nos benevolentia pro argumento singulari atque indicio habebimus: interim Majestati vestræ Deum Opt. Max.
15 fortunare omnia volumus.

Majestatis vestræ studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Protector Reipub. Angliæ &c.

Ex Aula nostra Westmonasterii. die Octob. 1656.

[82.p.227:M.91.(v,289.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the most Serene Prince, John, King of Portugal.*

Most Serene King,

THE Peace being happily concluded between this Republick and the Kingdom of *Portugal*, and what refers to Trade being duly provided for and ratifi'd, we deem'd it necessary to send to your Majesty *Thomas Maynard*, from whom you will receive these Letters to reside in your Dominions, under the Character and Employment of a *Consul*, and to take care of the Estates and Interests of our Merchants. Now in regard it may frequently so fall out, that he may be enforc'd to desire the Privilege of free Admission to
10 your Majesty, as well in matters of Trade, as upon other occasions for the Interest of our Republick, we make it our request to your Majesty, That you will vouchsafe him favourable Access and Audience, which we shall acknowledge as a singular demonstration and testimony of your Majesties Good-will
15 toward us. In the mean time we beseech Almighty God to bless your Majesty with all Prosperity.

From our Court at Westm. October — 1656.

Your Majesties most Affectionate, *Oliver* Protector of the Commonwealth of *England*, &c.

[83.p.146.(S.69.C.73.)]

SUECORUM REGI.

Serenissime Potentissimeque Rex,

TAMETSI ea est solita Majestatis vestræ & spontanea in viros bene meritos benevolentia, ut omnis eorum commendatio supervacanea possit videri, tamen nobilem hunc virum *Gulielmum Vavasorem Equitem auratum*,
5 Majestatis Vestræ sub signis merentem, & ad vos jam profici-
scentem noluimus sine nostris ad Majestatem Vestram literis dimittere. Quod eo libentiùs fecimus, posteaquam significa-
tum nobis est, jampridem eum, Majestatis Vestræ auspicia secutum, multis in præliis vestrâ causâ suum sanguinem pro-
10 fudisse: adeo ut *Suecorum* Reges proximi ob militarem ejus peritiam, operamque sæpe in bello strenuè navatam, eum agro & annuis pensionibus veluti virtutis præmio remuneraverint. Neque verò dubitamus quin Majestati vestræ in hodiernis bel-
lis permagno sit usui futurus, cum sit fide ac bellicarum rerum
15 scientia jamdiu spectatâ. Eum itaque Majestati Vestræ, pro eo ac meritis est, commendatum cupimus; simulque rogamus, ut quæ illi præterita stipendia processerint, solvantur. Hoc nobis erit gratissimum; nec gratificari vicissim Majestati Vestræ, quoties facultas erit, gravabimur, cui fausta omnia ac
20 prospera exoptamus.

Majestatis vestræ studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Protector Reipublicæ Angliæ.

*Ex Palatio nostro Westmonasterii.**die Octob. An. Dom. 1656.*

[83.p.228:M.92.(v,289.)]

To the King of the Swedes.

Most Serene and Potent King,

ALTHOUGH your Majesty's wonted and spontaneous Favour and Good-will toward all deserving men be such, that all recommendations in their behalf may seem superfluous, yet we were unwilling to dismiss without
5 our Letters to your Majesty, this Noble Person, *William Vavasour* Knight, serving under your Banners, and now returning to your Majesty: Which we have done so much the more willingly, being inform'd, that formerly following your Majesty's fortunate Conduct, he had lost his Blood in several Combats to
10 assert the Noble Cause for which you Fight. Insomuch, that the succeeding Kings of *Swedeland* in remuneration of his Military Skill, and bold Atchievements in War, rewarded him with Lands and Annual Pensions, as the Guerdons of his Prowess. Nor do we question but that he may be of great use
15 to your Majesty in your present Wars, who has bin so long conspicuous for his Fidelity and Experience in Military Affairs. 'Tis our desire therefore that he may be recommended to your Majesty according to his merits, and we also farther request, That he may be paid the Arrears that are due to him. This, as it
20 will be most acceptable to us, so we shall be ready, upon the like occasion, whenever offer'd, to gratify your Majesty, to whom we wish all Happiness and Prosperity.

Your Majesty's most Affectionate, *Oliver* Protector of the
[Oct. 22. 1656.] Commonwealth of *England*, &c.

[84.p.148.(S.68.C.87.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo Principi

JOANNI

Lusitaniæ Regi.

S. D.

Serenissime Rex, Amice ac Fœderate Charissime,

EXHIBUIT nobis libellum supplicem *Thomas Ewans Nauclerus*, civis noster, in quo ostendit, se An. 1649. & 1650. cum navi sua, cui nomen *Scipioni*, quadringentarum amphorarum, & cui ipse præfuit, societati *Brasiliensi* operam navasse; eam navem cum onere toto & apparatu, Majestatis Vestræ jussu ereptam sibi esse: unde damnum homini factum, præter amissum ex tanta sorte sexennii lucrum, Commissarii ex fœdere ad decidendas controversias utrinque dati plus septem millibus librarum nostrarum, sive
 10 bis totidem *Milreis Lusitanicis* æstimarunt; quemadmodum & ad nos retulerunt. Quod detrimentum tam grave cum supradictum *Thomam* vehementer afflixerit, coactus ad repetendas ex fœderes suas, *Olyssipponem* navigare, petiit suppliciter à nobis, ut literas nostras hac de re ad Majestatem
 15 vestram sibi daremus: nos, tametsi in communi causa mercatorum, quibus à Societate *Brasiliensi* debebatur, superiore anno scripsimus, tamen ne cui nostram opem poscenti defuisse videamur, Majestatem vestram pro amicitia rogamus, ut hujus nominatim hominis ratio habeatur; utque velit Ma-

[84.p.230:M.93.(v,289.)]

Oliver *Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.*
To the most Serene Prince, John King of Portugal.

Most Serene King, our dearest Friend and Confederate,

THOMAS EVANS, a Master of a Ship, and our Country-man, has presented a Petition to us, wherein he sets forth, that in the years 1649. and 1650. he serv'd the *Brasile* Company with his Ship the *Scipio*, being a Vessel
5 of Four hunder'd Tuns, and of which he was Master: that the said Ship was taken from him, with all the Lading and Furniture by your Majesties Command; by which he has receiv'd great Damage, besides the loss of Six years gain arising out of such a Stock. The Commissioners by the League appointed on
10 both sides for the deciding controversies, valu'd the whole at Seven thousand of our Pounds, or twice as many *Milreys* of *Portugal* Money, as they made their report to us. Which Loss falling so heavy upon the foresaid *Thomas*, and being constrain'd to make a voyage to *Lisbon* for the Recovery of his
15 Estate, he humbly besought us that we would grant him our Letters to your Majesty in favour of his demands. We therefore, although we Wrote the last year in behalf of our Merchants in general to whom the *Brasile* Company was Indebted, nevertheless that we may not be wanting to any that implore
20 our aid, request your Majesty, in regard to that Friendship which is between us, that consideration may be had of this man in particular, and that your Majesty would give such Orders to all your Ministers and Officers, that no obstacle may hinder

jestas vestra suis omnibus ita præcipere, ut ne quid obstare possit quo minus is in ea urbe, quod sibi à Societate *Brasiliensi* vel aliunde debetur, sine ullo impedimento exigere, & sine morâ possit recuperare. Deus Majestatem vestram perpetua felicitate augeat; nostramque amicitiam faxit quàm diuturnam.

Majestatis Vestræ Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Protector Reipub. Angliæ &c.

Ex Palatio nostro Westmonasterii. die Octob. An. Dom. 1656.

[85.p.149.(S.67.C.135.)]

OLIVERIUS Prot. Reip. Angliæ &c.

Illustri & Magnifico

Civitatis Hamburgensis Senatui.

S. D.

Amplissimi, magnifici & spectabiles Viri,

Amici Charissimi,

10 **G**RAVEM detulerunt ad nos querimoniam *Jacobus & Patricius Hays* cives hujus *Reip.* se, sui fratris *Alexandri*, qui intestatus diem obiit, hæredes legitimum cum sint, atque ita ipsius Curiz vestræ sententiâ ante annos duodecim secundum se latâ contra fratris viduam pronuntiati fuissent, bonaque defuncti fratris cum fructibus exceptâ solùm viduæ dote, adjudicata sibi ex eo judicio essent, non
15 potuisse tamen hactenus, neque pro suo jure, neque literis

him from demanding and recovering without delay, what is owing to him from the *Brasile* Company, or any other persons. God Almighty Bless your Majesty with perpetual Felicity, and grant that our Friendship may long endure.

5 *From our Palace at Westm. October — 1656.*

Your Majesty's most Affectionate, *Oliver* Protector of the Commonwealth of *England*, &c.

[85.p.232:M.94.(v,290.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the Illustrious and Magnificent Senate of Ham-
borough.

Most Noble, Magnificent, and Right Worshipful,

J AMES and *Patrick Hays*, Subjects of this Commonwealth,
have made grievous Complaint before us, That they being
10 Lawful Heirs of their Brother *Alexander*, who dy'd Intes-
tate, were so declar'd by a Sentence of your Court pronounc'd
in their behalf against their Brother's Widow; and the Estates
of their deceas'd Brother, together with the Profits, onely the
Widow's Dowre excepted, being adjudg'd to them by vertue
15 of that Sentence; nevertheless, to this very day they could never
reap any benefit of their Pains and Expences in obtaining the
said Judgment, notwithstanding their own declar'd Right,
and Letters formerly Written by King *Charles* in their behalf;
for that the great Power and Wealth of *Albert van Eyzen*, one
20 of your Chief Magistrates, and with whom the greatest part of
the Goods was deposited, was an Opposition too Potent for
them to surmount, whilst he strove all that in him lay that the

Caroli olim *Regis* eâdem de re scriptis ullum laborum suorum ac sumptuum ex ea sententia fructum consequi: obesse sibi scilicet potentiam atque opes *Alberti van Eizen Decurionis* apud vos primarii, apud quem bonorum pars maxima deposita est; cum agere omnia, ne ea bona hæredibus restituantur. 5 Elusi, ac dilationibus confecti, summam denique ad inopiam redacti supplicant nobis ne se negligamus tantis injuriis fœderatâ in civitate oppressos. Quod nos cum officii imprimis nostri intelligamus esse, ut nequis civis noster præsidium suis 10 rebus, atque susceptum patrociniûm in nobis requirat, petimus quod à civitate vestra videamur facile impetrare posse, ut sententiam ipsimet vestram hisce fratribus ratam esse velitis; neque per causam provocationis ad *Spirensem Cameram*, vel primò simulatæ vel nunc irritæ, moram justitiæ fieri diutiùs 15 patiamini. Nam de summa ipsius causæ jurisperitorum nostrorum sententias requisivimus; unâque descriptas obsignatasque ad vos misimus. Quodsi rogando nihil proficitur, erit necessariò, idque ex consueto juregentium, quod tamen minimè vellemus, ad reciproca deveniendum: id ne accadat, vos 20 pro vestra prudentia provisuros esse confidimus.

Amplitudinum Vestrarum Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Protector Reipub. Angliæ &c.

Ex Palatio nostro Westmonasterii.

die Octob. 16. An. Dom. 1656.

Goods might not be restor'd to the Heirs. Thus disappointed and tir'd out with delays, and at length reduc'd to utmost Poverty, they are become suppliants to us that we would not forsake 'em, wrong'd and oppress'd as they are in a Confederated
5 City. We therefore believing it to be a chief part of our duty, not to suffer any Countrey-man of ours in vain to desire our Patronage and Succour in distress, make this request to your Lordships, which we are apt to think we may easily obtain from your City, That the Sentence pronounc'd in behalf of the
10 two Brothers may be Ratifi'd and duly Executed according to the intents and purposes for which it was given; and that you will not suffer any longer delay of Justice, by any Appeal to the Chamber of *Spire*, upon any pretence whatever: For we have requir'd the Opinions of our Lawyers, which we have sent to
15 your Lordships fairly Written and Sign'd. But if intreaty and fair means will nothing avail, of necessity (and which is no more then according to the customary Law of Nations, though we are unwilling to come to that extremity) the severity of Retaliation must take its course; which we hope your Prudence
20 will take care to prevent.

From our Palace at Westm. Octob. 16. 1656.

Your Lordships most Affectionate, *Oliver* Protector of the Commonwealth of *England*, &c.

[86.p.151.(S.71.C.18)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ

Serenissimo ac Potentissimo Principi

LUDOVICO Galliae Regi S. D.

*Serenissime Potentissimeque Rex, Amice
ac Fœderate Charissime,*

P ERVENISSE ad Majestatem Vestram literas nostras arbitramur, *Maii quarto decimo* superioris anni datas: in quibus *Joannem Dethicum*, eodem anno *Londini* urbis præfectum, & *Gulielmum Wakefeild* mercatorem per
5 libellum supplicem nobis ostendisse scripsimus, navem *Jonam* suis mercibus onustam, quæ *Ostendam* veherentur, *Dunkirkam*, quæ tum temporis in *Gallica* ditione erat, à prædone quodam *Caroli Stuarti* filii auspiciis piraticam faciente ex ipso *Thamesis* ostio fuisse abreptam: se, cum ex edictis vestris
10 vestrique consilii decretis, quibus erat cautum, nequa navis *Anglorum* ab hostibus *Parlamenti* capta vestris portubus reciperetur, venalisve esset, à Domino *Lestrado* illius oppidi præfecto postulassent ut reddi sibi navem suam atque bona juberet, responsum ab eo tulisse, sanè neque viro primario
15 dignum, neque eo qui Regi suo satis dicto audiens videretur, se scilicet ab Rege *Galliæ* ob navatam in bello operam hanc præfecturam præmio accepisse; curaturum proinde uti ea quàm maximè quæstui sibi sit: per fas videlicet ac nefas; id enim minime laborare videbatur. Quasi verò hanc præfectu-

[86.p.235:M.95.(v,290.)]

Oliver *Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.* To the most Serene and Potent Lewis, King of France.

Most Serene and Potent King, our dearest Friend and Confederete.

WE are apt to believe that your Majesty receiv'd our Letters dated the 14th of *May*, of the last year, wherein we wrote that *John Dethic*, Mayor of *London* that year, and *William Waterford*, Merchant, had
5 by their Petition set forth, That a certain Vessel, call'd the *Jonas*, freighted with Goods upon their Accompt, and bound for *Dunkirk*, then under the Jurisdiction of the *French*, was taken at the very Mouth of the *Thames*, by a Sea-Rover, pretending a Commission from the Son of the late King *Charles*:
10 Which being directly contrary to your Edicts, and the Decrees of your Council, That no *English Ship* taken by the Enemies of the *Parliament*, should be admitted into any of your Ports, and there put to sale, they demanded Restitution of the said Ship and Goods from M. *Lestrade*, then Governor of the Town,
15 who return'd 'em an answer no way becoming a Person of his Quality, or who pretended Obedience to his Sovereign; That the Government was conferr'd upon him for his good Service in the Wars, and therefore he would make his best advantage of it, that is to say, by right or wrong; for that he seem'd to

ram atque Provinciam Majestatis Vestrae dono accepisset, ut socios juxta spoliaret, vestraque edicta in eorum gratiam promulgata pro nihilo haberet. Quod enim Rex *Galliae*, si maxime ab hostibus factum contra nos voluisset, facti tamen participes suos esse vetuit, id regius praefectus contra regium interdictum non modo fieri est passus, ut nos vestris in portubus diriperemur, praedaeque essemus, verum etiam ipse diripuit, ipse praeda habuit, seque facti authorem palam professus est. Hoc itaque responso mercatores infecto negotio irriti atque
10 elusi discessere: nosque haec itidem superiore anno Majestati vestrae per literas significavimus successu licet haud multo meliore; nihildum enim responsi ad eas literas habuimus. Quod non habuerimus accidisse id credimus, propterea quod eo tempore Praefectus ille apud exercitum in *Flandria* fuit;
15 nunc in urbe ipsa *Parisiorum* degit, vel potius per urbem perque aulam nostrorum spoliis locupletatus impune volitat. A Majestate igitur vestra nunc denuo id petimus quod ipsius Majestatis vestrae interest in primis providere, nequis ad sociorum injurias edictorum regionum contemptionem audeat
20 adjungere: sed neque ad Legatos sive Commissarios de controversiis communibus utrinque dandos rejici proprie haec causa poterit; quandoquidem hic non sociorum jus duntaxat, sed auctoritas ipsa vestra Regique nominis reverentia agitur. Illud enim mirum sit, si mercatores damna sua molestius
25 quam Majestas vestra sui ferat imminutionem. Eam si non ferat, eadem opera simul perficiet, ut neque amicissimorum de Repub. nostra edictorum poenituisse, neque in suorum

drive at: As if he had receiv'd that Government of your Majesties free gift, to authorize him in the robbing your Confederates, and contemning your Edicts, set forth in their favour. For what the King of *France* forbids his Subjects any way to have a hand in, that the King's Governor has not only suffer'd to be committed in your Ports, but he himself becomes the Pirate, seizes the Prey, and openly avouches the Fact. With this Answer therefore the Merchants departed, altogether baffl'd and disappointed; and this we signifi'd by our Letters to your Majesty the last year with little better success; for as yet we have receiv'd no Reply to those Letters. Of which we are apt to believe the reason was, because the Governor was with the Army in *Flanders*; but now he resides at *Paris*, or rather flutters unpunish'd about the City, and at Court, enrich'd with the Spoils of our Merchants. Once more therefore, We make it our Request to your Majesty, which it is your Majesty's Interest in the first place to take care of, That no person whatever may dare to justify the wrongs done to your Majesty's Confederates by the contempt of your Royal Edicts. Nor can this Cause be properly referr'd to the Commissioners appointed for deciding Common Controversies on both sides; since in this Case, not only the Rights of Confederates, but your Authority itself, and the Veneration due to the Royal Name, are chiefly in dispute. And it would be a wonder, that Merchants should be more troubled for their Losses, then your Majesty provok'd at In-croachments upon your Honour. Which while you disdain to brook, with the same labour you will demonstrate that you neither repent of your Friendly Edicts in favour of our Repub-

injuriis connivisse, neque nostræ postulationi non tribuisse quod par sit videatur.

Majestati vestræ voluntate, amicitia, fœdere devinctissimus

OLIVERIUS Protector Reipub. Angliæ &c.

5 *Ex Aula nostra Westmonasterio. die Novemb. An. 1656.*

[87.p.154.(S.72.C.126.)]

OLIVERIUS Prot. Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo potentissimoque Principi

FREDERICO III.

Daniæ, Norvegiæ, Vandalorum, Gothorumque Regi;
Duci Slesvici, Holsatiæ, Stormariæ, & Dithmarsiæ;
Comiti in Oldenburg & Delmenhorst &c.

S. D.

*Serenissime potentissimeque Rex, Amice
ac Fœderate Charissime,*

LITERAS Majestatis Vestræ sexto decimo *Februarii Haf-*
niæ datas ab ornatissimo viro *Simone de Petkum,*
Oratore apud nos vestro, accepimus. Iis perlectis, &
voluntatis erga nos vestræ præclara significatio, & ipsius rei,
10 de qua scriptum erat, pondus usque eò nos permovit, ut sta-
tim ad Majestatem Vestram mittere qui mandatis nostris
instructus, nostra consilia vobis hac de re plenissime expo-
neret, in animo haberemus. Et quanquam idem nobis etiam-
num animus manet, hactenus tamen idoneum aliquem cum
15 iis mandatis dimittere, quæ gravissimum hujusmodi nego-

lick, nor conniv'd at the Injuries done by your Subjects, nor neglected to give due respect to our demands.

From our Court at Westminster, Novemb. — 1656.

Your Majesty's most bounden by Good-will, by Friendship and Solemn League, *Oliver* Protector of the Commonwealth, &c.

[87.p.239:M.96.(v,290.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c. To the most Serene and Potent Prince, Frederic III. King of Danemark, Norway, the Vandals and Goths; Duke of Sleswich, Holsatia, Stormatia and Dithmarsh; Count in Oldenburgh and Delmenhorst, &c.

Most Serene and Potent King, our dearest Friend and Confederate,

WE receiv'd your Majesty's Letters, dated the 16th of *February*, from *Copenhagen*, by the most worthy *Simon de Pitkum*, your Majesty's Agent
10 here residing. Which when we had perus'd, the Demonstrations of your Majesty's Good-will towards us, and the Importance of the Matter concerning which you write, affected us to that degree, that we design'd forthwith to send to your Majesty some person, who being furnish'd with ample Instructions
15 from us, might more at large declare to your Majesty our Counsels in that Affair. And tho we have still the same Resolutions, yet hitherto we have not been at leisure to think of a Person proper to be entrusted with those Commands, which

tium postularet, non potuimus; quemadmodum jam brevi facturos nos esse speramus. Interea non omittendum diutiùs existimavimus Majestatem Vestram certiore facere, præsentem rerum in *Europa* statum haud mediocri nos curâ ac
5 cogitatione sollicitos tenuisse: cum ab aliquot jam annis summo cum dolore videamus *Protestantium* Principes ac civitatum Primores (quos ex communi *Religionis* atque salutis vinculo omnem sese mutuò confirmandi ac defendendi inire rationem oporteret) inser se indies magis magisque infirmè
10 animatos, quid quisque moliatur, quidve struat, suspectum habere; metum amicis, spem hostibus præbentes, inimicitias atque dissidia potius hac rerum inclinatione portendi, quam firmum invicem animorum consensum, ad præsidium mutuum ac defensionem. Atque hæc quidem sollicitudo eo
15 altiùs animo nostro insedit, quo magis in Majestate Vestra, Regeque *Sueciæ* adhuc aliquid residere mutux suspicionis videtur; vel saltem non eam existere voluntatum conjunctionem quam communis nostrum omnium in *Orthodoxam* religionem amor ac studium flagitaret; dum Majestati vestræ
20 injecta forte aliqua suspicio est, fore ut ab Rege *Sueciæ* detrimentum aliquod ditionis vestræ commerciis afferatur; suspicante vicissim *Suecorum* Rege, ne per vos & bellum, quod nunc gerit, difficilius, & contrahendarum societatum ratio impeditior sibi reddatur. Non præterit Majestatem Vestram,
25 pro ea summa prudentia quam adhibere suis omnibus in rebus solet, quantum discriminis *Protestantium* summæ rei impendeat, si istiusmodi suspensiones inter vos diu versentur; quanto

the weight of the matter requires; tho in a short time we hope to be more at liberty. In the mean while, we thought it not convenient any longer to delay the letting your Majesty understand, that the present Condition of Affairs in *Europe* has employ'd the greatest part of our Care and Thoughts; while for some years, to our great grief, we have beheld the Protestant Princes and Supream Magistrates of the Reformed Republicks, (whom it rather behoves, as being engag'd by the common Tye of Religion and Safety, to combine and study all the
10 ways imaginable conducing to mutual defence) more and more at weakning variance among themselves, and jealous of each other's Actions and Designs; putting their Friends in fear, their Enemies in hope, that the Posture of Affairs bodes rather Enmity and Discord, then a firm agreement of mind to
15 defend and assist each other. And this sollicitude has fix'd it self so much the deeper in our thoughts, in regard there seems to appear some sparkles of jealousy between your Majesty and the King of *Sweden*; at least, that there is not that conjunction of Affections, which our Love and Good-will in general to
20 ward the Orthodox Religion so importunately requires; your Majesty, perhaps, suspecting that the Trade of your Dominions will be prejudic'd by the King of *Sweden*; and on the other side, the King of *Sweden* being jealous, that by your means the War, which he now wages, is made more difficult,
25 and that you oppose him in his contracting those Alliances which he seeks. 'Tis not unknown to your Majesty, so eminent for your profound Wisdom, how great the Danger is that threatens the Protestant Religion, should such Suspicions long

magis, quod Deus avertat, siquod hostilitatis indicium erumperet. Utcunque hæc se habeant, nos, quemadmodum & *Suecorum* Regem, & *Fæderati Belgii Ordines* ad pacem & moderata consilia magnopere hortati sumus (adeoque redintegrari inter eos pacem atque concordiam vehementer gaude-
mus, nam & capita quoque illius fœderis à *Dominis Ordinibus* transmissa ad nos sunt) ita nostras esse partes duximus, nostræque amicitiae quam maxime convenire, ut qui sensus noster his de rebus sit, Majestatem Vestram ne celaremus
10 (præsertim cum ut ita faciamus, Majestatis Vestræ literis amicissimis tam studiose invitetur; id quod etiam benevolentiae erga nos vestræ pro argumento singulari sanè habemus atque amplectimur) vestræque Majestati ante oculos poneremus, quantam nobis necessitatem, qui *Protestantium Religionem*
15 sequimur, divina providentia imposuerit colendi inter nos pacem, idque nunc maxime, cum hostes nostri accerrimè, si unquam alias, rem gerere, & conjurasse undique in perniciem nostram videntur. *Valles Alpinas* miserorum nuper Incolarum cæde ac sanguine madentes commemorare nihil attinet;
20 nec conquassatam per eosdem dies *Cæsareis* proscriptionibus atque edictis *Austriam*; nec denique contra *Helvetios Protestantibus Helvetiorum Papistarum* infestos impetus. Quis nescit *Hispanorum* dolos ac machinationes per hosce aliquot annos hæc loca omnia incendiis, ruinis, cladibus *Protestantium* per-
25 miscuisse? Si ad hæc mala *Reformatorum Fratrum* inter se

continue between two such Potent Monarchs; more especially, which God avert, if any symptom of Hostility should break forth. However it be, for our parts, as we have earnestly exhorted the King of *Sweden*, and the *States* of the *United Provinces* to Peace, and moderate Counsels (and are beyond expression glad to behold Peace and Concord renew'd between them; for that the Heads of that League are transmitted to us by their Lordships, the States-General) so we thought it our duty, and chiefly becoming our Friendship, not to conceal
10 from your Majesty what our Sentiments are concerning these matters, (more especially being so affectionately invited so to do by your Majesty's most Friendly Letters; which we look upon, and embrace, as a most singular Testimony of your Good-will toward us) but to lay before your eyes, how great a
15 necessity Divine Providence has impos'd upon us all, that profess the Protestant Religion, to study Peace among our selves, and that chiefly at this time, when our most embittered Enemies seem to have on every side conspir'd our destruction. There's no necessity of calling to remembrance the Valleys of
20 *Piemont* still besmear'd with the Blood and Slaughter of the miserable Inhabitants; nor *Austria*, tormented at the same time with the Emperor's Decrees and Proscriptions; nor the impetuous Onsets of the Popish upon the Protestant *Switzers*. Who can be ignorant, that the Artifices and Machinations of
25 the *Spaniards*, for some years last past, have fill'd all these places with the confus'd and blended havock of Fire and Sword? To which unfortunate Pile of Miseries, if once the Re-

dissensio velut cumulus accedat, inter vos præsertim qui nostrarum virium tanta pars estis, & in quibus tantum præsidii ac roboris *Protestantium* dubiis temporibus comparatum atque repositum est; quod ad opem humanam attinet, pessum ire
5 *Protestantium* res, & in extremo discrimine atque occasu versari necesse erit. Quod contra, si pax constet inter vos vicinos, cæterosque *Orthodoxos* Principes, si concordia fraternali omni ex parte studeatur, non erit cur, Deo bene juvante, vel vim vel versutiam nostrorum hostium pertimescamus; quorum conatus nostra Sola consensio vel dissipabit vel frustrabitur. Neque
10 vero dubitamus quin Majestas Vestra ad hanc pacem beatam impertiri suam operam, quam potest maximam, & libens velit & velle desitura non sit. Qua in re ipse etiam communicare consilia cum Majestate vestra atque conjungere paratissimus ero; utpote & veram amicitiam professus, & cui non
15 solum pactam inter nos tam auspiciò servare pacem deliberatum omnino sit, verum etiam necessitudinem hanc, quæ nunc intercedit, prout Deus facultatem dabit, arctiori vinculo constringere. Idem Deus interim Majestati Vestrae secunda ac
20 prospera omnia concedat.

*Majestati Vestrae amicitia, fœdere ac voluntate
conjunctissimus*

OLIVERIUS Prot. Reip. Angliæ &c.

Dabantur ex Aula nostra Westmonasterii.

25 *Decembris An. 1656.*

formed Brethren should come to add their own Dissentions among themselves, and more especially two such Potent Monarchs, the chiefest part of our strength, and among whom so large a Provision of the Protestants Security and Puissance lies
5 stor'd and hoarded up against Times of Danger, most certainly the Interests of the Protestants must go to ruine, and suffer a total and irrecoverable Eclipse. On the other side, If Peace continue firmly fix'd between two such powerful Neighbours, and the rest of the Orthodox Princes; if we would but make it our
10 main study to abide in Brotherly Concord, there would be no cause, by God's assistance, to fear neither the force nor subtilty of our Enemies; all whose Endeavours, and laborious Toils, our Union alone would be able to dissipate and frustrate. Nor do we question, but that your Majesty, as you are freely will-
15 ing, so your willingness will be constant in contributing your utmost Assistance to procure this blessed Peace. To which purpose, we shall be most ready to communicate, and join our Counsels with your Majesty; professing a real and cordial Friendship, and not only determin'd inviolably to observe the
20 Amity so auspiciously contracted between us, but as God shall enable us, to bind our present Alliance with a more strict and Fraternal Bond. In the mean time, the same Eternal God grant all things prosperous and successful to your Majesty.

From our Court at White-Hall, Decemb. [4.] 1656.

25 Your Majesties most closely united by Friendship, Alliance and Good-will, *Oliver* Protector of the Commonwealth of *England*, &c.

[88.p.158.(S.73.C.63.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ, &c.

*Serenissimo Illustrissimoque Principi ac Domino,
Domino*

GULIELMO

*Hassia Langravio, Principi Herefeldia, Comiti in
Cattimeliboco, Decia Ligenhain, Nidda &
Schaumburgo &c.**Serenissime Princeps,*

AD literas Celsitudinis vestræ non sic altero pòst anno,
quod prope jam pudet, rescripsissemus nisi nos
admodum invitos permulta sanè, eaque gravissi-
ma, quorum curam, pro nostro in *Repub.* munere, differre
5 non potuimus, interpellassent. Quæ enim literæ debebant
esse nobis gratiores, quàm quæ à Principe Religiosissimo, ma-
joribus quoque Religiosissimis orto, de pace Religionis, deque
concordia Ecclesiarum concilianda sunt scriptæ; quæ etiam
literæ eundem planè animum, idem pacis *Christianæ* promo-
10 vendæ studium non solum suo, verum etiam universi ferè
orbis *Christiani* opinione ac judicio, & ipsæ nobis tribuunt, &
universim attributum esse gratulantur? Et nos quidem per
tria hæc olim regna quid hoc in parte simus conati, quidque
hortando, ferendo, præeundo, divino maximè auxilio, effece-
15 rimus, & norunt nostri plerique, & in summa conscientia
tranquillitate sentiunt. Eandem præsertim *Germania* totius

[88.p.245:M.97.(v,291.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the most Serene and Illustrious Prince and Lord,
the Lord William, Lantgrave of Hess, Prince of
Herefeldt, Count in Catzenellebogen, Decia Ligen-
hain, Widda and Schaunburg, &c.*

Most Serene Prince,

WE had return'd an Answer to your Letters sent
us now near a Twelvemonth since, for which
we beg your Highnesses pardon, had not many,
and those the most Important Affairs of the Republick under
5 our care, constrain'd us to this unwilling silence. For what Let-
ters could be more grateful to us, then those which are written
from a most Religious Prince, descended from Religious An-
cestors, in order to settle the Peace of Religion, and the Har-
mony of the Church? Which Letters attribute to us the same
10 Inclinations, the same Zeal to promote the Peace of Christen-
dom, not only in your own, but in the Opinion and Judgment
of almost all the Christian World, and which we are most
highly glad to find so universally ascrib'd to our selves. And
how far our Endeavours have been signal formerly through-
15 out these Three Kingdoms, and what we have effected by our
Exhortations, by our Sufferings, by our Conduct, but chiefly
by Divine Assistance, the greatest part of our People both well
know, and are sensible of, in a deep tranquility of their Con-
sciences. The same Peace we have wish'd to the Churches of
20 *Germany*, whose Dissentions have been too sharp, and of too

Ecclesiis, ubi acriùs ferè, jamque diu nimis dissidetur, pacem optavimus; perque nostrum *Duræum* hoc idem multos jam annos frustra molientem siquid eam in rem nostrâ operâ conferre posset ex animo detulimus. In eadem nos etiamnum
5 sententia permanemus; eandem illis *Ecclesiis* fraternam inter se charitatem optamus: sed quam sit hoc arduum conciliandæ pacis negotium inter ipsos pacis, ut præ se ferunt, filios, summo cum dolore satis superque intelligimus. Nam ut utrique *Reformati* nempe & *Augustani*, in unius Ecclesiæ communi
10 onem aliquando coalescant, sperandum vix est; suam utrique sententiam ne possit vel voce vel scriptis defendere, prohiberi sine vi non poterunt; vis autem cum pace Ecclesiasticâ consistere non potest: hoc tantùm se sinant exorari qui dissentiunt, ut humanius saltem & moderatius velint dissentire, nihiloque
15 minus inter se diligere; utpote non hostes sed fratres in levioribus licet dissentientes, in summa tamen fidei conjunctissimos. Hæc nos inculcando, hæc suadendo nunquam defatigabimur; quod ultrà est, humanis neque viribus neque consiliis datur: Deus quod suum solius est suo tempore perficiet.
20 Tu interim, Serenissime Princeps, præclaram in Ecclesias declarationem animi tui, sempiternum sanè monumentum & majoribus tuis dignum & omnibus posthac principibus imitandum reliquisti. Nos *Celsitudini* vestræ, pro eo ac merita

too long endurance; and by our Agent *Dury*, for many years in vain endeavouring the same Reconciliation, we have cordially offer'd whatever might conduce on our part to the same purpose. We still persevere in the same Determinations, and
5 wish the same Fraternal Charity one among another, to those Churches. But how difficult a task it is to settle peace among those Sons of Peace, as they give out themselves to be, to our extream grief, we more then abundantly understand. For that the Reformed, and those of the *Augustan* Confession, should
10 cement together in a Communion of one Church, is hardly ever to be expected: 'Tis impossible by force to prohibit either from defending their Opinions, whether in private Disputes, or by publick Writings. For Force can never consist with Ecclesiastical Tranquility. This only were to be wish'd, that they
15 who differ, would suffer themselves to be entreated, that they would disagree more civilly and with more moderation; and notwithstanding their Disputes, Love one another; not imbitter'd against each other as Enemies, but as Brethren, dissenting onely in Trifles, though in the Fundamentals of Faith most
20 cordially agreeing. With inculcating and perswading these things, we shall never be wearied; beyond that, there is nothing allow'd to human Force or Counsels: God will accomplish his own work in his own time. In the mean while, you, most Serene Prince, have left behind ye a noble testimony of
25 your Affection to the Churches, an eternal Monument becoming the Vertue of your Ancestors, and an Exemplar worthy to be follow'd by all Princes. It only then remains for us to implore the Merciful and Great God to Crown your Highness

est, felicitatem cæteris in rebus quantum ipsa cupit, mentem, ea quam nunc habes, haud meliorem (quid enim potest esse melius?) à Deo Optimo Maximo præcamur.

Westmonasterio. die Martii An. Dom. 1656.

[89.p.160.(S.74.C.102.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo Principi

DUCI CURLANDIÆ.

Serenissime Princeps,

5 **D**E benevolentia Celsitudinis erga nos vestræ & aliàs,
& tum quidem abunde nobis constitit cùm Ora-
torem nostrum ad *Moscoviæ Ducem* iter facientem,
& in ditione vestra per aliquot dies commorantem hospitio
benignè accepisti: nunc justitiæ ac æquitatis suæ haud leviora
10 indicia daturam esse Celsitudinem vestram & suopte ingenio
& nostro rogatu confidimus. Cum enim *Joannes Jamesonus*
Scotus, navis cujusdam vestræ Magister fidelem naucleri ope-
ram septennioque cognitam vobis navaverit, seque illam na-
vem *Balenam* sibi commissam, in ostio fluminis, ut mos est,
15 Gubernatori vestro appellendam in portum tradidisset, eum-
que imperitè suo munere fungentem quod solum potuit sæ-
pius monuisse multis testibus probaverit, non ejus profecto

with all the Prosperity in other things which you can wish for; but not to change your Mind, then which you cannot have a better, since a better cannot be, nor more Piously devoted to his Glory.

5 *Westm. March—1656[/7].*

[89.p.249:M.98.(v,292.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the most Serene Prince, the Duke of Curland.*

Most Serene Prince,

WE have bin abundantly satisfi'd of your Affec-
tion to us, as well at other times, as when you
kindly entertain'd our Ambassador in his Jour-
ney to the Duke of *Muscovy*, for some days together making a
10 stop in your Territories: Now we are no less confident that
your Highness will give us no less obliging Testimonies of
your Justice and Equity, as well out of your own Good nature,
as at our request. For we are given to understand, That one
John Johnson, a *Scotchman*, and Master of a certain Ship of
15 yours, having faithfully discharg'd his Duty for 7 years to-
gether in the Service of your Highness, as to your Highness is
well known, at length deliver'd the said Ship, call'd the *Whale*,
in the Mouth of the River, according as the Custome is, to one
of your Pilots, by him to be carried safe into Harbour. But it so
20 fell out, that the Pilot being ignorant of his Duty, though fre-
quently Warned and Admonish'd by the said *Johnson*, as he
has prov'd by several Witnesses, the said Ship ran aground and
split to pieces, not through any fault of the Master, but through

culpâ, sed Gubernatoris vel imperitia vel pervicacia fractam esse navem nemini non liquet. Quod cum ita sit, à Celsitudine vestra majorem in modum petimus, ut supradicto *Joanni* Magistro neque illud naufragium imputare, neque eum id-
 5 circo stipendio debito velit privare; cujus spe solâ, jam altero naufragio bonis omnibus amissis, se utcunque in extrema inopia sustinet & solatur.

Ex Aula nostra, Westmonasterio.

die Martii An. Dom. 1657.

[90.p.161.(S.75.C.95.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Amplissimis Consulibus ac Senatoribus

REIP. GEDANENSIS

S. P. D.

Amplissimi, magnifici Viri, amici Charissimi,

10 **U**RBEM vestram industriâ, opibus & optimarum artium studiis florentem cum nobilissimis quibusque urbibus semper esse duximus conferendam: nunc posteaquam in hoc bello, quod vestris jamdiu in finibus geritur, *Polonorum* sequi partes quàm *Succorum* maluistis, sanè
 15 & Religionis causâ quam colitis & commercii, quod cum *Anglis* vetustum jam habetis, optavimus ut ea vobis maxime consilia placerent, quæ cum Dei gloria urbisque vestræ dignitate ac splendore viderentur esse conjunctissima. Quocirca petimus pro amicitia quæ vobis cum *Anglorum Gente* multo usu fir-

the want of Skill, or Obstinacy of the Pilot. Which being so, we make it our earnest request to your Highness, That neither the said Shipwrack may be imputed to the foremention'd *Johnson*, the Master, nor that he may upon that account be depriv'd
5 of the Wages due to him; by the onely enjoyment of which, he having lately suffer'd another misfortune at Sea, he hopes however to support and comfort himself in the extremity of his Wants.

From our Court at Westm. March — 1657.

[90.p.251:M.99.(v,292.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the most Noble the Consuls and Senators of the
Republick of Dantzick.*

Most Noble and Magnificent, our dearest Friends,

10 **W**E have always esteem'd your City, flourishing in Industry, Wealth, and studious Care to promote all useful Arts and Sciences, fit to be compar'd with any the most Noble Cities of *Europe*. Now in regard that
15 in this War, that has long bin hovering about your Confines, you have rather chosen to side with the *Polanders*, then with the *Swedes*; we are most heartily desirous, that for the sake of that Religion which you embrace, and of your ancient Commerce with the *English*, you would chiefly adhere to those
20 Counsels, which may prove most agreeable to the Glory of God, and the Dignity and Splendour of your City. Wherefore we intreat ye, for the sake of that Friendship which has bin long establish'd between your selves and the *English* Nation,

mata jamdiu constat, & siqua in gratia apud vos nostrum quoque nomen est, ut insignem inter primos *Succorum Duces Conismarcum*, egregium præsertim bello virum casu & suorum proditione mari interceptum belli lege, non acerbissimè
5 adhuc gesti, dimittere velitis, sin id minus vestris rationibus convenire arbitramini, ut leniore saltem ac liberiore custodiâ habendum censeatis. Utrum horum vobis faciendum decreveritis, id profecto imprimis quod existimatione urbis vestræ dignum est decernetis; deinde ab omnibus præclaris belli
10 ducibus magnam gratiam inibitis; nos denique, quicquid id vestrâ interesse putatis, haud mediocri sanè beneficio devincietis.

Vestrarum amplitudinem Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Protector Reipub. Angliæ &c.

15 *Ex Aula nostra Westmonasterio.*

Aprilis An. Dom. 1657.

and if our Reputation have obtain'd any favour or esteem among ye, to set at Liberty Count *Conismark*, conspicuous among the Principal of the *Swedish* Captains, and a Person singularly fam'd for his Conduct in War, but by the Treachery
5 of his own People surpris'd at Sea; wherein you will do no more then what the Laws of War, not yet exasperated to the heighth, allow; or if you think this is not so agreeable to your Interests, that you will however deem him worthy a more easy and less severe Confinement. Which of these two Favours so
10 ever you shall determin to grant us, you will certainly perform an act becoming the Reputation of your City, and highly oblige besides the most famous Warriors and most eminent Captains of all Parties; and lastly, lay upon our selves an obligation not the meanest; and perhaps it may be worth your Interest to
15 gratify us.

From our Court at Westm. April [10.] 1657.

Your Lordships most Affectionate, *Oliver, &c.*

[91.p.163.(S.76.C.99.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip.

Angliæ, Scotiæ, Hiberniæ &c.

Serenissimo ac Potentissimo Principi ac Domino

IMPERATORI Ducique magno universæ RUSSIÆ,
 Soli Domino *Voladomæri, Moschoæ, Novogrodi,*
 Regi *Cazani, & Astracani, Syberiaë, Domino Vobs-*
coæ, Magno Duci Smolenchi, Tuerscoiæ, & aliarum,
 Domino ac Magno Duci *Novogrodæ, Inferiorum-*
que Regionum Chernigoï, Rezanscoæ & aliarum,
 Domino omnis *Plagæ Septentrionalis, item Domino*
Everscoæ, Cartalinscæ, aliarumque permultarum.

S. P. D.

ANGLORUM *Genti* cum imperii vestri populis, vetus
 amicitia, magnusque usus, id quod nemo nescit,
 amplissimumque commercium jamdiu fuit; illa
 verò virtus singularis, *Imperator Augustissime,* qua majori-
 5 bus suis Majestas vestra longè præluceat, & quæ de ea est vicino-
 rum omnium Principum opinio, Potissimum nos movet, ut
 Majestatem Vestram & eximio studio colamus, eique com-
 municata cupiamus, quæ & rei *Christianæ* & rationibus vestris
 haud parum conducere, nec minus nominis vestri gloriæ
 10 servire posse existimemus. Quapropter ornatissimum virum
 Dominum *Richardum Bradshaw,* summa fide, integritate,
 prudentia, usuque rerum, ex aliis etiam Legationibus, nobis
 cognitum, ad Majestatem Vestram misimus Oratorem; qui

[91.p.253:M.100.(v,292.)]

Oliver *Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c. To the most Serene and Potent Prince and Lord, Emperor and great Duke of all Russia, sole Lord of Volodomaria, Moscow and Novograge, King of Cazan, Astracan and Syberia, Lord of Vobscow, great Duke of Smolensko, Tuer-scoy, and other Places. Lord and great Duke of Novogrod, and the Lower Provinces of Chernigoy, Rezansco and others. Lord of all the Northern Climes; also Lord of Eversco, Cartalinsca, and many other Places.*

ALL men know how Ancient the Friendship, and how vast the Trade has bin for a long train of years between the *English Nation* and the People of your Empire: But that singular Vertue, most *August Emperor*,
5 which in your Majesty far outshines the Glory of your Ancestors; and the high Opinion which all the Neighbouring Princes have of it, more especially moves us to pay a more then ordinary Veneration and Affection to your Majesty, and to desire the imparting of some things to your Consideration, which
10 may conduce to the Good of *Christendome* and your own Interests. Wherefore, we have sent the most Accomplish'd *Richard Bradshaw*, a person of whose Fidelity, Integrity, Prudence, and Experience in Affairs, we are well assur'd, as having bin imploy'd by us in several other Negotiations of this nature, un-
15 der the Character of our Agent to your Majesty; to the end he

& singulare erga vos nostrum studium, summamque observantiam vobis exponat, & supradictis de rebus agere cum Majestate Vestra possit. Eum itaque ut benignè nostro nomine accipiat, eique ut, quoties commodum erit, liberum aditum, auresque benignas, fidem denique in iis omnibus quæ proposuerit aut transegerit, eandem atque nobismetipsis, si coràm adfuissemus, præbere velitis rogamus; adeoque Majestati vestræ atque *Imperio Russico* fausta omnia à Deo Opt. Max. precamur. *Majestatis Vestræ Studiosissimus*

10 OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.
Ex Aula nostra Westmonasterii.
die April. An. Dom. 1657.

[92.p.165.(S.79.C.74.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo ac Potentissimo Principi

CAROLO GUSTAVO

Succorum, Gothorum, Vandalorumque Regi, Magno Principi Finlandiæ, Duci Esthoniæ, Careliæ, Bremæ, Verdæ, Stetini, Pomeraniæ, Cassubiæ & Vandalia, &c.

*Serenissime Potentissimeque Rex, amice ac
 Fœderate Charissime,*

15 **V**IR nobilissimus *Gulielmus Jepsonus Militum Tribunus, & Parlamenti nostri Senator*, cui hoc munus honori erit, quòd Majestati Vestræ hasce literas dabit, certio rem eam faciet quanta cum perturbatione ac dolore nuntium accepimus belli illius funesti inter *Majestatem vestram Daniaque Regem* coorti; quamque nobis cordi ac

may more at large make known to your Majesty our singular Good will and high Respect toward so Puissant a Monarch, and Transact with your Majesty concerning the matters above-
15 mention'd. Him therefore we request your Majesty favour-
ably to receive in our Name, and as often as shall be requisite to grant him free Access to your Person, and no less gracious Audience; and lastly, to give the same credit to him in all things which he shall Propose or Negotiate, as to our selves if we were personally present. And so we beseech Almighty God
10 to Bless your Majesty and the *Russian* Empire with all Prosperity.

From our Court at Westm. April [10.] 1657.

Your Majesty's most Affectionate, *Oliver*, Protector of the Commonwealth of *England*, &c.

[92.p.255:M.101.(v,370.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the Most Serene and Potent Prince Charles Gus-
tavus, King of the Swedes, Goths, and Vandals, &c.

Most Serene and Potent King, our dearest Friend and
Confederate,

15 **T**HE most Honourable *William Jepson*, Collonel of Horse, and a Senator in our Parlament, who will have the Honour to deliver these Letters to your Majesty, will make known to your Majesty, with what disturbance and grief of Mind we receiv'd the News of the fatal War broke out
20 between your Majesty and the King of *Danemark*, and how much it is our cordial and real endeavour, not to neglect any

studio sit, nullam nostram operam aut officium prætermittere, quoad Deus facultatem dederit; ut huic ingruenti malo remedium aliquod maturè afferatur, eæque simul calamitates avertantur, quas inferri ex hoc bello religionis causæ com-
5 muni necesse erit; hoc præsertim tempore, quo adversarii nostri contra *Orthodoxæ* fidei professionem & professores cum consilia perniciosissima tum vires arcissimè conjungunt. Hæc atque alia nonnulla permagni ad utriusque gentis com-
moda rationesque publicas momenti adduxere nos, ut hunc
10 virum ornatissimum Internuntii extraordinarii prædictum munere ad Majestatem vestram mitteremus: Quem uti amicè recipiatis, eique, iis in rebus quas cum Majestate vestra nostro nomine communicaverit, summam fidem adhibeatis rogamus; cum is sit cujus fidei atque prudentiæ nos quoque plurimum
15 tribuamus. Simul & illud petimus, ut Majestas vestra nostram ergo se resque suas benevolentiam singularem, atque studium persuasissimum sibi habeat; cujus nos argumenta certissima per omnem occasionem & propenso animo & officiis paratissimis præbebitus.

20 *Majestatis vestræ amicus & Fœderatus conjunctissimus*

OLIVERIUS Protector Reipub. Angliæ &c.

Ex Aula nostra Westmonasterii. Aug. An. Dom. 1657.

labour or duty of ours, as far as God enables us, that some speedy remedy may be appli'd to this growing Mischief, and those Calamities averted, which of necessity this War will bring upon the Common Cause of Religion; more especially at this
5 time, now that our Adversaries unite their Forces and pernicious Counsels against the Profession and Professors of the Orthodox Faith. These and some other Considerations of great importance to the Benefit and Publick Interests of both Nations, have induc'd us to send this Gentleman to your Majesty
10 under the Character of our Extraordinary Envoy. Whom we therefore desire your Majesty kindly to receive, and to give Credit to him in all things which he shall have to impart to your Majesty in our Name; as being a Person in whose Fidelity and Prudence we very much confide. We also farther request,
15 That your Majesty will be pleas'd fully to assure your self of our Good-will and most undoubted Zeal, as well toward your Majesty, as for the Prosperity of your Affairs. Of which we shall be readily prepar'd with all imaginable willingness of mind to give unquestionable Testimonies upon all occasions.

20 *From our Court at Westminster, August [20.] 1657.*

Your Majesty's Friend, and most strictly Co-united Confederate, *Oliver* Protector of the Commonwealth of *England, &c.*

[93.p.167.(S.80.C.128.)]

Excellentissimo Domino

DOMINO de BOURDEAUX

Serenissimi

REGIS GALLIARUM

Legato extraordinario.

Excellentissime Domine,

MERCATORES quidam *Londino-derrienses Samuel Dausonus, Joannes Campsejus, & Joannes Nevinus* per libellum supplicem *Serenissimo Domino Protectori* ediderunt, se, posteaquam foedus inter
 5 hanc *Rempub. Regnumque Galliae* redintegratum intellexerant, An. Dom. 1655. navem quandam cui nomen *Anglicè The Speedwell*, melioris ominis causâ, quam eventus ferebat, impositum, *Joannes Ker* Magister erat, mercibus quibusdam ex portu *Derriensi Burdegalam* convehendis onerasse; eam
 10 navem illic onere exposito, vinoque aliisque mercibus inde impositis, captam in reditu die 24. *Novembris* anni supradicti à duabus *Brestensum* Navibus armatis, quarum alteri, *Adrianus Vindmian Swart*, alteri *Jacobus Jonsonus* præfuit, ab iisdem etiam in portum *Brivatem*, vulgo *Brestensem*, fuisse
 15 abductam; ibique & jure captam judicatam esse, & auctione venditam, cum mille centumque libras nostras æstimatione

[93. Omitted by Phillips; translated 1936.M.108.(v,372.)]

[*The President of the Council*] to *The most excellent Count de Bordeaux, Ambassador Extraordinary of the most serene French King.*

Most excellent Sir,

CERTAIN merchants of Londonderry, Samuel Dawson, John Campsey and John Nevins, have informed the Lord Protector by petition, that after they learned of the renewed alliance between the Kingdom of France and
5 this Republic, in 1655, they loaded a ship called (for sake of a better omen than the event justified) *The Speedwell*; John Ker being master; with certain goods to be conveyed from the port of Derry to Bordeaux. That ship having there sold her cargo and reladen with wine and other merchandise, was on
10 the return voyage on the 24th November, 1655, captured by two armed vessels of Brest, one commanded by Adrian Vindmian Swart, the other by James Jonson, and by them taken into the port of Brest, where it was judged a rightful prize and sold at auction, when it was valued by just estimate at £1100 (be-
15 sides an additional loss of £1000). To recover this they have tried by all honorable means with the officials of that place, but so far in vain. They according to custom have sued in the Admiralty Court, where those who captured the ship were cited in judgment and given opportunity to defend the fair-
20 ness of the capture. This was published and proclaimed according to law, and by the public officials of the court duly communicated to the French ambassador. When none ap-

justâ valuisset, extra damnum mille librarum præterea datum :
de quibus recuperandis omni se honesta ratione cum illius loci
præfectis egisse; id sibi hactenus frustra fuisse: se etiam mori-
bus edictum curiæ maritimæ consecutos esse, quo citarentur in
5 judicium qui navem illam cepissent, autem jure esse captam
defendere statuissent. Edictum hoc & recte atque ordine pro-
mulgatum & redditum: idque ab ejusdem curiæ ministris pub-
licis maturè *Domino Legato Galliæ* significatum esse: cum
10 canda interrogatos esse. Quæ res cum à Petitoribus ad Celsi-
tudinem Domini *Protectoris* delata sit, ab eoque cognitioni
atque sententiæ Concilii mandata, cumque de facto ex testi-
moniis juratis libello supplici adjunctis abunde constet, Peti-
toribusque liberum commercium *Burdegala* sit datum, mer-
15 cesque illic emptæ atque impositæ vi sint in reditu ereptæ &
occupatæ contra fœderis fidem, ut supra demonstratum est,
quis non videt hoc esse æquissimum, aut navem cum onere
Petitoribus restitui, aut de damno cùm captæ navis tum juris
persequendi plene satisfieri? Peto igitur ab *Excellentia vestra*
20 atque etiam Serenissimi Domini *Protectoris* nomine peto
omnem velit operam dare, omnique operæ auctoritatem etiam
sui muneris adjungere ut primo quoque tempore horum al-
terutrum fiat. Cum neque in causa æquiore laborare possit,
neque mihi gratiore; qui eo diligentius curasse quod man-
25 datum mihi est videbor, quo *Excellentia vestra* maturiùs quod
suum est præstiterit.

Ex Alba Aula Augusti An. Dom. 1657.

peared, sworn statements were taken concerning the case to be tried. Since this affair was reported to the Lord Protector by the petitioners, and by him turned over to the Council for deliberation and decision, and since the facts stand clear from
5 the affidavits accompanying the petition; free right of trade was granted the petitioners at Bordeaux, goods there bought and laden were by force seized and taken on the return voyage, contrary to the treaty, as was shown above; who does not see that it were most just, either to restore ship and cargo to the
10 petitioners, or to satisfy them fully with the value of the loss and costs of action. I therefore beg of your Excellency, and also in the name of the Lord Protector, that you adding the authority of your position to every effort will see to it that one of these things be accomplished at an early moment. You can-
15 not exert yourself in a juster cause, nor in one more acceptable to me, for I shall seem the more seasonably to perform my duty the more seasonably your excellency distinguishes himself in his office.

Whitehall, August. 1657.

[94.p.169.(S.81.C.141.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo Principi

DO. FREDERICO WILHELMO

*Marchioni Brandenburgensi Sacri Romani Imperii
 Archi-Camerario ac Principi Electori Magdeburgi,
 Prussiæ, Juliæ, Cliviæ, Montium, Stetini, Pomera-
 niæ, Cassubiorum Vandalorumque, nec non in Si-
 lesia Crosnæ & Carnoviæ Duci Burggravio Norin-
 bergensi, Principi Halberstadii & Mindæ, Comiti
 Marcæ & Ravensbergi, Domino in Ravenstein.*

S. P. D.

Serenissime Princeps, Amice ac Fœderate Charissime,

CUM ea sit Celsitudinis vestræ singularis virtus & pace
 & bello terrarum orbe toto jam clara, ea magnitudo
 animi atque constantia, ut amicitiam vestram om-
 nes fere Principes Vicini ambient, amicum & socium nemo
 5 fidelio rem sibi aut constantiorem cupiat, ut nos quoque in
 eorum numero esse intelligatis qui de vobis vestrisque egregiis
 de *Rep. Christiana* meritis quam optimè quamque præclare
 sentiunt, nobilissimum virum *Gulielmum Jepsonum, Tribu-
 num Militum, & Parlamenti nostri Senatorem* ad vos misi-
 10 mus, qui vobis nostro nomine & plurimam salutem dicat, &
 rebus vestris felicitatem omnem ominetur atque exoptet; nos

[94.p.258:M.106.(v,371.)]

Oliver *Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c. To the most Serene Prince, The Lord Frederick William, Marquess of Brandenburg, High Chamberlain of the Imperial Empire, and Prince Elector, Duke of Magdeburgh, Prussia, Juliers, Cleves, Monts, Stettin, Pomerania, of the Cassiubiands and Vandals, as also of Silesia, Crosna and Carnovia, Burgravae of Norrinburgh, Prince of Halberstadt and Minda, Count of Mark and Ravensbergh, Lord in Ravenstein.*

Most Serene Prince, our dearest Friend and Confederate,

SUCH is the fame of your Highness's Vertue and Prudence both in Peace and War, and so loudly spread through all the World, That all the Princes round about are ambitious of your Friendship; nor does any one desire a
5 more faithful or constant Friend and Associate: Therefore to the end your Highness may know that we are also in the number of those that have the highest and most honourable Thoughts of your Person and Merits, so well deserving of the Commonwealth of *Christendome*; we have sent the most Wor-
10 thy Col. *Will. Jepson*, a Senator in our Parliament, in our Name to kiss your Majesties hands, and with all to wish the continuance of all Prosperity to your Affairs, and in Words at large to

tram denique benevolentiam summumque studium erga
 vestram serenitatem verbis amplissimis exponat: eique pro-
 inde fidem, iis in rebus de quibus vobiscum egerit, eandem
 habeatis rogamus, ac si à nobismetipsis testata omnia atque
 5 confirmata coram essent.

Ex Aula nostra Westmonasterio. Augusti

An. Dom. 1657.

[95.p.170.(S.82.C.137.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Amplissimis Civitatis

Hamburgensis Consulibus ac Senatoribus

S. P. D.

*Amplissimi, magnifici & spectabiles viri,
 amici charissimi,*

10 **C**UM Vir ornatissimus *Gulielmus Jepsonus, Tribunus
 Militum, & Parlamenti nostri Senator, Ad Sueco-
 rum Regem Serenissimum* à nobis missus vestram
 per urbem iter faciat, in mandatis dedimus, uti vos quoque ne
 præteriret nostro nomine insalutatos; neque non rogatos, ut si
 qua in re vestra autoritate consilio aut præsidio opus sibi esse
 judicaverit, ei quibus rebus potestis præstò esse velitis. Id quo
 15 libentius feceritis, eo majorem à nobis iniisse vos gratiam in-
 telligetis.

Ex Aula nostra Westmonasterio. die Augusti

An. Dom. 1657.

express our Good-will and Affection to your Serenity; and therefore make it our request, That you will vouchsafe to give him Credit in those matters concerning which he has Instructions to Treat with your Majesty, as if all things were Attested
5 and Confirm'd by our Personal Presence.

From our Court at White-Hall, August — 1657.

[95.p.259:M.104.(v,371.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the most Noble the Consuls and Senators of the
City of Hamborough.*

Most Noble, most Magnificent and Worthy,

THE most Accomplish'd, Collonel *William Jepson*, a Senator in our Parliament, being sent by us to the most Serene King of *Sweden*, is to Travel through your
10 City; and therefore we have given him in Command, not to pass by your Lordships Unsaluted in our Name; and withall to make it our request, That you will be ready to Assist him upon whatsoever occasion he shall think it requisite to crave the Aid of your Authority and Counsel. Which the more will-
15 ingly you shall do, the more you shall find you have acquir'd our Favour.

From our Court at Westminster, August — 1657.

[96.p.171.(S.83.C.139.)]

Amplissimis Civitatis

Bremensis Consulibus ac Senatoribus

S. P. D.

*Amplissimi, magnifici & spectabiles viri,
amici charissimi,*

QUI noster animus erga vestram civitatem, quæque benevolentia cum propter puriorem apud vos Religionis cultum etiam propter urbis celebritatem sit, & sensistis aliàs, & quoties facultas dabitur sentietis. Nunc, cum ornatissimus vir *Gulielmus Jepsonus, Tribunus Militum, & Parlamenti nostri Senator* ad Serenissimum *Regem Sueciae* per urbem vestram Oratoris munere instructus iter faciat, hoc tantum in præsentia voluimus, ut & vos ille peramanter perque amice nostro nomine salutet, & siquid
 10 acciderit in quo vestra ope atque amicitia usus sibi esse possit, id uti à vobis pro nostra necessitudine peteret. Qua in re non magis defuturos vos esse confido quam de nostro erga vos amore singulari ac studio dubitare debetis.

*Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra.*15 *die Aug. An. Dom. 1657.*

[96.p.260:M.103.(v,371.)]

To the most Noble the Consuls and Senators of the City of Breme.

HOW great our Affection is toward your City, how particular our Good-will, as well upon the account of your Religion, as for the celebrated Splendor of your City, as formerly you have found, so when occasion offers,
5 you shall be farther sensible. At present, in regard the most Accomplish'd Collonel, *William Jepson*, a Senator in our Parliament, is to Travel through *Bremen* with the Character of our *Envoy Extraordinary* to the King of *Sweden*, 'tis our Pleasure that he salute your Lordships lovingly and friendly in our
10 Name: and that if any accident fall out, wherein your Assistance and Friendship may be serviceable to him, that he may have free Admission to desire it, upon the score of our Alliance. Wherein we are confident you will the less be wanting, by how much the more reason you will have to be assur'd of our singular Love and Kindness for your Lordships.

From our Court at White-Hall, August — 1657.

[97.p.172.(S.—C.140.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Amplissimis Civitatis

Lubecensis Consulibus ac Senatoribus

S. P. D.

*Amplissimi, magnifici & spectabiles viri, amici
charissimi,*

GULIELMUS JEPSONUS vir nobilissimus, *Militum
Tribunus, & Parlamenti nostri Senator* ad Serenis-
simum *Succorum Regem* ab urbe vestra haud longe
castra habentem publico Munere ornatus proficiscitur. Qua-
5 propter ei per urbem vestram aut ditionem iter facienti ut
omni adjumento, si opus erit, atque præsidio, pro nostra ami-
citia atque commercio, adesse velitis rogamus. De cætero &
salutatos vos esse nostro nomine peramice volumus, deque
nostro erga vos propenso animo ac voluntate esse persua-
10 sissimos.

*Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra.**die Aug. An. Dom. 1657.*

[97.p.262:M.105.(v,371.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the most Noble the Senators and Consuls of the
City of Lubeck.*

*Most Noble, Magnificent, and Right Worshipful our
dearest Friends,*

COLLONEL *William Jepson*, a Person of great Honour, and a Senator in our Parliament, is to pass with the Character of a Publick Minister from your City to the King of *Sweden*, encamping not far from it. Wherefore
5 we desire your Lordships, that if occasion require, upon the account of the Friendship and Commerce between us, you will be Assistant to him in his Journey through your City, and the Territories under your Jurisdiction. As to what remains, it is our farther pleasure, That you be Saluted in our Name, and
10 that you be assur'd of our Good-will and ready Inclinations to serve your Lordships.

From our Court at Westminster, August — 1657.

[98.p.173.(S.78.C.136.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Amplissimis Civitatis

Hamburgensis Consulibus ac Senatoribus

S. P. D.

*Amplissimi, magnifici & spectabiles viri, amici
charissimi,*

QUI hasce ad vos literas perfert *Philippus Meadowe*
Oratoris munere à nobis instructus ad Serenissi-
mum *Daniæ Regem* per Urbem vestram profi-
ciscitur. Eum, siquid erit, in quo vestram auctoritatem adju-
5 mento sibi fore aut præsidio existimaverit, commendatum
vobis magnopere volumus. Nostraque commendatio quo
solet esse apud vos pondere, eodem uti nunc sit rogamus;
vobis vicissim, siquid ejusmodi occurrit non defuturi.

*Ex Aula nostra Westmonasterio.*10 *die Aug. An. Dom. 1657.*

[98.p.263:M.107.(v,371.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the City of Hamborough.*

Most Noble, Magnificent, and Right Worshipful,

PHILIP *Meadows*, who brings these Letters to your Lordships, is to Travel through your City, with the Character of our Agent, to the King of *Danemark*. Therefore we most earnestly recommend him to your Lordships, that if any occasion should happen for him to desire it, you would be ready to Aid him with your Authority and Assistance: And we desire that this our Recommendation may have the same weight at present with your Lordships as formerly it wont to have; nor shall we be wanting to your Lordships, upon the same Opportunities.

From our Court at White-Hall, August — 1657.

[99.p.174.(S.77.C.105.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo Principi

FREDERICO

*Hæredi Norwegiæ, Duci Slesvici, Holsatiæ, Stormariæ,
Ditmarsiæ, Comiti in Oldenburg &
Delmenhorst.*

Serenissime Princeps, amice Charissime,

MISSUS à nobis Vir Domi nobilis *Gulielmus Jepsonus, Militum Tribunus, & Parlamenti nostri Senator* ad *Serenissimum Suecorum Regem*, quod paci communi, Reique *Christianæ* felix faustumque sit,
5 Legationem obit. Ei inter alia negotium dedimus, ut cum in itinere salutem plurimam Serenitati Vestræ nostro nomine dixisset, pristinamque nostram benevolentiam & constantissima studia significasset, ab ea quoque peteret, ut autoritate
10 vestrâ munitus iter tutum atque commodum habere per vestram ditionem possit. Quo beneficio Celsitudo vestra nos nostraque vicissim officia majorem in modum demerebitur.

Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra. die Aug. An. Dom. 1657.

[99.p.264:M.102.(v,370.)]

Oliver *Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.*
To the most Serene Prince Frederick Heir of Nor-
way, Duke of Sleswic, Holsatia, and Ditmarsh,
Count in Oldenburgh and Delmenhorst.

Most Serene Prince, our dearest Friend,

COLLONEL *William Jepson*, a Person truly Noble in
his Countrey, and a Senator in our Parliament, is sent
by us, as our Envoy Extraordinary to the most Serene
King of *Sweden*; and may it prove Happy and Prosperous for
5 the common Peace and Interests of *Christendome*. We have
given him Instructions, among other things, That in his Jour-
ney, after he has Kiss'd your *Serenities* hands in our Name,
and declar'd our former Good-will and constant Zeal for your
Welfare, to request of your *Serenity* also, That being Guarded
10 with your Authority, he may Travel with Safety and Conven-
ience through your Territories. By which kind act of Civility
your Highness will in a greater measure oblige us to returns of
answerable Kindness.

From our Court at Westm. August — 1657.

[100. p.175.(S.86.C.115.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ

Serenissimo Principi

FERDINANDO

Magno Duci Hetruriæ.

Serenissime Dux magne, amice charissime,

OSTENDIT nobis per libellum supplicem Societas
 Mercatorum nostrorum qui ad oras *Mediterranei*
Maris Orientales negotiantur, Præfectum quen-
 dam navis *Lodoviculi*, sive *Anglicè The Little Lewis*, nomine
 5 *Gulielmum Ellum*, cum *Alexandriæ* in *Egypto* esset, con-
 ductum à Satrapa *Memphitico* ut *Oryzam*, *Saccharum* &
caphiam, ipsius *Turcarum* Principis in usum *Constantinopo-*
lim aut *Smyrnam* comportaret, classi se *Otomanicæ* in itinere
 subduxisse, &, contra datam fidem, navis totum onus *Libur-*
 10 *num* avertisse: ibi prædâ potitum nunc agere. Quod facinus,
 pessimi sanè exempli, cum *Christianum* nomen probro, Mer-
 catorum fortunas degentium sub *Turca* direptionis periculo
 objiciat, petimus à Celsitudine Vestra, ut illum hominem
 comprehendi, & in custodiam tradi, navemque & bona reti-
 15 neri jubeat, quoad significatum à nobis erit curasse nos res illas
Turcarum principi reddendas. Vestræ Celsitudini sicubi nos-
 tris officiis usus vicissim erit, paratissima omni tempore fore
 profitemur. *Celsitudinis Vestræ Studiosissimus*

OLIVERIUS Protector Reipub. Angliæ &c.

20 *Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra. die Sept. An. Dom. 1657.*

[100.p.265:M.109.(v,372.)]

Oliver *Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.*
To the most Serene Prince, Ferdinand Great Duke of
Tuscany.

Most Serene Great Duke, our dearest Friend,

THE Company of our Merchants, Trading to the *Eastern* Coasts of the *Mediterranean* Sea, by their Petition to us have set forth, That *William Ellis*, Master of a Ship call'd the *Little Lewis*, being at *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, was
5 hir'd by the *Basha* of *Memphis*, to carry Rice, Sugar, and Coffee, either to *Constantinople* or *Smyrna*, for the use of the *Grand Seignior*; but that contrary to his Faith and Promise given, he bore away privately from the *Ottoman* Fleet, and brought his Ship and Lading to *Leghorn*; where now he lives
10 in Possession of his Prey. Which Villanous Act, being of dangerous Example, as exposing the Christian Name to scandal, and the Fortunes of our Merchants living under the *Turks* to Violence and Ransack; we therefore make it our request to your Highness, That you will give Command that the said
15 Master be Apprehended and Imprison'd, and that the Vessel and Goods may remain under seizure, till we shall have given notice of our care, for the restitution of those Goods to the *Sultan*: Assuring your Highness of our readiness to make suitable returns of gratitude whenever opportunity presents it self.

20 *From our Court at Westm. Septemb. — 1657.*

Your Highness's most Affectionate, *Oliver* Protector of
the Commonwealth of *England, &c.*

[101.p.176.(S.85.C.142.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo Principi ac Domino

Do. FREDERICO WILHELMO

Marchioni *Brandenburgensi*, Sacri Romani Imperii
Archi-Camerario, ac Principi Electori *Magdeburgi*,
Prussiæ, Juliæ, Cliviæ, Montium, Stetini, Pomera-
niæ, Cassubiorum, Vandalorumque, nec non in *Si-*
lesia, Crosnæ & Carnoviæ Duci, Burggravio *Norin-*
bergensi, Principi *Halberstadii & Mindæ*, Comiti
Marcæ & Ravensbergi, Domino in *Ravenstein*.

Serenissime Princeps, amice ac Fœderate charissime,

ALTERIS ad Celsitudinem Vestram literis per Oratorem
 nostrum *Gulielmum Jephsonum* aut redditis aut
 brevi reddendis Legationis ipsi à nobis mandatæ
 fidem fecimus; idque sine vestrarum virtutum aliqua men-
 5 tionē, nostræque erga vos benevolentiæ, significatione facere
 non potuimus. Verum nequis vestra de rebus Protestantium
 egregiè merita, quæ summâ omnium prædicatione celebran-
 tur, nos obiter tetigisse tantùm videamur, resumendum nobis
 nunc idem argumentum, nostraque officia non libentiùs qui-
 10 dem aut animo propensiore, aliquanto tamen prolixiùs defe-
 renda Serenitati vestræ censuimus. Et meritò sanè, cum ad
 aures nostras quotidie perferatur, fidem vestram atque con-
 stantiam omnibus tentatam machinis, Sollicitatam technis,

[101.p.267:M.III.(v,373.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the most Serene Prince, the Lord Frederic Wil-
liam Marquiss of Brandenburg, &c. [High Chan-
cellor of the Holy Roman Empire, Prince Elector of
Magdeburg, Prussia, Julich, Cleves, Berg, Stettin, Po-
merania, of the Cassubians and Vandals, and Duke
in Silesia, Crosna and Carnovia, Burgrave in Nu-
remberg, Prince of Halberstadt and Minden, Count
of Mark and Ravensburg, Lord in Ravenstein.]*

Most Serene Prince, our most dear Friend and Confederate,

BY our last Letters to your Highness, either already or
shortly to be deliver'd by our Ambassador *William Jep-
son*, we have imparted the substance of our Embassy to
your Highness; Which we could not do without some mention
5 of your great Vertues, and demonstration of our own Good
will and Affection. Nevertheless, That we may not seem too
superficially to have glided over your transcending deservings
of the Protestant Interests; we thought it proper to resume the
same subject, and pay our Respect and Veneration, not more
10 willingly, or with a greater fervency of Mind, but somewhat
more at large, to your Highness. And truly most deservedly,
when daily Information reaches our ears, That your Faith and
Conscience, by all manner of Artifices Tempted and Assail'd,
by all manner of Arts and Devices Solicited, yet cannot be
15 shaken, or by any Violence be rent from your Friendship and

labefactari tamen, & ab amicitia fortissimi Regis ac socii, nullo modo posse dimoveri: idque cum eo loco Suecorum res nunc sint, ut in retinenda eorum societate Celsitudinem vestram Reformatæ potius Religionis causa communi, quàm suis com-

5 modis duci manifestum sit: cumque hostibus vel occultis vel jam prope imminentibus cincta undique & penè obsessa sit, copię ut sint validæ non tamen sint maximæ, eâ tamen firmitate animi ac robore esse, eo consilio ac virtute imperatoriâ, ut unâ vestrâ voluntate niti totius rei summa ac moles, bellique

10 hujus maximi exitus pendere videatur. Quapropter nihil est quod dubitet Celsitudo vestra quin de amicitia nostra summoque studio polliceri omnia sibi possit; qui vel ipsi ab omni laude derelicti nobis videremur, si præclarâ istâ fide atque constantiâ, cæterisque vestris laudibus minùs delectaremur, aut

15 vobisipsis communi Religionis nomine minus deberemus. Quòd si rebus ab ornatissimo Viro *Joanne Friderico Schlezer* Consiliario & Oratore apud nos vestro propositis respondere, pro eo ac studemus, hactenus non potuimus (quanquam is omni assiduitate ac diligentia id agit atque contendit) condi-

20 tioni rerum nostrarum hoc velit imputare Celsitudo vestra rogamus; sibi que imprimis persuadere nihil nobis esse antiquius aut optatius, quam ut vestris rationibus cum Religionis

Alliance with a most Magnanimous Prince and your Confederate: And this, when the Affairs of the *Swedes* are now reduc'd to that condition, that in adhering to their Alliance, 'tis manifest that your Highness rather consults the common
5 Cause of the Reformed Religion, then your own Advantage. And when your Highness is almost surrounded and besieg'd by Enemies, either privately lurking, or almost at your Gates; yet such is your Constancy and Resolution of Mind, such your Conduct and Prowess becoming a great General, that the bur-
10 then and massy bulk of the whole Affair, and the event of this important War, seems to rest and depend upon your sole determination. Wherefore your Highness has no reason to question but that you may rely upon our Friendship and unfeigned Affection; who should think our selves worthy to be forsaken
15 of all men's Good word, should we seem careless in the least of your unblemish'd Fidelity, your Constancy, and the rest of your applauded Vertues, or should we pay less respect to your Highness upon the common score of Religion. As to those matters propounded by the most Accomplish'd *John Frederic*
20 *Schlewer*, your Counsellor and Agent here residing, if hitherto we could not return an Answer, such as we desir'd to do, though with all assiduity and diligence labour'd by your Agent; we intreat your Highness to impute it to the present condition of our Affairs, and to be assur'd, that there is nothing which we
25 account more sacred, or more earnestly desire, then to be serviceable and assisting to your Interests, so bound up with the Cause of Religion. In the mean time we beseech the God of

causa tam conjunctis usui quam plurimùm atque subsidio esse possimus. Interim tam clara virtus ac fortitudo ne ullo tempore deficiat aut opprimatur, dignâve laude aut fructu careat Deum Opt. Max. precamur.

5

Celsitudini Vestræ Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Ex Aula Nostra Westmonasterio. die Sept. An. Dom. 1657.

[102.p.178.(S.88.C.129.)]

Excellentissimo Domino, Domino de *Bourdeaux*

Serenissimi *Galliarum* Regis Legato

extraordinario.

Excellentissime Domine,

10 **P**OSTULAVIT à Serenissimo Domino *Protectore*,
Lucas Lucius Mercator Londinensis de sua quadam
 navi, cui nomen *Maria*, quæ cum ab *Hibernia Bajonam*
 peteret, vi tempestatis ad *fanum divi Joannis de Luz*, appulsa,

Mercy and Power, that so signal a Prowess and Fortitude may never languish or be oppress'd, nor be depriv'd the Fruit and due Applause of all your Pious Undertakings.

From our Court at Westminster, September — 1657.

- 5 Your Highness's most Affectionate, *Oliver* Protector of the Commonwealth of *England*, &c.

[102.p.270:M.112.(v,376.)]

To the most Excellent Lord, M. de Bourdeaux, Extraordinary Ambassador from the most Serene King of France.

Most Excellent Lord,

- L**UCAS *Lucie* Merchant of *London*, has made his Complaint to the most Serene Lord Protector, concerning a certain Ship of his, call'd the *Mary*; which in her
 10 Voyage from *Ireland* to *Bayonne*, being driven by Tempest into the Port of *St. John de Luz*, was there detain'd by vertue of an Arrest, at the Suit of one *Martin de Lazan*; nor could she be discharg'd till the Merchants had given security to stand a Tryal for the Property of the said Ship and Lading. For *Martin*
 15 *tin* pretended to have a great Sum of Money owing to him by the Parlament for several Goods of his which in the year 1642. were Seiz'd by Authority of Parlament, in a certain Ship call'd the *Santa Clara*. But it is manifest, That *Martin* was not the Owner of the said Goods, onely that he Prosecuted the claim
 20 of the true Owners *Richald* and *Iriat*, together with his Partner, whose name was *Antonio Fernandez*; and that upon the said *Martin* and *Antonio's* falling out among themselves, the

ibi retenta & occupata est actione *Martini* cujusdam *De Lazon*; nec restituta donec à procuratoribus Mercatoribus illius satisfaceretur, se de illa navi atque onere cum *Martino* lege expecturos. Tulit enim præ se *Martinus* deberi sibi grandem à *Parlamento Angliæ* pecuniam, mercium quarundam suarum nomine quæ in navi quadam *Sancta Clara* anno 1642. *Parlamenti* Auctoritate sunt retentæ. Verùm cum satis constaret, *Martinum* illum earum mercium verum dominum non esse, sed cum *Antonio* quodam *Fernandez* verorum dominorum *Richaldi & Iriati* jus persequi, dissidentibusque inter se *Martino* & *Antonio*, decreverit Parlamentum uti merces illæ retinerentur quoad lege esset decisa utri eorum reddendæ essent, paratusque fuerit semper *Antonius* lege agere; contrà, neque *Martinus* neque pro eo quisque in judicio hactenus comparuerit, quæ omnia ex *Luca* Petitoris libellis libello supplici annexis liquent; iniquissimum sanè est, ut is, qui jus suum suppositum cum *Antonio* collegâ suo de alienis bonis experiri apud nos recusat, cogeret nostros homines verosque dominos de suis bonis in aliena ditione contendere: Quin idem æquitati vestræ atque prudentiæ videatur, non dubitat Serenissimus Dominus *Protector*; à quo sum jussus hanc *Luca Lucii* causam æquissimam *Excellentiæ Vestræ* singularem in modum commendare: ne *Martino*, qui jus alienum apud nos persequi negligit, eo obtentu aliis eripiendi jus suum apud vos potestas detur.

Excellentiæ Vestræ Studiosissimus.

Westmonasterio. die Octob. An. Dom. 1657.

Parlament Decreed that the said Goods should be stop'd till the Law should decide to which of the two they were to be restor'd. Upon this, *Antony* was desirous that the Action should proceed; on the other side, neither *Martin*, nor any body for
5 him, has hitherto appear'd in Court: All which is evidently apparent by *Lucas's* Petition hereto annex'd. So that it seems most unreasonable, That he who refus'd to try his pretended Title with *Antonio*, to other mens Goods, in our own Courts,
10 should compel our People and the true Owners to go to Law for their own in a Foreign Dominion. And that the same is apparent to your Excellency's Equity and Prudence, the most Serene Lord Protector makes no question; by whom I am therefore commanded in a particular manner to recommend this fair and honest Cause of *Lucas Lucy* to your Excellency's
15 consideration; to the end that *Martin*, who neglects to try his pretended Right here, may not under that pretence have an opportunity in the *French* Dominions to deprive others of their Rightful claims.

Westm. Octob. — 1657.

Your Excellency's most Affectionate.

[103.p.180.(S.87.C.113.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo

Duci ac Senatui Reip. Venetæ.

Serenissime Dux atque Senatus, amici charissimi,

NUNTII rerum vestrarum contra *Turcas* felicissimè
gestarum tam crebri ad nos perferuntur, ut nobis
non sæpius ulla de re ad vos scribendum, quam
de insigni aliqua victoria gratulandum sit. Hanc recentissi-
mam, & Reip. vestræ quam maxime lætam atque opportu-
nam cupimus, &, quod gloriosissimum est, *Christianorum*
omnium sub *Turca* servientium quam maxime liberatricem.
Nominatim *Thomam Galileum* navis, cui nomen *The Relief*,
olim præfectum, *Serenitati vestræ ac Senatui*, tametsi non nunc
primum, nunc tamen eo libentiùs, quo latiori tempore, quin-
quennalem captivum commendamus. Ei cùm à vobis impe-
ratum esset, ut cum navi sua Reip. vestræ operam navaret,
solus cum multis hostium triremibus congressus, nonnullas
depressit, magnamque stragem edidit; tandem combustâ navi
captus vir fortis, deque *Veneta Rep.* tam benè meritus, quin-
tum jam annum in misera servitute *Barbarorum* degit. Unde
se redimat facultatum nihil est; nam quicquid erat, id à *Celsi-*

[103.p.273:M.113.(v,377.)]

Oliver *Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.*
To the most Serene Duke, and Senate of the Repub-
lick of Venice.

Most Serene Duke and Senate, our dearest Friends,

SO numerous are the Tydings brought us of your fortunate Successes against the *Turks*, that there is nothing wherein we have more frequent occasion to employ our Pens, then in Congratulating your *Serenities* for some signal
5 Victory. For this so recently obtain'd, we give ye Joy, as being not onely most Auspicious and Seasonable to your Republick, but which is more Glorious, so greatly tending to the Deliverance of all the Christians groaning under *Turkish* Servitude. More particularly we recommend to your *Serenity* and the
10 *Senate Thomas Galily*, formerly Master of the Ship call'd the *Relief*, who for these Five years together has bin a Slave; tho this be not the first time we have interceded in his behalf; yet now we do it the more freely, as in a time of more then ordinary Exultation. He, having receiv'd your Commands to serve
15 your Republick with his Ship, and Engaging alone with several of the Enemies Gallies, Sunk some, and made a great havock among the rest; but at length his Ship being Burnt, the Brave Commander, and so well deserving of the *Venetian* Republick, was taken, and ever since for Five years together, has
20 endur'd a miserable Bondage under the Barbarians. To redeem himself he had not wherewithall; for whatsoever he had, that he makes out, was owing to him by your Highness and the

tudine vestra & Senatu, vel Navis vel bonorum vel stipendii nomine deberi sibi ostendit. Verùm ut facultates non deessent; hostes tamen non aliâ lege dimissuros se eum profitentur, quam si suorum aliquis, qui illis in pretio æquè sit, permute-
5 tur. Petimus itaque magnopere à *Vestra* atque *Senatus Celsitudine Serenissima*, petit per nos senex miserimus, captivi pater, mœroris & lachrymarum plenus, quæ nos quidem permoverunt; ut primùm quoniam ex tot prosperis præliis *Turcarum* tanta copia captorum vobis est, unum aliquem ex eo
10 numero, quem illi accipiant, hostem vestro milite fortissimo, nostro cive, senis mœstissimi filio unico commutare velitis. Deinde, ut quod stipendii, vel aliis nominibus ipsi à Rep. debetur, id quam primùm velitis patri aut procuratori ipsius annumerandum curare. Priori quidem rogatu nostro, vel potius
15 æquitate vestrâ effectum est, ut statim re cognitâ, putatisque rationibus constitutum esset quid debeatur: verum illum supputationem, urgentibus fortasse aliis negotiis, nulla solutio secuta est. Nunc miseri conditio dilationem salutis diutiùs non fert: eum, si omnino salvum vultis, danda opera est, ut
20 squalore illo carceris teterrimo quamprimùm liberetur. Id

Senate, upon the account either of his Ship, his Goods, or for his Wages. Now in regard he may not want Relief, and for that the Enemy refuses to discharge him upon any other condition, then by exchange of some other person of equal value
5 and reputation to himself, we most earnestly intreat your Highness and the most Serene Senate, and the Afflicted Old man, Father of the said *Thomas*, full of Grief and Tears, which not a little mov'd us, by our Intercession begs, That in regard so many prosperous Combats have made ye Masters of
10 so many *Turkish* Prisoners, you will exchange some one of their Number, whom the Enemy will accept for so stout a Seaman taken in your Service, our Countreyman, and the onely Son of a most sorrowful Father. Lastly, That whatsoever is due to him from the Republick, upon the score of Wages, or
15 upon any other account, you will take care to see it paid to his Father, or to whom he shall appoint to receive it. The effect of our first request, or rather of your Equity was this, that the whole matter was examin'd, and upon an exact stating of the accounts the Debt was agreed; but perhaps by reason of more
20 important business intervening, no payment ensu'd upon it. Now the condition of the miserable Creature admits of no longer delay; and therefore some endeavour must be us'd, if it be worth your while to desire his welfare, that he may speedily be deliver'd from the noysome Stench of Imprisonment.
25 Which, as you flourish no less in Justice, Moderation and Prudence, then in Military Fame and Victorious Success, we are confident you will see done, of your own innate Humanity and Free will, without any hesitation, without any incitement of

sine mora, sine hortatu etiam nostro humanissimâ voluntate
 vestrâ facturos vos esse confidimus: quandoquidem justitiâ,
 moderatione, atque prudentiâ non minus quam belli gloriâ
 victoriisque floretis: Atque ut diutissimè floreatis, devicto
 5 hoste potentissimo, Deum Opt. Max. precamur.

Celsitudinum Vestrarum Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS Protector Reipub. Angliæ &c.

Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra.

die Octob. An. Dom. 1657.

[104.p.182.(S.89.C.154.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Excelsis & Præpotentibus Dominis

FOEDERATI BELGII

Ordinibus

S. P. D.

Excelsi & Præpotentes Domini, Amici ac

Fæderati charissimi,

10 **R**EDIT ad vos Vir illustrissimus *Gulielmus Nuport* Le-
 gatus vester annis jam aliquot apud nos extraordina-
 rius: sed ita redit, petito ad tempus duntaxat à vobis
 commeatu, ut cum brevi reversurum speremus. Eâ enim est
 fide, vigilantia, prudentia, æquitate apud nos in suo munere
 15 versatus, ut majorem in unoquoque genere virtutem ac pro-
 bitatem neque nos desiderare in Legato, viroque optimo neque
 vos possitis; eo animo ac studio ad pacem inter nos & amici-

ours. Now that ye may long flourish, after a most Potent Enemy subdu'd, our daily Prayers implore of the Almighty.

From our Court at Westminster, October [22.] 1657.

Your Highnesses most Affectionate, *Oliver Protector of the*
5 *Commonwealth of England, &c.*

[104.p.277:M.114.(v,377.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the High and Mighty Lords, the States of the
United Provinces.

Most High and Mighty Lords, our dearest Friends and
Confederates,

THE most Illustrious *William Nuport*, your Extraordi-
nary Ambassador for some years residing with us, is
now returning to your Lordships; but with this condi-
tion, That after this respite obtain'd from your Lordships, he
10 shall return again in a short time. For he has remain'd among
us, in the discharge of his Trust, with that Fidelity, Vigilance,
Prudence and Equity, that neither you nor we could desire
greater Vertue and Probity in an Ambassador, and a Person of
unblemished Reputation; with those inclinations and endeav-
15 ours to preserve Peace and Friendship between us, without any

tiam sine fuco & fraude conservandam, ut illo hanc Legationem obeunte quid inter nos offensionis aut scrupuli suboriri queat, aut pullulare, non videamus. Et discessum sanè ejus molestiore animo ferremus, hac præsertim rerum ac temporum inclinatione, nisi persuasissimum nobis hoc esset, neminem melius posse aut fidelius vel rerum utrobique statum, vel nostram erga *Celsitudines vestras* benevolentiam studiumque integrum coràm exponere. Quapropter hunc ut Virum undiquaque præstantissimum, deque Rep. & suâ & nostrâ optime meritum accipere redeuntem velitis rogamus: sicuti & nos verissimostrarum laudum testimonio ornatum abeuntem dimisimus prope inviti. Deus ad ipsius gloriam ecclesiæque præsidium *Orthodoxæ* vestris rebus felicitatem, nostræ amicitiae perpetuitatem concedat.

15 *Celsitudinum Vestrarum Studios.*

Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra. die Novemb. An Dom. 1657.

fraud or dissimulation, that while he officiates the duty of your Ambassador, we do not find what occasion of scruple or offence can arise in either Nation. And we should brook his departure with so much the more anxiety of mind, considering the
5 present juncture of times and affairs, were we not assur'd, that no man can better or more faithfully declare and represent to your Lordships, either the present condition of Affairs, or our Good-will and Affection to your Government. Being therefore every way so excellent a Person, and so well deserving
10 both of yours and our Republick, we request your Lordships to receive him returning, such as we unwillingly dismiss him, laden with the real Testimonials of our Applauses. Almighty God grant all Prosperity to your Affairs and perpetuate our Friendship, to his Glory, and the support of his Orthodox
15 Church.

From our Court at Westminster November [12.] 1657.

Your High and Mightinesses most devoted.

[105.p.184.(S.91.C.155.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. *Angliæ*, &c.*Excelsis & Præpotentibus Dominis*

FOEDERATI BELGII

Ordinibus

S. P. D.

*Excelsi & Præpotentes Domini, Amici Nostri ac Fæderati
Charissimi,*

GEORGIUS DUNINGUS Vir nobilis, nobis est multis ac variis negotiis summâ fide, probitate ac solertiâ perspectus jam diu & cognitus. Eum, ut apud vos Oratoris munere fungatur, mittendum censuimus, mandatisque nostris amplissimè instruximus. Eum itaque amico, ut consuevistis, animo recipiatis rogamus; & quoties habere se significaverit, quod nostro nomine vestrum cum *Excelsis Ordinibus* agat, amicè audire, fidemque adhibere; & quæ vos vicissim communicanda nobis censebitis, ea omnia, sicuti
10 rectè potestis, perinde ac si nos ipsi coram essemus, ei committere velitis. De cætero vobis vestræque Reip. ad Dei gloriam ecclesiæque præsidium secundas res omnes ex animo præcamur.

Celsitudinum Vestrarum Studiosissimus

15

OLIVERIUS &c.

Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra. die Decemb. An. Dom. 1657.

[105.p.279:M.115.(v,378.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the High and Mighty Lords the States of the
United Provinces.*

*Most High and Mighty Lords, our dearest Friends and
Confederates,*

GEORGE DOWNING is a Person of Eminent Quality, and after a long trial of his Fidelity, Probity and Diligence, in several and various Negotiations, well approv'd and valu'd by us. Him we have thought fitting to
5 send to your Lordships, dignify'd with the Character of our Agent, and amply furnish'd with our Instructions. We therefore desire your Lordship to receive him kindly, and that so often as he shall signify that he has any thing to impart in our Name to your Lordships, you will admit him free Audience,
10 and give the same Credit to him, and entrust him with whatsoever you have to communicate to us: which you may safely do, as if our selves were personally present. And so we beseech Almighty God to bless your Lordships, and your Republick with all prosperity, to the Glory of God, and the Support of his
15 Church.

From our Court at White-Hall, Decemb. — 1657.

Your High and Mightinesses most Affectionate *Oliver, &c.*

[106.p.185.(S.92.C.149.)]

ORDINIBUS HOLLANDIÆ.

CUM ea nostræ Reip. cum vestra intercedat necessitudo, ea sint utrinque negotia, ut sine Oratore atque interprete vel hinc inde misso res tantæ ad utilitatem utriusque gentis constitui commodè vix possint, ex usu
5 communi fore arbitrati sumus, ut *Georgium Duningum* Virum nobilem, multis ac variis negotiis summâ fide, probitate ac solertiâ spectatum jam diu nobis & cognitum eo munere instructum mitteremus: qui nostro nomine apud vos maneat, iis maxime officiis intentus, quibus nostra amicitia sarta tecta
10 conservari posse quam diutissimè videatur. Hac de re cum ad Excelsos & Præpotentes Ordines scripsimus, tum vos quoque qui in Provinciâ vestrâ summæ rei præsidetis & Fœderati Belgii tanta pars estis certiores faciendos per literas duximus; ut & nostrum Oratorem eâ ratione quâ convenit accipiat, &
15 quæ ille cum *Excelsis Dominis Ordinibus* transegerit, ea vobis persuadeatis peræque firma ac rata nos esse habituros, acsi ipsi rebus transactis coràm interfuissemus. Deus consilia vestra & facta omnia ad gloriam suam & Ecclesiæ pacem dirigat.

Westmonasterio &c. Decemb. 1657.

[106.p.280:M.116.(v,378.)]

To the States of Holland.

THERE being an Alliance between our Republick and yours, and those Affairs to be transacted on both sides, that without an Agent and Interpreter, sent either by your selves, or from us, matters of such great moment can
5 hardly be adjusted to the advantage of both Nations, we thought it conducing to the common good of both Republicks to send *George Downing*, a Person of Eminent Quality, and long in our knowledge and esteem for his undoubted Fidelity, Probity and Diligence, in many and various Negotiations, dignifi'd with the Character of our Agent, to reside with your
10 Lordships, and chiefly to take care of those things, by which the Peace between us may be preserv'd entire and diuturnal. Concerning which we have not onely written to the *States*, but also thought it requisite to give notice also of the same to your
15 Lordships, Supreme in the Government of your Province, and who make so considerable a Part of the *United Provinces*; to the end you may give that reception to our Resident which becomes him, and that whatever he Transacts with your *High and Mighty States*, you may assure your selves shall be as firm
20 and irrevocable, as if our selves had bin present in the Negotiation. Now the most Merciful God direct all your Counsels and Actions to his Glory and the Peace of his Church.

Westm. Decemb. — 1657.

[107.p.186.(S.90.C.116.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo Principi

FERDINANDO

*Magno Duci Hetruriæ.**Serenissime Dux Magne, amice noster plurimum colende,*

PERMAGNAM nobis attulere voluptatem literæ *Celsitudinis* Vestræ decimo *Novemb. Florentiâ* datæ; in quibus benevolentiam erga nos Vestram eo vidimus perspectiorem, quanto res ipsæ verbis, facta promissis certiora
5 benevolentis animi indicia sunt: quæ nempe rogavimus *Celsitudinem* vestram, juberet illum navis *Lodovici parvi* præfectum *Gulielmum Ellum*, qui fidem *Turcis* datam turpissimè fregerat, & ipsum comprehendi, & navem cum mercibus in portu retineri, quoad *Turcarum* quæ essent redderentur, ne
10 nomen *Christianum* per istiusmodi furta labem aliquam susciperet, ea omnia, & summo quidem studio, quod satis intelligimus, scripsit *Celsitudo Vestra* se præstitisse. Nos itaque cum pro accepto beneficio gratias agimus, tum hoc porro nunc petimus, quandoquidem satisfactum iri *Turcis* Mercatores in se receperunt, ut & Præfectus ille custodiâ liberetur,
15 & navis cum mercibus quamprimum dimittatur; ne *Turcarum* forte rationem potiore, quam nostrorum civium habuisse videamur. Interim *Celsitudinis Vestræ* spectatâ vo-

[107.p.282:M.117.(v,378.)]

Oliver *Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.*
to the most Serene Prince, Ferdinand Great Duke of
Tuscany.

Most Serene Great Duke, our much Honour'd Friend,

YOUR Highness's Letters, bearing date from *Florence*
the 10th. of *Novemb.* gave us no small occasion of content and satisfaction; finding therein your Good will toward us, so much the more conspicuous, by how much Deeds
5 then Words, Performances then Promises, are the more certain marks of a cordial Affection. For what we requested of your Highness, That you would command the Master of the *Little Lewis, William Ellis*, who most ignominiously broke his Faith with the *Turks*, and the Ship and Goods to be Seiz'd and
10 Detain'd, till Restitution should be made to the *Turks*, lest the *Christian* Name should receive any Blemish by Thieveries of the like nature; all those things, and that too with an extraordinary zeal, as we most gladly understood before, your Highness writes that you have seen diligently perform'd. We
15 therefore return our Thanks for the kindness receiv'd, and make it our farther request, That when the Merchants have given security to satisfie the *Turks*, the Master may be discharg'd, and the Ship, together with her Lading, be forthwith dismiss'd, to the end we may not seem to have had more care
20 perhaps of the *Turks* Interest, then our own Countreymen. In the mean time we take so kindly this surpassing favour done us by your Highness, and most acceptable to us, that we should

luntate erga nos singulari, & sanè gratissimâ sic libenter fruimur, ut ingratitudinis notam non recusemus, nisi pari promptitudine vobis vicissim gratificandi occasionem quam primum dari nobis exoptamus, ex qua nostram quoque in reddendis officiis promptitudinem animi rebus ipsis erga vos demonstrare possimus.

Celsitudinis Vestræ Studiosissimus

OLIVERIUS &c.

Westmonasterio ex Aulâ nostrâ.

10 *Decemb. An. Dom. 1657.*

[108.p.187.(S.93.C.68.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo ac Potentissimo Principi

CAROLO GUSTAVO

Suecorum, Gothorum, Vandalorumque Regi.

Serenissime Potentissimeque Rex, Amice ac Fæderate invictissime,

MULTA simul attulere nobis literæ Majestatis vestræ 21. Feb. in Castris Selandicis datæ, cur, & privatim nostrâ, & totius reipub. Christianæ causâ, lætitiâ haud mediocri afficeremur: primum quod Rex
15 *Daniæ*, non suâ credo voluntate aut rationibus, sed hostium communium artibus factus hostis, repentino vestro in intimum ejus regnum adventu, sine multo sanguine, eò sit reductus, ut, quod res erat, utiliore sibi pacem bello contra vos

not refuse to be branded with ingratitude, if we should not ardently desire a speedy opportunity, with the same promptitude of Mind, to gratifie your Highness, whereby we might be enabl'd to demonstrate our readiness to return the same good
5 offices to so noble a Benefactor upon all occasions.

From our Court at Westm. Decemb. — 1657.

Your Highnesses most Affectionate, *Oliver, &c.*

[108. *Translation Revised from p. 284 f.: M.118. (v, 385.)*]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the Most Serene and Potent Prince Charles Gus-
tavus, King of the Swedes, Goths, and Vandals.*

*Most Serene and potent King, most invincible friend and
Confederate,*

10 **Y**OUR Majesty's letter, dated from camp in *Zealand*,
February 21, has brought us all at once many reasons
why, for our own sake, and that of the whole Chris-
tian Commoweth, we should be affected by no ordinary joy.
First, because the King of *Danemark*, made your enemy, I be-
lieve, not by his own will or interests, but by the arts of com-
mon foes, has been by your sudden advent into the heart of his
15 kingdom, and without much bloodshed, so reduced that he
has at last, judged peace (as was the fact) more advantageous
to him than the war undertaken against you. Next, since he

suscepto tandem judicaverit: deinde cum is eam nullâ se ratione citius posse consequi existimaret, quam si delata sibi jamdiu ad conciliandam pacem nostrâ operâ uteretur, quòd *Majestas Vestra* solis Internuntii nostri literis exorata, tam
5 facili pacis concessione ostenderit, quantum nostrâ amicitia atque gratiâ interpositâ apud se valeret: meumque imprimis in hoc tum pio negotio officium esse voluerit, ut pacis tam salutaris *Protestantium* rebus, uti spero, mox futuræ ipse potissimum unus conciliator atque auctor propemodum essem.
10 Cum enim Religionis hostes conjunctas opes vestras alio pacto frangere se posse desperarent, quàm si vos inter vos commisissent, habebunt nunc, profectò quod pertimescant, ne armorum animorumque, ut spero, vestrorum hæc inopinata conjunctio ipsis belli hujus conflatoribus in perniciem vertat. Tu
15 interim, Rex fortissime, macte tuâ egregiâ virtute; & quam felicitatem in rebus tuis gestis victoriarumque cursu contra Regem nunc socium hostes Ecclesiæ nuper admirati sunt, eandem in suâ rursus clade, Deo benè juvante, fac sentiant.

Westmonasterio ex Palatio Nostro.

20 30. die Martii 1658.

thought he could in no way sooner obtain that peace than by using our help, long ago offered him for a conciliation, because Your Majesty moved merely by the letters of our envoy, showed by a grant of peace so easy, how powerful with you
5 was our friendship and interposed good will, and chose that it should be my office in particular, in this pious transaction, to be myself nearly the sole adviser and in chief the author of a peace which is to be, as I hope, speedily so salutary to the interests of Protestants. For whereas the enemies of Religion de-
10 spaired of being able to break your combined strength otherwise than by engaging you against each other, they will now have cause, as I hope, thoroughly to fear that this unlooked-for conjunction of your arms and hearts will turn into destruction for themselves, the kindlers of this war. Do you, mean-
15 while, bravest King, go on and prosper in your conspicuous valor, and make the Church's enemies feel the same good fortune of yours they lately admired in your deeds in the course of victories over the king now your ally, now by God's help, in their own crushing overthrow.

20 *From our Court at Westminster, March 30, 1658.*

[109.p.189.(S.94.C.117.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo Principi

FERDINANDO

Magno Duci Hetruriæ.

Serenissime Princeps,

QUOD satisfacturum arbitramur *Celsitudini Vestræ* de nostro classis præfecto qui ad portus vestros nuper est delatus, vestro apud nos Oratori respondimus: Interim per libellum supplicem nobis ostendit
5 *Joannes Hosierus Londinensis*, cujusdam navis, cui *Domina* nomen, Magister, se, cùm anno 1656. mense Aprili, navem suam ex syngrapha (chartam partitam Jus nostrum vocat) *Josepho Armano Italo* cuidam locasset, isque factas in syngrapha pactiones ter apertè fregisset, coactum esse demùm,
10 ne navem suam, totumque onus ejus, sortem denique totam amitteret, more mercatorio declaratâ publicè ejus fraude, & in tabulas publicas relatâ, *Liburni* in jus eum vocare: eum autem, ut fraudem fraude tueretur, adhibitis in societatem duobus aliis negotiatoribus litigiosis, de pecunia *Thomæ* cu-
15 jusdam *Clutterbuxi* sex mille octonos, conficto quodam obtentu, petitoris hujus nomine occupasse: se, post multas impensas consumptumque tempus, jus suum *Liburni* obtinere non posse; ne audere quidem, propter adversariorum minas atque insidias, in judicio illic comparere. Petimus itaque à

[109.p.287:M.119.(v,386.)]

Oliver *Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.*
To the most Serene Prince Ferdinand, Great Duke of
Tuscany.

Most Serene Prince,

THE Answer which we have given to your Agent here
residing, we believe, will fully satisfy your Highness,
as to our Admiral, who but lately put into your Ports.
In the mean time, *John Hosier*, Master of a Ship, call'd the
5 *Owner*, has set forth in a Petition to us, that in *April*, 1656. he
hir'd out his Ship, by a Charter-party Agreement, to one *Jo-*
seph Arman, an *Italian*, who manifestly broke all the Cove-
nants therein contain'd; so that he was enforc'd, lest he should
lose his Ship and Lading, together with his whole Principal
10 Stock, openly to set forth the fraud of his Freighter, after the
manner of Merchants; and when he had caus'd it to be regis-
ter'd by a Publick Notary, to sue him at *Leghorne*. *Joseph*, on
the other side, that he might make good one Fraud by another,
combining with two other Litigious Traders, upon a faign'd
15 Pretence, by Perjury, seiz'd upon Six thousand *Pieces of Eight*,
the Money of one *Thomas Clutterbuck*. But as for his part,
the said *Hosier*, after great Expences and loss of time, could
never obtain his Right and Due at *Leghorn*: Nor durst he
there appear in Court, being threaten'd as he was, and way-
20 lay'd by his Adversaries. We therefore request your Highness,
that you would vouchsafe your Assistance to this poor Opprest

Celsitudine vestra, ut cùm huic homini oppresso subvenire, tum hujus adversarii insolentiam pro consuetâ suâ justitiâ velit coercere: frustrâ enim authoritate Principum leges essent civitatibus latæ, si vis atque injuria, cùm, ne omnino
 5 sint leges, efficere non possint, possint efficere terrore ac minis, ne quis ad eas audeat confugere. Verum in hujusmodi audaciam quin maturè animadversura sit *Celsitudo Vestra*, non dubitamus; cui pacem prosperaque omnia à Deo Opt. Max. precamur.

10 *Westmonasterio ex Aula Nostra. die 7. April. An. Dom. 1658.*

[110.p.190.(S.97.C.6)]

Serenissimo Potentissimoque Principi

LUDOVICO

Galliarum Regi.

Serenissime Potentissimeque Rex, Amice ac

Fœderate augustissime,

MEMINISSE potest *Majestas Vestra* quo tempore inter nos de renovando fœdere agebatur, quod optimis auspiciis initum multa utriusque populi commoda, multa hostium communium exinde mala testan-
 15 tur, accidisse miseram illam *Convallensium* occisionem, quorum causam undique desertam atque afflictam vestræ misericordiæ, atque tutelæ summo cum ardore animi ac miseratione commendavimus. Nec defuisse per se arbitramur *Majestatem Vestram* officio tam pio, immo verò tam humano, pro eâ quâ

Man, and according to your wonted Justice, restrain the Insolence of his Adversary. For in vain are Laws ordain'd for the government of Cities by the Authority of Princes, if Wrong and Violence, when they cannot abrogate, shall be able by
5 Threats and Terror to frustrate the Refuge and Sanctuary of the Laws. However, we make no doubt, but that your Highness will speedily take care to punish a daring Boldness of this nature; beseeching Almighty God to bless your Highness with Peace and Prosperity.

10 *From our Court at Westminster, April 7. 1658.*

[110.p.289:M.120.(v,387.)]

To the most Serene and Potent Prince Lewis, King of France.

Most Serene and Potent King, and most August Friend and Confederate,

YOUR Majesty may call to mind, that at the same time, when the renewing the League between us was in agitation, and no less auspiciously concluded, as the many Advantages from thence accrewing to both Nations, and the
15 many Annoyances thence attending the Common Enemy, sufficiently testify, those dreadful Butcheries befel the *Piedmontois*, and that we recommended with great fervency of mind and compassion, their Cause on all sides forsaken and afflicted, to your Commiseration and Protection. Nor do we believe,
20 that your Majesty, of your self, was wanting in a Duty so pious, that we may not say, beseeeming Common humanity, as far as

apud *Ducem Sabaudia* valere debuit vel auctoritate vel gratiâ:
nos certè aliique multi Principes ac Civitates, Legationibus,
Literis, Precibus interpositis, non defuimus. Post cruentissi-
mam utriusque sexus omnis ætatis trucidationem, pax tandem
5 data est, vel potius inducta pacis nomine hostilitas quædam
tectior: conditiones pacis vestro in oppido *Pinaroli* sunt latæ;
duræ quidem illæ, sed quibus miseri atque inopes dira omnia
atque immania perpassi facilè acquiescerent, modo iis, duræ
& iniquæ ut sint, staretur; non statur; sed enim earum quoque
10 singularum falsâ interpretatione variisque diverticulis fides
eluditur ac violatur; antiquis sedibus multi dejiciuntur, re-
ligio patria multis interdicitur, tributa nova exiguntur, arx
nova cervicibus imponitur, unde milites crebro erumpentes
obvios quosque vel diripiunt vel trucidant: ad hæc nuper novæ
15 copiæ clanculum contra eos parantur; quique inter eos *Romanam Religionem* colunt, migrare ad tempus jubentur; ut
omnia nunc rursus videantur ad illorum internecionem mi-
serrimorum spectare, quos illa prior laniena Reliquos fecit.
Quod ego per dextram tuam, *Rex Christianissime*, quæ foedus
20 nobiscum & amicitiam percussit, obsecro atque obtestor, per
illud *Christianismi* Tituli decus sanctissimum, fieri ne sive-
ris: nec tantam sæviendi licentiam non dico principi cuiquam

your Authority, and the Veneration due to your Person, could prevail with the Duke of *Savoy*. Certain we are, that neither our selves, nor many other Princes and Cities were wanting in our Performances, by the Interposition of Embassies, Letters, and Intreaties. After a most bloody Butchery of both Sexes, and all Ages, at length Peace was granted, or rather a certain Clandestine Hostility cover'd over with the name of Peace. The Conditions of Peace were agreed in your Town of *Pignerol*; severe and hard; but such, as those miserable and indigent Creatures, after they had suffer'd all that could be endur'd that was oppressive and barbarous, would have been glad of, had they been but observ'd, as hard and unjust as they were. But by false Constructions, and various Evasions, the Assurances of all these Articles are eluded and violated: Many are thrust out from their ancient Abodes; many are forbid the Exercise of their Religion; new Tributes are exacted; a new Citadel is impos'd upon them; from whence the Soldiers frequently making Excursions, either plunder or murder all they meet. Add to all this, That new Levies are privately preparing against 'em; and all that embrace the *Protestant Religion* are commanded to depart by a prefix'd day; so that all things seem to threaten the utter extermination of those deplorable Wretches, whom the former Massaker spar'd. Which I most earnestly beseech and conjure ye, *Most Christian King*, by that *RIGHT HAND*, which sign'd the *League* and Friendship between us, by that same goodly Ornament of your Title of *MOST CHRISTIAN*, by no means to suffer; nor to permit such liberty of Rage and Fury uncontroul'd, we will not say,

(neque enim in ullum Principem, multo minus in ætatem illius principis teneram, aut in muliebrem matris animum tanta sævitia cadere potest) sed sacerrimis illis sicariis ne permiseris; qui cum Christi Servatoris nostri servos atque
5 imitatores sese profiteantur, qui venit in hunc mundum ut peccatores servaret, ejus mitissimo nomine atque institutis ad innocentium crudelissimas cædes abutuntur: eripe qui potes, quique in tanto fastigio dignus es posse, tot supplices tuos homicidarum ex manibus, qui cruore nuper ebrii, san-
10 guinem rursus sitiunt; suæque invidiam crudelitatis in Principes derivare consultissimum sibi ducunt. Tu verò nec titulos tuos aut Regni fines ista invidiâ, nec Euangelium *Christi* pacatissimum istâ crudelitate fœdari te regnante patiaris. Memineris hos ipsos avi tui *HENRICI Protestantibus* amicissimi
15 dedititios fuisse; cum *Diguierius* per ea loca, quâ etiam commodissimus in *Italiam* transitus est, *Sabaudum* trans *Alpes* cedentem victor est insecutus: deditionis illius instrumentum in actis regni vestri publicis etiamnum extat; in quo exceptum atque cautum inter alia est, Ne cui postea *Convallenses* tra-
20 derentur, nisi iisdem conditionibus quibus eos avus tuus invictissimus in fidem recepit. Hanc fidem nunc implorant, avitam abs te Nepote Supplices requirunt: tui esse, quàm cujus nunc sunt, vel permutatione aliquâ, si fieri possit, malint

in any Prince, (for certainly such barbarous Severity could never enter the breast of any Prince, much less so tender in years, nor into the female thoughts of his Mother) but in those sanctifi'd Cut-throats, who professing themselves to be the
5 Servants and Disciples of our Saviour Christ, who came into this World to save Sinners, abuse his meek and peaceful Name and Precepts to the most cruel slaughter of the Innocent. Rescue you that are able, in your tawring Station worthy to be able, rescue so many Suppliants prostrate at your feet, from the
10 hands of Ruffians, who lately drunk with Blood, again thirst after it, and think it their safest way to throw the Odium of their Cruelty upon Princes. But as for you, great Prince, suffer not, while you reign, your Titles, nor the Confines of your Kingdom, to be contaminated with this same Heaven-offend-
15 ing Scandal, nor the peaceful Gospel of Christ to be defil'd with such abominable Cruelty. Remember that they submitted themselves to your Grandfather *Henry*, most friendly to the Protestants, when the Victorious *Lesdiguieres* pursu'd the retreating *Savoyard* o're the *Alpes*. There is also an Instrument
20 of that Submission register'd among the Publick Acts of your Kingdom, wherein it is excepted and provided among other things, That from that time forward the *Piemontois* should not be deliver'd over into the Power of any Ruler, but upon the same Conditions upon which your Invincible Grandfather re-
25 ceiv'd them into his Protection. This Protection of your Grandfather, these Suppliants now implore from you as Grandchild. 'Tis your Majesty's part, to whom those People now belong, to give 'em that protection which they have chosen, by some ex-

atque optarint: id si non licet, patrocínio saltem, miseratione
atque perfugio. Sunt & rationes regni quæ hortari possint ut
Convallenses ad te confugientes ne rejicias; sed nolim te, *Rex*
tantus cùm sis, aliis rationibus ad defensionem calamitosorum
5 quàm fide à majoribus data, pietate, regiaque animi benigni-
tate ac magnitudine permoveri. Ita pulcherrimi facti laus
atque gloria illibata atque integra tua erit, & ipse Patrem
misericordiæ ejusque filium *Christum Regem*, cujus nomen
atque doctrinam ab immanitate nefaria vindicaveris, eo magis
10 faventem tibi atque propitium per omnem vitam experieris.
Deus Opt. Max. ad gloriam suam, tot innocentissimorum
hominum *Christianorum* tutandam salutem, vestrumque ve-
rum decus *Majestati Vestræ* hanc mentem injiciat.

Westmonasterio. Maii An. Dom. 1658.

change of Habitation, if they desire it, and it may be done: Or if that be a Labour too difficult, at least to succour 'em with your Patronage, your Commiseration, and your admittance into Sanctuary. And there are some Reasons of State to encourage your Majesty not to refuse the *Piemontois* a safe *Asylum* in your Kingdom: But I am unwilling that you, so great King, should be induc'd to the defence and succour of the miserable by any other Arguments then those of your Ancestor's pledg'd Faith, your own Piety, Royal Benignity and Magnanimity.

10 Thus the Immaculate and intire Glory of a most Egregious Act will be your own, and you will find the Father of Mercy, and his Son, *King Christ*, whose Name and Doctrine you have vindicated from nefarious Inhumanity, so much the more favourable and propitious to your Majesty, all your days. The

15 God of Mercy and Power infuse into your Majesty's Heart a Resolution to defend and save so many Innocent Christians, and maintain your own Honour.

Westm. May [26.] 1658.

[III.p.193.(S.96.C.147.)]

Civitatibus

HELVETIORUM

Euangelicis.

Illustres atque Amplissimi Domini, Amici Charissimi,

DE *Convallensibus* Vicinis Vestris afflictissimis, quàm sint à Principe suo gravia & intolleranda religionis causâ passi, cùm propter ipsam rerum atrocitatem horret prope animus recordari, tum ad vos ea scribere quibus
5 notiora multo sunt, supervacuum duximus. Exempla etiam literarum vidimus quas Legati vestri pacis jamdudum *Pinaroliana* hortatores atque testes ad *Allobrogum* Ducem illiusque *Taurinensis* consilii Præsidem scripserunt; in quibus ruptas esse omnes pacis conditiones, illisque miseris fraudi potiùs
10 quàm securitati fuisse singulatim, ostendunt atque evincunt. Quarum violationem ab ipsâ statim pace datâ in hunc usque diem continuatam, & indies graviolem nisi æquo animo patiuntur, nisi se conculcandos planè & pessumdandos, prosterunt atque abjiciunt, religione etiam ejuratâ, impendet eadem
15 calamitas, eadem strages, quæ ipsos cum conjugibus ac liberis tertio ab hinc anno sic miserabilem in modum attrivit atque afflixit, & subeunda iterum si est, funditus eradicabit. Quid agant miseri? quibus nulla deprecatio, nulla respiratio, nul-

[III.p.295:M.121.(v,389.)]

To the Evangelick Cities of the Switzers.

Illustrious and most Noble Lords, our dearest Friends,

HOW heavy and intolerable the Sufferings of the *Piemontois*, your most afflicted Neighbours, have bin, and how unmercifully they have been dealt with by their own Prince, for the sake of their Religion, by reason
5 of the Felness of the Cruelties, we almost tremble to remember, and thought it superfluous to put you in mind of those things, which are much better known to your Lordships. We have also seen Copies of the Letters, which your Embassadors, Promoters and Witnesses of the Peace, concluded at *Pignerol*,
10 wrote to the Duke of *Savoy*, and the President of his Council at *Turin*; wherein they set forth, and make it out, that all the Conditions of the said Peace are broken, and were rather a Snare then a Security to those miserable People. Which Violation continu'd from the Conclusion of the Peace to this very
15 moment, and still growing more heavy every day then other: unless they patiently endure, unless they lay themselves down to be traml'd under foot, plash'd like Mortar, or abjure their Religion, the same Calamities, the same Slaughters, hang over their Heads, which three years since, made such a dreadful
20 havock of them, their Wives and Children; and which, if it must be undergone once more, will certainly prove the utter extirpation of their whole Race. What shall such miserable Creatures do? in whose behalf no Intercession will avail, to whom no breathing time is allow'd, nor any certain place of

lum adhuc certum perfugium patuit; res est cum feris aut cum furiis, quibus priorum cædium recordatio nullam pœnitentiam, aut suorum civium miserationem, nullum sensum humanitatis aut fundendi sanguinis satietatem attulit. Hæc
5 ferenda planè non sunt, sive fratres nostros *Convallenses Orthodoxæ Religionis* cultores antiquissimos, sive ipsam Religionem salvam volumus. Et nos quidem locorum intervallo plus nimio disjuncti, quod opis aut facultatis nostræ fuit & præstitimus ex animo, & præstare non desinemus. Vos qui
10 non modo fratrum cruciatibus ac penè clamoribus, verum etiam eorumdem furori hostium proximi estis, prospicite per Deum immortalem idque maturè quid vestrarum nunc partium sit; quid auxilii, quid præsidii vicinis ac fratribus alioqui mox perituris ferre possitis ac debeatis, prudentiam vestram
15 ac pietatem, fortitudinem etiam vestram consulite. Causa certè eadem est Religio, cur iidem hostes vos quoque perditos velint, immo cur eodem tempore, eodem superiore anno, fœderatorum vestrorum intestino Marte perditos voluerint. Vestra duntaxat in manu post opem divinam videtur esse, ne
20 purioris ipsa stirps Religionis vetutissima in illis priscorum fidelium reliquiis excindatur: quorum salutem in extremum jam discrimen adductam si negligitis, videte ne vosmetipsos paulo post proximæ vices urgeant. Hæc dum fraternè ac liberè hortamur, ipsi interea non languescimus: quod solum
25 nobis conceditur tam longinquis, cùm ad procurandam peri-

Refuge. They have to do with Wild Beasts, or Furies rather, upon whom the remembrance of their former Murders has wrought no compassion upon their Countrymen, no sense of humanity, nor satiated their ravenous hunger after blood. Most
5 certainly these things are not to be endur'd, if we desire the safety of our Brethren the *Piemontois*, most Ancient Professors of the Orthodox Faith, or the Welfare of our Religion it self. As to our selves, so far remote, we have not been wanting to assist 'em as far as in us lay, nor shall we cease our future
10 Aid. But you, who not only lie so near adjoining, as to behold the Butcheries, and hear the Outcries and Shrieks of the Distressed, but are also next expos'd to the fury of the same Enemies; consider for the sake of the Immortal God, and that in time, what it behoves ye now to do: Consult your Prudence,
15 your Piety, and your Fortitude, what succour, what relief and safeguard you are able, and are bound to afford your Neighbours and Brethren, who must else undoubtedly and speedily perish. Certainly the same Religion is the cause, why the same Enemies seek also your Perdition; why, at the same time the
20 last year, they meditated your ruin, by Intestine Broiles among your selves. It seems to be only in your power, next under God, to prevent the Extirpation of this most Ancient *Scien* of the Purer Religion, in these remainders of the Primitive Believers; whose preservation, now reduc'd to the very brink of utter
25 ruin, if you neglect, beware that the next Turn be not your own. These Admonitions, while we give ye freely, and out of Brotherly love, we are not quite as yet cast down: For what lies only in our power so far distant, as we have hitherto, so shall

clitantium incolumitatem tùm ad sublevandam egentium inopiam, omnem operam nostram & contulimus & confere-
mus. Deus det utrisque nobis eam domi tranquillitatem ac
pacem, eum rerum ac temporum statum, ut omnes nostras
5 opes atque vires, omne studium ad defendendam ecclesiam
suam contra hostium suorum furorem ac rabiem, convertere
possimus.

Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra.

Maii die An. Dom. 1658.

we still employ our utmost Endeavours, not only to procure the safety of our Brethren upon the precipice of danger, but also to relieve their Wants. May the Almighty God vouchsafe to both of us that peace and tranquility at home, that settle-
5 ment of Times and Affairs, that we may be able to employ all our Wealth and Force, all our Studies and Counsels in the defence of his Church against the Rage and Fury of her Enemies.

From our Court at White-Hall, May [26.] 1658.

[112.PI96.(S.39.C.130.)]

Eminentissimo Domino

CARDINALI MAZARINO

SALUTEM.

Eminentissime Domine,

ILLATÆ nuper *Protestantibus*, qui *Valles* quasdam
Alpinas in ditione *Ducis Sabaudiaë* incolunt, gravissimæ
calamitates cædesque cruentissimæ fecêre ut inclusas has
litteras ad Majestatem Regiam, hasque alteras ad *Eminentiam*
5 *Vestram* Scripserim. Et quemadmodum de Rege Serenissimo
dubitare non possum quin hæc tanta crudelitas, quâ in ho-
mines innoxios atque inopes tam barbarè sævitum est, vehe-
menter ei displiceat atque offensa sit; ita mihi facilè persuadeo
quæ ego à Majestate Regiâ illorum causâ miserorum peto, ad
10 ea impetranda vestram quoque operam atque gratiam, velut
cumulum, accessuram. Cum nihil planè sit quod *Francorum*
Genti benevolentiam apud suos omnes vicinos *Reformatæ*

[112.p.299:M.59.(v,189.)]

To his Eminency Cardinal Mazarin.

Most Eminent Lord,

THE late most Grievous Cruelties, and most Bloody Slaughters perpetrated upon the Inhabitants of the Valleys of *Piemont*, within the Duke of *Savoy's* Dominions, occasion'd the writing of the inclos'd Letters to his Majesty, and these other to your *Eminency*. And as we make no doubt but that such Tyranny, Inhumanities, so rigorously inflicted upon harmless and indigent People, are highly displeasing and offensive to the most Serene King; so we readily persuade our selves, that what we request from his Majesty in behalf of those unfortunate Creatures, your *Eminency* will employ your endeavour, and your favour to obtain, as an accumulation to our Intercessions. Seeing there is nothing which has acquir'd more good-will and affection to the *French* Nation, among all the Neighbouring Professors of the Reformed Religion, then that Liberty and those Privileges, which by pub-

Religionis cultores majorem conciliaverit, quam libertas illa ac privilegia quæ ex edictis suis atque actis publicis permissa *Protestantibus* atque concessa sunt. Et hæc quidem *Respublica* cum propter alias tum hanc potissimum ob causam *Gal-*
5 *lorum* amicitiam ac necessitudinem majorem in modum expetivit. De qua constituenda jamdiu cum *Legato Regio* apud nos agitur ejusque tractatio jam penè ad exitum perducta est. Quid! quòd etiam singularis benignitas *Eminentiae Vestrae*, ac moderatio, quam in summis Regni rebus gerendis erga
10 *Protestantes Galliae* semper testata est, à prudentiâ vestrâ & magnitudine animi ut hoc sperem atque expectem, facit; qua ex re & fundamenta arctioris etiam necessitudinis inter hanc *Rempublicam*, *Regnumque Gallicum* *Eminentia vestra* jecerit, meque sibi privatim ad officia omnia humanitatis ac bene-
15 volentiae vicissim reddenda obligaverit: adeoque hoc velim *Eminentia vestra* sibi persuassimum habeat.

Eminentiae Vestrae Studiosissimus.

lick Acts and Edicts are granted in that Kingdom to the Protestants. And this among others was one main Reason, why this Republick so ardently desir'd the Friendship and Alliance of the *French* People. For the settling of which we are now
5 treating with the King's Ambassador, and have made those progresses, that the Treaty is almost brought to a conclusion. Besides that, your Eminency's singular Benignity and Moderation, which in the management of the most Important Affairs of the Kingdom, you have always testifi'd to the Protestants of
10 *France*, encourages us to expect what we promise to our selves from your Prudence and Generosity; whereby you will not only lay the foundations of a stricter Alliance between this Republick and the Kingdom of *France*, but oblige us in particular to Returns of all good Offices of Civility and Kindness: And of
15 this we desire your Eminency to rest assur'd.

Your Eminency's most Affectionate.

[May. 25. 1655.]

[113.p.197.(S.98.C.19.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ

Serenissimo ac Potentissimo Principi

LUDOVICO

Galliarum Regi.

*Serenissime Potentissimeque Rex, Amice ac**Fœderate Augustissime,*

THOMAM Vice Comitem *Falconbrigium* Generum
meum in *Galliam* proficiscentem, & ad testificandum
obsequium suum & observantiam, qua *Majestatem*
Vestram colit, venire in conspectum vestrum, *Regiamque*
5 *Manum* osculari cupientem, tametsi propter consuetudinem
ejus jucundissimam invitus dimitto, tamen cùm non dubitem
quin ab aula tanti Regis, in quâ tot viri prudentissimi fortissi-
mique versantur, multo instructor ad res quasque laudatissi-
mas, & quasi consummatus ad nos brevi sit reversurus, obsi-
10 stendum esse ejus animo ac voluntati non sum arbitratus. Et
quanquam is est, nisi Ego fallor, qui per se satis commendatus,
quocunque accesserit, videri possit, tamen si se meâ gratiâ
Majestati Vestræ aliquanto commendatiorem fuisse senserit,
eodem me quoque beneficio affectum atque devinctum arbi-
15 trabor. Deus *Majestatem Vestram* incolumem, nostramque
amicitiam firmissimam communi orbis *Christiani* bono quam
diutissime conservet.

*Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra.**Maii die An. Dom. 1658.*

[113.p.301:M.122.(v,390.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the most Serene and Potent Prince, Lewis King
of France.*

*Most Serene and Potent King, our most August Friend and
Confederate,*

IT being the intention of *Thomas Viscount Falconbridge*,
our Son-in-Law, to Travel into *France*, and no less his de-
sire, out of his profound Respect and Veneration to your
Majesty, to be admitted to Kiss your Royal hands; though by
5 reason of his pleasing Conversation we are unwilling to part
with him, nevertheless not doubting but he will in a short time
return from the Court of so great a Prince, celebrated for the
resort of so many Prudent and Courageous Persons, more no-
bly prepar'd for great Performances, and fully Accomplish'd
10 in whatsoever may be thought most Laudable and Vertuous,
we did not think it fit to put a stop to his generous Resolutions.
And though he be a Person, who, unless we deceive our selves,
carries his own Recommendations about him, wheresoe're he
goes; yet if he shall find himself somewhat the more favour'd
15 by your Majesty for our sake, we shall think our selves Hon-
our'd and Oblig'd by the same Kindness. God Almighty long
preserve your Majesty in safety, and continue a lasting Peace
between us, to the common Good of the Christian world.

From our Court at White-[Hall] May—1658.

[114.p.199.(S.99.C.20.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ, &c.

Eminentissimo Domino

CARDINALI MAZARINO.

Eminentissime Domine,

CUM *Thomam Vicecomitem Falconbrigium* Generum meum proficiscentem in *Galliam Serenissimo Regi* commendaverim, non potui quin ea de re *Eminentiam Vestram* certiolem facerem, nec non vobis etiam
5 eundem commendarem: id quantum ponderis atque momenti ad superiorem quoque commendationem allaturum sit non nescius. Quem certè fructum commorationis apud vos suæ, sperat autem non mediocrem hunc fore, percepturus est, ejus maximam partem favori vestro ac benevolentiae non poterit non debere; cujus prope sola mens ac vigilantia res tantas
10 eo in regno sustinet ac tuetur. Quicquid ei gratum *Eminentia Vestra* fecerit, id mihi fecisse se existimet; id ego in multis vestris erga me humanitè & amicè factis numerabo.

Westmonasterio. Maii An. Dom. 1658.

[114.p.303:M.123.(v,390.)]

Oliver *Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.*
To the most Eminent Lord Cardinal Mazarin.

Most Eminent Lord,

HAVING Recommended to the most Serene King,
Thomas Viscount Falconbridge our Son-in-Law,
desirous to see *France*; we could not but acquaint
your Eminency with it, and Recommend him in like manner
5 to your self; not ignorant of what moment and importance it
will be to our Recommendation first given him. For certainly,
what benefit or advantage he shall reap by residing in your
Country, which he hopes will not be small, he cannot but be
beholding for the greatest part of it to your Favour and Good-
10 will; whose single Prudence and Vigilancy, Supports and Man-
ages the grand Affairs of that Kingdom. Whatever therefore
grateful Obligation your Eminency shall lay upon him, you
may be assur'd you lay upon our selves, and that we shall num-
ber it among your many Kindnesses and Civilities already
15 shew'd us.

Westm. May — 1658.

[115.p.200.(S.100.C.31.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Eminentissimo Domino

CARDINALI MAZARINO.

Eminentissime Domine,

CUM illustrissimum virum *Thomam Bellassium*
Vicecomitum Falconbrigium Generum meum *Se-*
renissimi Regis adventum in castra ad *Dunkirkam*
 gratulatum mitterem, eidem præcepi ut *Vestram* quoque
 5 *Eminentiam* adiret, meoque nomine & plurimam salutem
 dicat, & gratias vobis agat, cujus potissimum fide, prudentiâ,
 vigiliantâ perfectum est, ut res Gallica tam diversis in parti-
 bus, & præsertim in vicinâ *Flandriâ* contra *Hispanum* hostem
 communem tam prosperè geratur: à quo nunc celeriter, uti
 10 spero, fraudum & insidiarum, quibus se maxime tuetur, aperta
 atque armata virtus pœnas reposcet: quod uti fiat quàm citis-
 simè, nos certe neque copiis, quantum possumus, neque votis
 deerimus.

*Westmonasterio ex Aulâ nostrâ.*15 *Maii An. Dom. 1658.*

[115.p.304:M.124.(v,391.)]

Oliver Protector &c. To the most Eminent Lord Cardinal Mazarin.

Most Eminent Lord,

HAVING sent the most Illustrious *Thomas Bellasis*,
Viscount *Falconbridge*, our Son-in-Law, to Congratulate the King upon his arrival in the Camp at *Dunkirk*, I gave him Order to attend and wish your Eminency
5 long Life and Health in our Name, and to return Thanks to your Eminency, by whose Fidelity, Prudence and Vigilancy, it chiefly comes to pass, that the Affairs of *France* are carri'd on with such Success in several parts, but more especially in near-
adjoining *Flanders*, against our common Enemy the *Spaniard*;
10 from whom we hope that open and Armed Courage now will soon exact a rigorous account of all his Frauds and Treacheries. Which that it may be speedily done, we shall not be wanting, either with our Forces, as far as in us lies, or with our Prayers to Heaven.

15 *From our Court at White-Hall, May — 1658.*

[116.p.201.(S.101.C.30.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo ac Potentissimo Principi

LUDOVICO

Galliæ Regi.

*Serenissime Potentissimeque Rex, amice ac**Fœderate Augustissime,*

UT nuntiatum est venisse in castra *Majestatem vestram*, tantisque copiis infame illud oppidum piratarum atque asylum *Dunkirkam* obsedisce, & magnam cepi voluptatem, & spem certam, fore nunc brevi,
 5 Deo bene juvante, ut infestum minùs posthac latrociniis mare tutiùs navigetur; fore ut *Hispanicas* fraudes, ducem alterum ad Hesdenæ prodicionem auro corruptum, alterum ad Ostendam dolo captum virtute bellicâ *Majestas vestra* nunc brevi vindicet. Mitto itaque nobilissimum virum *Thomam* Vice-
 10 comitem *Falconbrigium* generum meum, qui & adventum vestrum in tam propinqua nobis castra gratularetur, & coràm exponat quanto nos studio *Majestatis vestræ* res gestas non junctis solum viribus nostris, sed votis etiam omnibus prosequamur, uti Deus Opt. Max. & ipsam incolumem, & nostram
 15 amicitiam firmissimam communi orbis *Christiani* bono quam diutissimè conservet.

*Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra.**Maii An. Dom. 1658.*

[116.p.305:M.125.(v,391.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the most Serene and Potent Prince, Lewis King
of France.*

*Most Serene and Potent Prince, our most August Friend
and Confederate,*

SO soon as the News was brought us, That your Majesty
was arriv'd in your Camp, and was sate down with so
considerable an Army before *Dunkirk*, that infamous
nest of Pyrates, and Place of Refuge for Sea-Robbers, we were
5 greatly over-joy'd, in certain assurance, that in a short time
now, with God's Assistance, the Seas will be more open and
less infested by those Plundering Rovers; and that your Maj-
esty, by your Military Prowess, will now take speedy Ven-
geance of the *Spanish* Frauds; by whom one Captain was by
10 Gold corrupted to the Betraying of *Hesden*; another Treacher-
ously Surpriz'd at *Ostend*. We therefore send the most Noble,
Thomas Viscount Falconbridge, our Son-in-Law, to Congratu-
late your Majesty's arrival in your Camp so near us, and that
your Majesty may understand from his own lips, with what
15 Affection we labour the Prosperity of your Atchievemants, not
onely with our united Forces, but with our cordial Prayers,
that God would long preserve your Majesty, and perpetuate
our establish'd Friendship, to the common Good of the Chris-
tian world.

20 *From our Court at Westm. May — 1658.*

[117.p.202.(S.95.C.118.)]

Serenissimo Principi

FERDINANDO, Duci Magno Hetruriæ.

Serenissime Dux Magne,

CUM Celsitudo vestra in omnibus quidem literis suis summam erga nos benevolentiam suam nobis semper significaverit, dolemus id præfectis vestris ac ministris aut tam obscure significatum, aut tam malè esse intellectum, ut in Portu *Liburnensi*, ubi maximè quæ vestra sit erga nos benevolentia intelligi oporteret, nos nullum ejus fructum aut indicium percipere queamus; immo alienum potius & hostilem vestrorum in nos animum indies experiamur. Quàm enim non amicis nostra classis *Liburnensibus* usa nuperrime sit, quàm nullis adjuta rebus, quàm hostiliter denique accepta bis ab illo oppido discedere coacta sit, cùm ex eo ipso loco multis testibus fide dignis, tum ex ipso Navarcho nostro, cui cùm classem credamus, narrandi fidem derogare non possumus, satis videmur nobis nimisque certò cognovisse. Priore ejus adventu *Cal. Jan.* post redditas Celsitudini vestræ literas nostras, vestraque omnia humanitatis officia nostris hominibus ultro delata, petentibus ut portus *Ferrarii* commoditate uti liceret, responsum est, id concedi non posse, ne *Rex Hispaniæ* scilicet noster hostis offenderetur. Et tamen quid est quod princeps amicus amico præbere communius possit, quàm littoris ac portus aditum? quid est quod nos expectare ab hu-

[117.p.307:M.126.(v,391.)]

To the most Serene Prince, Ferdinand Grand Duke of Tuscany.

Most Serene Great Duke,

IN regard your Highness in all your Letters, has ever signifi'd your Extraordinary Affection toward us, we are not a little griev'd, that either it should be so obscurely imparted to your Governors and Ministers, or by them so ill interpreted, 5 that we can reap no benefit or sign of it, in your Port of *Leghorn*, where your Friendship toward us ought to be most clearly and truly understood: Rather, That we should find the Minds of your Subjects daily more averse and hostile in their demeanor toward us. For how unkindly our Fleet was lately 10 treated at *Leghorn*, how little accommodated with necessary Supplies, in what a Hostile manner twice constrain'd to depart the Harbour, we are sufficiently given to understand as well from undoubted Witnesses upon the Place, as from our Admiral himself, to whose Relation we cannot but give Credit, 15 when we have thought him worthy to Command our Fleet. Upon his first arrival in *January*, after he had caus'd our Letters to be deliver'd to your Highness, and all Offices of Civility had pass'd between our People and yours; when he desir'd the Accommodation of *Porto Ferraro*; answer was made, it could 20 not be granted, least the King of *Spain*, that is to say, our Enemy should be Offended. And yet what is there which a Prince in Friendship more frequently allows to his Confederate, then free entrance into his Ports and Harbours? Or what is there

jusmodi amicitia possimus quæ hostium nostrorum animum ne offendat, incommodare nobis quàm commodare, aut vel minimis rebus subvenire paratior sit. Et primo quidem ex singulis navibus duobus vel tribus nautis duntaxat excensus in
5 terram, sive commercium (quam vos Practicam vocatis) est datum: mox ut auditum est in oppido, navem quandam *Belgicam*, quæ frumentum in *Hispaniam* portabat, à nostris esse interceptam, quod erat antea commercii statim adimitur; *Longlandius* qui nostris illic Mercatoribus præsidet, classem adire
10 non permittitur; aquatio, quæ omnibus non planè hostibus libera est, non nisi sub armatis custodibus iniquo pretio, & quidem egerimè præbetur: tot nostris Mercatoribus qui non sine maximo vestrorum emolumento illic versantur, suos ne invisant populares aut ulla re adjuvent interdicitur. Posteriore ejus
15 adventu sub exitum mensis *Martii*, egressus ex navibus nemini datur: quinto post die cùm naviculam quandam *Neapolitanam* prætoriam navis nostra incidentem in nos fortè excepisset ducenta plus minus tormenta ab oppido classem versus disploduntur quorum nullum ictu nos læsit ne attingit quidem: quod argu-
20 mento esse potest quàm longè hæc à Portu atque castelli ditione in alto gererentur, quæ vestros quasi portu violato sic sine causa irritarunt: confestim aquatorum nostrorum scaphæ intra portum oppugnantur; una capitur, detinetur; reposcentibus neque scapham neque homines redditum iri responde-
25 tur, nisi capta illa navis *Neapolitana* reddatur quam constat libero mari captam, ubi capi licuit. Ita nostri multis modis

that we can expect from a Friendship of this nature, more ready to do us unkindness then befriend us, or aid us with the smallest Assistance, for fear of provoking the displeasure of our Enemies. At first indeed, *Prattick* was allow'd, tho onely
5 to Two or Three of our Seamen out of every Ship, who had the Favour to go ashoar. But soon after, it being nois'd in the Town, That our Ships had taken a *Dutch* Vessel Laden with Corn for *Spain*, that little *Prattick* we had was Prohibited; *Longland*, the *English* Consul, was not permitted to go aboard
10 the Fleet; The liberty of taking in Fresh water, which is ever free to all that are not open Enemies, was not suffer'd, but under Armed Guards, at a severe rate; and our Merchants which reside in the Town, to the vast emolument of your People, were forbid to Visit their Countreymen, or Assist 'em in the
15 least. Upon his last arrival, toward the latter end of *March*, no body was suffer'd to come Ashoar. The fifth day after, when our Admiral had taken a small *Neapolitan* Vessel which fell into our hands by chance, above Two hunder'd great shot were made at our Fleet from the Town, though without any damage to us. Which was an argument, that what provok'd your
20 Governors without a cause, as if the Rights of your Harbour had bin violated, was done out at Sea, at a great distance from your Town or the Jurisdiction of the Castle. Presently our Long-boats sent to take in Fresh water, were assail'd in the
25 Port, and one taken and detain'd; which being redemanded, answer was made, That neither the Skiff nor the Seamen should be restor'd, unless the *Neapolitan* Vessel were dismis'd; tho certain it is, that she was taken in the open Sea, where it

incommodati sine illo comeatu, quem numeratâ pecuniâ coemerant, abire denuo coguntur. Hæc si *Celsitudinis vestræ* voluntate ac jussu quod speramus non fiunt, petimus id ostendat præfecti illius supplicio, qui amicitias Domini sui violare
 5 tam facile in animum induxit: sin est ut sciente ac volente vestrâ Celsitudine commissa hæc sint, cogitet nos, ut benevolentiam vestram plurimi semper fecimus, ita apertas injurias à benevolentia dignoscere didicisse.

Vester quoad licet bonus amicus

10 OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.
Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra. Maii die An. Dom. 1658.

[118.p.205.(S.105.C.21.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo potentissimoque Principi

LUDOVICO

Galliæ Regi.

*Serenissime potentissimeque Rex, Amice ac
 Fœderate Augustissime,*

15 Q UOD tam celeriter illustri missâ Legatione *Majestas Vestra* meum officium cumulo rependit, cùm singularem benignitatem, animique magnitudinem testata est suam, tum meo etiam honori ac dignitati quantopere faveat, non mihi solùm declaravit, verum etiam universo populo Anglicano: quo nomine Majestati Vestræ, pro eo ac de me merita est, gratias & ago & habeo maximas. De

was lawful to Seize her. So that ours, after many Inconveniences suffer'd, were forc'd at length to set Sail, and leave behind 'em the Provision, for which they had paid ready Money. These things, if they were not done by your Highness's Consent and Command, as we hope they were not, we desire you would make it appear by the Punishment of the Governor, who so easily presum'd to violate his Master's Alliances; but if they were done with your Highness Approbation and Order, we would have your Highness understand, that as we always
10 had a singular value for your Friendship, so we have learnt to distinguish between Injuries and Acts of Kindness.

From our Court at White-Hall, May [14.] 1658.

Your good Friend, so far as we may, *Oliver* Protector of the Commonwealth of *England*, &c.

[118.p.310:M.127.(v,392.)]

Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the most Serene and Potent Prince, Lewis King of France.

*Most Serene and Potent Prince, our most August
Confederate and Friend,*

15 **B**Y so speedily repaying our profound Respect to your Majesty, with an Accumulation of Honour, by such an Illustrious Embassy to our Court; you have not onely made known to us, but to all the People of *England*, your singular Benignity and Generosity of Mind, but also how much
20 you favour our Reputation and Dignity. For which we return our most cordial Thanks to your Majesty, as justly you have

victoria quam conjunctis nostris copiis Deus contra hostes felicissimam dedit, vobiscum unà lætor; nostrosque in eo prælio neque subsidiis vestris, neque majorum suorum bellicæ gloriæ, neque suæ denique virtuti pristinæ defuisse perquàm
5 etiam gratum est. De *Dunkirka*, quam deditiōi proximam *Majestas Vestra* sperare se scribit, eam nunc deditam tam citò posse me rescribere insuper gaudeo: neque unius Urbis jactura duplicem perfidiam *Hispanum* propediem esse luiturum spero; quod captâ urbe altera effectum esse, velim *Majestas*
10 etiam *vestra* tam citò possit rescribere. Quod reliquum pollicetur meas rationes curæ sibi fore, de eo regi optimo atque amicissimo pollicenti, ejusque Legato excellentissimo atque ornatissimo viro *Duci Crequiensi* idem confirmanti, non dif-
fido; Deumque Opt. Max. *Majestati vestræ Reique Gallicæ*
15 domi bellicque propitium exopto.

Westmonasterio. die Junii An. Dom. 1658.

merited from us. As for the Victory which God has given, most fortunate, to our United Forces against our Enemies, we rejoyce with your Majesty for it; and that our People in that Battel were not wanting to your Assistance, nor the Military
5 Glory of their Ancestors, nor their own Pristin Fortitude, is most grateful to us. As for *Dunkirk*, which as your Majesty Wrote, you were in hopes was near Surrender: 'tis a great addition to our joy to hear from your Majesty such speedy Tidings, that it is absolutely now in your Victorious hands; and
10 we hope moreover, that the loss of one City will not suffice to repay the twofold Treachery of the *Spaniard*, but that your Majesty will in a short time Write us the welcome News of the Surrender also of the other Town. As to your Promise, That you will take care of our Interests, we mistrust it not in the
15 least, upon the Word of a most Excellent King and our most assured Friend, confirm'd withal by your Ambassador, the most accomplish'd Duke of *Crequi*. Lastly, we beseech Almighty God to prosper your Majesty and the Affairs of *France*, both in Peace and War.

20 *Westminster, June — 1658.*

[119.p.206.(S.106.C.22.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Eminentissimo Domino

CARDINALI MAZARINO.

Eminentissime Domine,

CUM Regi Serenissimo per literas gratias agam qui honoris & gratulationis reddendæ causâ, suæque lætitiæ de nobilissima recenti victoria mecum communicandæ Legationem Splendidissimam misit, ingratus
5 tamen sim, nisi *Eminentia* quoque *vestra* debitas simul gratias per literas persolvam; quæ ad testandam suam erga me benevolentiam, meique rebus omnibus quibus potest ornandi studium, nepotem suum præstantissimum atque ornatissimum adolescentem unâ misit, & siquem haberet apud se pro-
10 pinquiorem aut quem pluris faceret, eum potissimum fuisse missurum scribit: additâ etiam ratione, quæ ab judicio tanti Viri profecta ad meam haud mediocrem laudem atque ornamentum pertinere existimo; nempe ut qui sanguine conjunctissimi sibi sunt in me honorando atque colendo *Eminentiam*
15 *suam* imitarentur. Et humanitatis quidem, candoris, amicitiaæ vestrum in me diligendo exemplum haud postremum fortasse habuerint; summæ virtutis summæque prudentiæ alia in vobis longe clariora; quibus regna resque maximas summa cum gloria administrare discant. Qua res uti possit *Eminentia ves-*

[119.p.312:M.128.(v,393.)]

Oliver *Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.*
To the most Eminent Lord, Cardinal Mazarin.

Most Eminent Lord,

WHILE we are returning Thanks to the most Serene King, who to Honour and Congratulate us, as also to intermix his Joy with ours for the late glorious Victory, has sent a splendid Embassy to our Court; we should be ungrateful, should we not also by our Letters pay our due acknowledgments to your *Eminency*; who to testify your Good-will toward us, and how much you make it your study to do us all the Honour which lyes within your power, have sent your Nephew to us, a most Excellent and most Accomplish'd young Gentleman; and if you had any nearer Relation, or any Person whom you valu'd more, would have sent him more especially to us, as you declare in your Letters; adding withal the Reason, which coming from so great a Personage, we deem no small advantage to our Praise and Ornament; that is to say, to the end that they who are most nearly Related to your *Eminency* in Blood, might learn to imitate your *Eminency* in shewing Respect and Honour to our Person. And we would have it not to be their meanest strife to follow your Example of Civility, Candour, and Friendship to us; since there are not more conspicuous Examples of extraordinary Prudence and Vertue to be imitated then in your *Eminency*; from whence they may learn with equal Renown to Govern Kingdoms, and manage the most important Affairs of the World.

tra quam diutissimè quamque felicissimè gerere ad totius *Regni Gallici*, immo totius *Reip. Christianæ* commune bonum, vestrumque proprium decus, non defutura mea vota polliceor.

5

Eminentia Vestra Studiosissimus.

Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra.

die Junii An. Dom. 1658.

[120.p.208.(S.104.C.76.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo Potentissimo Principi

CAROLO GUSTAVO

Succorum, Gothorum, Vandalorumque Regi &c.

Serenissime Potentissimeque Rex, Amice ac

Fæderate Charissime,

10 **Q**UOTIES communium Religionis hostium importuna consilia variasque artes intuemur, toties nobiscum reputamus, quàm necessarium orbi
Christiano, quamque salutare sit futurum, quo faciliùs adversariorum conatibus iri obviam possit, Protestantium Principes inter se, & potissimùm *Majestatem vestram* cum *Repub.* nostra
 15 artissimo fœdere conjungi. Id à nobis quantopere sit, quantoque studio expetitur, quàm denique gratum nobis accidisset, si *Succorum* nostræque res ea conditione ac loco fuissent, ut fœdus illud ex utriusque animi sententia sanciri, alterque alteri opportunissimo auxilio esse potuisset, Oratori-

Which that your Eminency may long and happily Administer, to the Prosperity of the whole Realm of *France*, to the common Good of the whole Christian Republick, and your own Glory, we shall never be wanting in our Prayers to implore.

5 *From our Court at White-Hall, June — 1658.*

Your Excellency's most Affectionate.

[120.p.313:M.131.(v,395.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the most Serene and Potent Prince, Charles Gus-
tavus, King of the Swedes, Goths and Vandals, &c.*

*Most Serene and Potent Prince, our dearest Confederate
and Friend,*

AS often as we behold the busy Counsels, and various
Artifices of the common Enemies of Religion, so of-
ten do we revolve in our Minds, how necessary it
10 would be, and how much for the safety of the Christian world,
that the Protestant Princes, and most especially your Majesty,
should be united with our Republick in a most strict and sol-
emn Confederacy. Which how ardently and zealously it has
bin sought by our selves, how acceptable it would have bin to
15 us, if ours, and the Affairs of *Swedeland*, had bin in that pos-
ture and condition, if the said League could have bin sacredly
concluded to the good liking of both, and that the one could
have bin a seasonable Succour to the other, we declar'd to your
Embassadors, when first they enter'd into Treaty with us upon

bus vestris, ex quo primùm illi hoc apud nos egerunt, testatum reddidimus. Neque vero illi suo muneri defuerunt; sed quam cæteris in rebus consueverunt, eandem hac quoque in parte prudentiam ac diligentiam adhibuerunt. Verùm ea nos
5 domi improborum civium perfidia exercuit qui in fidem sæpius recepti, res novas tamen moliri, & cum exulibus, etiam cum hostibus *Hispanis* discussa jam sæpe & profligata consilia repetere non desinunt, ut in propulsandis periculis propriis occupati, neque curam omnem, neque integras opes quod in
10 votis erat, ad communem *Religionis* causam tuendam convertere hactenus potuerimus. Quod licuit tamen, quantumque in nobis situm erat, & antea studiosè præstitimus, & siquid in posterum *Majestatis vestræ* rationibus conducere videbitur, id non velle solùm, verùm etiam summâ ope vobiscum unâ agere
15 per occasiones non desistemus. Interea *Majestatis vestræ* rebus prudentissimè fortissimèque gestis gratulamur atque ex animo lætamur: eundemque uti velit Deus felicitatis atque victoriæ cursum esse quam diuturnum ad sui numinis gloriam assiduis precibus exoptamus.

20 *Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra.*

Junii die An. Dom. 1658.

this Subject. Nor were they wanting in their duty; but the same Prudence which they were wont to shew in other things, the same Wisdom and Sedulity they made known in this Affair. But such was the Perfidiousness of our wicked and restless Countrey-men at home, who being often receiv'd into our Protection, ceas'd not however to machinate new disturbances, and to resume their formerly often frustrated and dissipated Conspiracies with our Enemies the *Spaniards*, that being altogether taken up with the preservation of our selves from surrounding dangers, we could not bend our whole care and our entire Forces, as we wish'd we could have done, to defend the common Cause of Religion. Nevertheless what lay in our power, we have already zealously perform'd; and whatever for the future may conduce to your Majesty's Interests, we shall not onely shew our selves willing, but industrious to carry on, in union with your Majesty, upon all occasions. In the meantime, we most gladly Congratulate your Majesty's Victories most Prudently and Couragiously atchiev'd, and in our daily Prayers implore Almighty God long to continue to your Majesty a steady course of Conquest and Felicity, to the Glory of his Name.

From our Court at White-Hall, June [4.] 1658.

[121.p.210.(S.107.C.40.)]

OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

*Serenissimo Principi**Lusitaniæ Regi.*

S. P. D.

Serenissime Rex, Amice ac Fœderate,

OSTENDIT nobis per libellum supplicem *Joannes Buffield Mercator Londinensis*, se anno 1649. merces quasdam *Antonio Joanni & Manueli Ferdinando Castaneo Tamirensibus* tradidisse, uti iis divenditis earum rationem mercatorum more sibi redderent: tum in *Angliam* dum navigaret, in piratas incidisse, spoliatumque ab iis damnum haud mediocre accepisse: hoc audito, *Antonium & Manuelem* eò quod hunc interfectum credebant, traditas sibi merces statim pro suis habuisse, adhuc etiam re-
tinere, rationemque omnem de iis recusare; atque huic fraudi subsecutam paulo post *Anglicarum* mercium proscriptionem obtendere; coactum se demum superiore anno, hyeme mediâ in *Lusitaniam* redire, sua repetere; sed frustra; hos enim neque bona neque rationem ut reddant adduci posse; & quod mirum
sanè videatur, privatam illarum mercium possessionem pro-
scriptione publicâ defendere: cùm videret se hominem longinquum deteriore conditione cum *Tamirensibus* in sua patria contendere, ad *Majestatem Vestram* se confugisse; Conserva-

[121.p.315:M.132.(v,396.)]

*Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the most Serene Prince the King of Portugal.*

Most Serene King, our Friend and Confederate,

JOH^N BUFFIELD, of London Merchant, has set forth in
a Petition to us, That in the year 1649. he deliver'd certain
Goods to *Anthony, John, and Manuel Ferdinando Casta-*
neo, Merchants in *Tamira*, to the end that after they had sold
5 'em, they might give him a just account, according to the Cus-
tome of Merchants; after which, in his Voyage for *England*,
he fell into the hands of Pyrates, and being Plunder'd by 'em,
receiv'd no small Damage. Upon this News, *Antony and Man-*
uel, believing he had bin Kill'd, presently look'd upon the
10 Goods as their own, and still detain 'em in their hands refusing
to come to any Account; covering this Fraud of theirs with a
Sequestration of *English* Goods that soon after ensu'd. So that
he was forc'd the last year, in the middle of Winter, to return
to *Portugal* and demand his Goods, but all in vain. For that
15 the said *John and Anthony* could by no fair means be per-
swaded, either to deliver the said Goods, or to come to any Ac-
count; and which is more to be admir'd, justifi'd their private
detention of the Goods, by the Publick Attainder. Finding
therefore that being a stranger, he should get nothing by con-
20 tending with the Inhabitants of *Tamira* in their own Coun-
trety, he betook himself for Justice to your Majesty; humbly

toris iudicium, qui iudicandis Anglorum causis constitutus est, supplicem poposcisse; à Majestate Vestra rursus ad forensem illam cognitionem, unde confugerat, rejectum esse. Quod etsi per se iniquum non est, tamen cùm perspicuum sit *Tamirenses* istos vestro edicto publico ad suam privatam fraudem abuti, à Majestate Vestra majorem in modum petimus, ut causam hujus multis casibus afflicti, ad inopiamque redacti ad Conservatorem potius iudicem proprium velit pro sua clementia integram remittere: quo possit inops fortunarum suarum quod superest ab illorum hominum infida societate recuperare: id, re cognitâ, quin Majestati vestræ nobiscum unâ maximè placeat non dubitamus.

Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra.

die Augusti 1658.

demand'd the judgment of the *Conservator*, appointed to determine the Causes of the *English*; but was sent back to the Cognizance of that Court, from which he had appeal'd. Which though in it self not unjust, yet seeing it is evident that the Merchants of *Tamira* make an ill use of your Publick Edict to justify their own private Couzenage, we make it our earnest request to your Majesty, that according to your wonted Clemency you would rather refer to the *Conservator*, being the proper Judge in these Cases, the Cause of this poor Man, Afflicted by many Casualties, and reduc'd to utmost Poverty; to the end he may recover the Remainder of his Fortunes from the Faithless Partnership of those People. Which, when you rightly understand the business, we make no question, but will be no less pleasing to your Majesty, to see done, then to our selves.

From our Court at Westminster, August, 1658.

[122.p.212.(S.108.C.52.)]

Serenissimo Principi

LEOPOLDO

Austriæ Archiduci, Provinciarum in *Belgio* sub
Philippo Hispaniarum Regi Præsidi.

Serenissime Domine,

CAROLUS HARBORDUS, vir *Equestris* apud nos
Ordinis, per libellum supplicem ad nos detulit, se
 bona quædam & supellectilem cum *ex Hollandiâ*
Brugas in ditionem vestram asportasset, de iis, ne sibi per vim
 5 atque injuriam eripiantur, inopinatò periclitari. Ea nempe,
 cum à *Comite Suffolchiensi* pro quo se grandi ære alieno ob-
 strinxerat, *ex Angliâ* Anno 1643. missa ad se idcirco fuissent,
 ut haberet, quo sibi satisfaceret, siquid pro illo dissolvere co-
 geretur, à *Richardo Grenvillo*, qui & ipse *Equestris Ordinis*
 10 esse fertur, occupari, & quo in loco custodiebantur, Effractis
 foribus atque articulis possideri: hoc solo titulo, deberi sibi
 nescio quid à *Theophilo Suffolchiensi Comite* defuncto, ex
 quodam nostræ *Curie Cancellariæ* decreto, eaque proinde
 bona quasi *Theophili Comitis* essent, eique decreto obnoxia,
 15 se referenda in tabulas curasse: cùm ex nostris legibus neque
 ipse Comes, qui nunc est, & cujus hæc bona sunt eo decreto
 teneatur, neque bona ejus occupari aut retineri debeant: id
 quod ex sententiâ ejusdem *Curie* unà cum hisce literis ad vos
 missâ, declaratur, quas quidem literas supradictus *Carolus*
 20 *Harbordus* à nobis petiit, uti per eas *Celsitudinem vestram* ro-

[122.p.317:M.53.(v,176.)]

To the most Serene Prince Leopold, Arch-Duke, of Austria, Governour of the Low-Countries under Philip K. of Spain.

Most Serene Lord,

CHARLES HARBORD, Knight, has set forth in his Petition to Us, that having sent certain Goods and Houshold-Stuff out of *Holland* to *Bruges* under your Jurisdiction, he is in great danger of having them arrested out
5 of his hands by Force and Violence. For that those Goods, were sent him out of *England* in the Year 1643. by the Earl of *Suffolk*, for whom he stood bound in a Great Sum of Money, to the end he might have wherewithal to satisfy himself, should he be compell'd to pay the Debt. Which Goods are now in the
10 Possession of *Richard Greenville*, Knight, who broke open the doors of the place where they were in Custody, and made a Violent seizure of the same, under pretence of we know not what due to him from *Theophilus* Earl of *Suffolk*, by Vertue of a certain Decree of our Court of *Chancery*, to which those
15 Goods, as being the Earls, were justly liable; whereas by our Laws, neither the *Earl* now living, whose Goods they are, is bound by that Decree, neither ought the Goods to be seiz'd or detain'd; which the Sentence of that Court, now sent to your Serenity, together with these Letters, positively declares and
20 proves. Which Letters the said *Charles Harbord* has desir'd of us, to the end we would make it our Request to your Highness, that the said Goods may be forthwith discharg'd from the

gatam vellemus, ut bona illa & recentione omni, & iniquâ istâ
Richardi Grenvilli Actione, primo quoque tempore liberen-
 tur: cùm hoc contra morem jusque Gentium planè sit, at cui-
 quam in aliena ditione eâ de re Actio detur, quæ in ea Regione,
 5 ubi causa Actionis orta est, legitimè dari non possit. Hanc
 causam ut Celsitudini vestræ commendaremus, & ipsa justitiæ
 ratio, & prædicata passim vestra æquanimitas permovit. Quod
 siquo tempore usus venerit, ut de jure aut commodis vestro-
 rum apud nos agatur, haud remissa profecto nostra studia,
 10 immo omni tempore propensissima experturos vos esse pol-
 liceor.

Celsitudinis Vestræ Studiosissimus

Westmonasterio. OLIVERIUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

[123.p.214.(S.122.C.27.)]

Supremæ Curiae Parlamenti Parisiensis.

15 **N**OS *Commissarii Magni Sigilli Angliæ &c.* Supre-
 mam *Curiam Parlamenti Parisiensis* rogatam vo-
 lumus curare velit uti *Miles, Gulielmus, & Maria*
Sandys defuncti nuper *Gulielmi Sandys & Elisabethæ Soamæ*
Uxoris ejus liberi, natione Angli, ætate nondum adultâ, Pari-
siis, ubi nunc in supradictæ *Curiae* tutela sunt, ad nos quam-
 20 primum redire possint; eosque liberos *Jacobo Mowato Scoto,*
Viro probo atque honesto velit committere, cui nos hanc
 curam delegavimus, ut eos & inde acciperet, & ad nos huc
 adduceret: recipimusque, occasione hujusmodi oblatâ, jus
 idem atque æquum subditis *Galliæ* quibuscunque ab hac
 25 *Curia* redditum iri.

violent seizure, and no less unjust action of the said *Richard Greenville*, in regard it is apparently against the Custom and Law of Nations, that any Person should be allow'd the liberties to sue in a Foreign Jurisdiction upon a plaint wherein he
5 can have no relief in the Country where the Cause of Action first arose. Therefore the Reason of Justice it self, and your far Celebrated Equanimity encourag'd us to recommend this Cause to your Highness. Assuring your Highness, that whenever any dispute shall happen in our Courts concerning the
10 Rights and Properties of your People, you shall ever find us ready and quick in our Returns of Favour.

Your Highnesse's most Affectionate *Oliver* Protector of *Westminster* [1655?] the Commonwealth of *England, &c.*

[123. Omitted by Phillips; modern translation;
M.133.(v,397.)]

To the Supreme Court of the Parliament of Paris.

15 **W**E, the Commissioners of the Great Seal of England, &c., desire that the Supreme Court of the Parliament of Paris, will, when asked, take care that Miles, William, and Mary Sandys, children of the recently deceased William Sandys, and of Elizabeth Soame, his wife, of English race, and minors, may be able to return to us forth-
20 with from Paris, where they are now under the protection of the said court, and will deliver these children to the worthy and trusty Scotsman, James Mowat, to whom we have given this charge, that he may there receive them, and bring them
25 back to us. And we promise that, on occasion of the same sort offered, there will be a return of like right and equity from this Court to any subjects of France. [1640 or 1650]

LITERÆ

RICHARDI Protectoris

Nomine conscriptæ.

[124.p.215.(S.123.C.4.)]

RICHARDUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo ac Potentissimo Principi

LUDOVICO

Galliarum Regi.

*Serenissime ac Potentissime Rex, Amice ac
Fœderate,*

CUM Serenissimus Pater meus gloriosæ memoriæ
Oliverius Reip. Angliæ Protector, omnipotente Deo
sic volente, supremum jam diem tertio *Septembris*
obierit, Ego Successor ejus in hoc magistratu legitimè decla-
5 ratus, tametsi in summo mœrore ac luctu, non potui tamen
quin de re tanta primo quoque tempore *Majestatem Vestram*
per literas certiolem facerem, quam & mei patris & hujus Reip.
amicissimam hoc nuntio repentino haud lætaturam esse con-
fido. Meum nunc est à *Vestra Majestate* petere, de me sic velit
10 existimare, ut qui nihil deliberatius in animo habeam, quam
societatem & amicitiam quæ gloriosissimo meo parenti vestra
cum Majestate fuit, summâ fide atque constantiâ colere; ejus-

LETTERS

Written in the Name of

RICHARD Protector.

[124.p.319:M.133 bis.(v,570.)]

*Richard Protector of the Commonwealth of England,
&c. To the most Serene and Potent Prince, Lewis
King of France.*

Most Serene and Potent King, our Friend and Confederate.

SO soon as our most Serene Father, *Oliver Protector of the Commonwealth of England*, by the Will of God so ordaining, departed this Life, upon the Third of *September*, we being Lawfully declar'd his Successor in the Supreme Magistracy, tho in the Extremity of Tears and sadness, could do no less, then with the first Opportunity by these our Letters make known a Matter of this Concernment to your Majesty; by whom, as you have bin a most Cordial Friend to our Father and this Republick, we are Confident, the Mournful and unexpected Tydings will be as sorrowfully received. Our business now, is to request your Majesty, that you would have such an Opinion of us, as of one who has determin'd nothing more Religiously and constantly then to observe the Friendship and Confederacy, contracted between your Majesty and our Renowned Father; and with the same Zeal and Goodwill to confirm and Establish the Leagues by him Concluded,

que fœdera, consilia, rationes vobiscum institutas eodem studio ac benevolentia observare ratasque habere: Legatum proinde apud vos nostrum eadem qua prius potestate prœditum volo: quicquid id nostro nomine vobiscum egerit, ita accipere
 5 velitis rogo quasi à me ipso actum id esset. *Vestræ* denique *Majestati* comprecor fausta omnia.

Westmonasterio ex Aula Nostra. 5. Septemb. 1658.

[125.p.216.(S.124.C.5.)]

Eminentissimo Domino

CARDINALI MAZARINO.

Eminentissime Domine,

10 **Q**UANQUAM nihil mihi acerbius accidere potuit, quàm de Serenissimi & præclarissimi Patris mei obitu scribere, tamen cum sciam quanti ille fecerit
Eminentiam Vestram, quanti vos illum, neque dubitem quin
Eminentia Vestra, cui summa Rei *Gallicæ* commissa est amici ac fœderati tam constantis tamque conjuncti mortem molestissime latura sit, permagni referre arbitratus sum, ut eam quoque,
 15 simul cum Rege, de hoc casu gravissimo per literas mone-rem; vobisque etiam, quoniam id æquum est, confirmarem, me ea omnia sanctissimè præstiturum ad quæ præstanda vobis, rataque habenda Serenissimæ memoriæ Pater meus fœdere tenebatur: perficiamque ut illum, utpote vobis amicissimum
 20 omnique laude florentem, cùm amissum meritò doletis, quàm minimè tamen quod ad servandam societatis fidem attinet, desideretis: cui etiam ad utriusque Gentis commune bonum

and to carry on the same Counsels and Interests with your Majesty. To which intent, it is our pleasure that our Embassadour Residing at your Court, be empower'd by the same Commission as formerly; and that you will give the same Credit to
5 what he transacts in our Name, as if it had bin done by our selves. In the mean time we wish your Majesty all Prosperity.

From our Court at White-Hall, Septemb. 5. 1658.

[125.p.320:M.134.(v,570.)]

To the most Eminent Lord, Cardinal Mazarine.

THU nothing could fall out more bitter and grievous to us, then to write the Mournful News of our most
10 Serene and most Renowned Father's Death; nevertheless, in regard we cannot be ignorant of the high Esteem which he had for your Eminency, and the great Value which you had for him; nor have any reason to doubt, but that your Eminency, upon whose care the Prosperity of *France* depends, will no less
15 bewail the loss of your constant Friend, and most United Confederate, we thought it of great moment, by these our Letters to make known this Accident so deeply to be lamented, as well to your Eminency as to the King; and to assure your Eminency, which is but reason, that we shall most Religiously observe all
20 those things which our Father of most Serene Memory was bound by the League to see confirm'd and ratify'd: and shall make it our business, that in the midst of your mourning for a Friend so Faithful and Flourishing in all Vertuous Applause, there may be nothing wanting to preserve the Faith of our
25 Confederacy. For the Conservation of which on your part also,

vestra quoque ex parte servandæ Deus *Eminentiam Vestram* quàm diutissimè conservet.

Westmonasterio. Septemb. 1658.

[126.p.217.(S.125.C.79.)]

RICHARDUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo ac Potentissimo Principi

CAROLO GUSTAVO

Suecorum, Gothorum, Vandalorumque Regi &c.

Serenissime Potentissimeque Rex, Amice ac Fœderate,

5 **C**UM videar mihi Paternam virtutem vix satis posse imitari, nisi easdem quoque amicitias colam & retinere cupiam, quas ipse & virtute sibi quæsit & sibi esse maxime colendas ac retinendas judicio singulari duxit, non est quod dubitet *Majestas vestra* quin eodem se prosequi studio ac benevolentia debeam quâ Pater meus memoriæ
10 serenissimæ est prosecutus. Tametsi igitur in hoc magistratus ac Dignitatis initio non eo loco res nostras reperiam ut in præsentia possim ad quædam capita respondere, quæ Oratores vestri in medium protulerunt, tamen & institutum à patre fœdus cum *Majestate vestra* continuare & arctius etiam con-
15 jungere mihi quidem magnopere placet; rerumque utrinque statum simulac plenius intellexero, ad ea transigenda quæ cum utriusque reip. commodis potissimum conjuncta esse videbuntur, ero equidem semper, ad me quod attinet, promp-

to the good of both Nations, may God Almighty long preserve your Eminency.

Westminster, Sept. [5.] 1658.

[126.p.322:M.135.(v,570.)]

*Richard Protector of the Commonwealth of England,
&c. To the most Serene and Potent Prince Charles
Gustavus, King of the Swedes, Goths and Vandalls,
&c.*

Most Serene and Potent King, our Friend and Confederate.

5 **W**HEN we consider with our selves that it will be
a difficult matter for us, to be Imitators of our
Fathers Vertues, unless we should observe and
endeavour to hold the same Confederacies which he by his
prowess acquir'd, and out of his singular judgment thought
most worthy to be embrac'd and observ'd; your Majesty has no
10 reason to doubt, but that it behoves us to pay the same tribute
of Affection and Good-will, which our Father of most Serene
Memory always paid to your Majesty. Therefore altho in this
beginning of our Government and Dignity, I may not find our
Affairs in that Condition, as at present to answer to some par-
15 ticulars, which your Embassadours have propos'd, yet it is our
Resolution to continue the League concluded by our Father
with your Majesty, and to enter our selves into a stricter Engage-
ment; and so soon as we shall rightly understand the State of
Affairs on both sides, we shall always be ready on our part, to
20 treat of those things, which shall be most chiefly for the United
Benefit of both Republicks. In the mean time God long pre-

tissimus. Deus interim *Majestatem vestram* ad gloriam suam & *Orthodoxæ Ecclesiæ* tutelam atque præsidium quam diutissimè conservet.

Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra. Octob. 1658.

[127.p.219.(S.126.C.78.)]

RICHARDUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo ac Potentissimo Principi

CAROLO GUSTAVO

Suecorum, Gothorum, Vandalarum Regi, Magno Principi Finlandiæ, Duci Scaniæ, Esthoniæ, Careliæ, Brehmæ, Verdæ, Stetini-Pomeraniæ, Cassubiæ & Vandalia; Principi Rugiæ, Domino Ingriæ & Wismariæ; nec non Comiti Palatino Rheni, Bavaræ, Juliaci, Cliviæ & Montium Duci.

Serenissime, Potentissime Rex, Amice ac Fœderate,

5 **B**INAS accepi à *Majestate Vestra* literas; alteras per nuntium suum, alteras Legato nostro *D. Philippo Meadow* ad me transmissas. Ex quibus non solum dolorem suum de obitu Patris mei *Serenissimi* veris animi sensibus expressum, deque ipso *Majestas Vestra* quàm præclarè sen-
10 serit, verum etiam de me quoque ejus in locum suspecto quantam spem ceperit cognovi. Et ad paternæ quidem laudis cumulum nihil posthac amplius aut illustrius tanto auctore

serve your Majesty to his Glory, and the Defence and Safe-guard of his Orthodox Church.

From our Court at Westminster, Octob. 1658.

[127.p.323:M.136.(v,571.)]

*Richard Protector of the Commonwealth of England,
&c. To the most Serene and Potent Prince Charles
Gustavus, King of the Swedes, Goths and Vandalls,
&c.*

Most Serene and Potent King, our Friend and Confederate.

5 **W**E have receiv'd two Letters from your Majesty,
the one by your *Envoy*, the other transmitted to
us from our Resident, *Philip Meadows*, where-
by we not only understood your Majesties unfained Grief for
the Death of our most Serene Father, in expressions setting
forth the real thoughts of your mind, and how highly your Maj-
10 esty esteem'd his Prowess and Friendship, but also what great
hopes your Majesty conceiv'd of our selves advanc'd in his
Room. And certainly, as an Accumulation of Paternal Honour
in deeming us worthy to Succeed him, nothing more Noble,
more Illustrious could befall us then the judgment of such a
15 Prince; nothing more Fortunately Auspicious could happen

accedere potest meis certe in capessenda *Repub.* auspiciis nihil felicius tanto Gratulatore, ad virtutes denique patrias tanquam hæreditatem optimam adeundas nihil quod accendat vehementius tanto hortatore potuit accidere. Ad rationes
5 *Majestatis Vestræ* de communi *Protestantium* causa nobiscum initas quod spectat, sic velim existimet, me quidem ex quo ad hæc gubernacula accessi, quanquàm eo loco res nostræ sunt, ut summam diligentiam, curam, vigilantiam domi potissimum requirant, nihil tamen antiquius aut deliberatius ha-
10 buisse aut habere quam paterno fœderi cum *Majestate Vestra* percusso quantum in me erit non deesse. Classem itaque in mare *Balticum* mittendam cum iis mandatis curavi quæ Internuncius noster quem ad hoc totum negotium amplissimè instruximus, *Majestati Vestræ* communicabit. Quam Deus Opt.
15 Max. incolumem prosperisque rerum successibus fortunatissimam ad *Orthodoxam fidem* tudandam diutissime conservet.

Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra. die 13. Octob. 1658.

to Us, at our first entrance upon the Government, then such a Congratulator; nothing lastly that could more vehemently incite us to take possession of our Father's Vertues, as our Lawful Inheritance, then the encouragement of so Great a King.

- 5 As to what concerns your Majesties Interests, already under Consideration between us, in reference to the Common Cause of the Protestants, we would have your Majesty have those thoughts of us, that since we came to the Helm of this Republick, tho the Condition of our Affairs be such at present, that
10 they chiefly require our utmost Diligence, Care, and Vigilancy at home, yet that we hold nothing more Sacred, and that there is not any thing more determin'd by Us, then as much as in us lyes, never to be wanting to the League concluded by our Father with your Majesty. To that end, We have taken care to
15 send a Fleet into the *Baltic* Sea, with those Instructions which our Agent, to that Purpose empower'd by us, will Communicate to your Majesty; whom God preserve in long safety, and prosper with success in the Defence of his Orthodox Religion.

From our Court at Westminster, Octob. 13. 1658.

[128.p.221.(S.127.C.77)]

RICHARDUS Protector

Serenissimo ac Potentissimo Principi

CAROLO GUSTAVO,

*Suecorum, Gothorum, Vandalorumque Regi &c.**Serenissime, Potentissimeque Rex, Amice ac Fœderate,*

MITTO ad Majestatem vestram, quo nihil dignius
aut præstantius possum mittere, Virum verè egræ-
gium, vereque Nobilem *Georgium Aiscoum*,
Equitem auratum, non solùm belli, & navalis præsertim sci-
entiâ multis ex rebus fortiter gestis cognitum jam sæpe atque
spectatum, verumetiam probitate, modestiâ, ingenio, doc-
trinâ præditum, moribus suavissimis nemini non charum, &
quod nunc caput rei est, sub signis *Majestatis Vestræ* virtute
bellicâ toto orbe terrarum florentissimæ jam diu mereri cupi-
entem. Velimque sic habeat *Majestas Vestra*, quicquid huic
Viro muneris commiserit, in quo fides, fortitudo, experientia
constare vel etiam prælucere possit, neque fideliori neque for-
tiori, nec facile peritiori posse se quicquam committere. Quæ
autem Ego illi negotia dedero communicanda *Vestræ Majes-*
tati, in iis expeditum aditum, aurem benignam velit rogo
præbere, eamque fidem, quam nobismetipsis coràm fuisset
habitura; cum denique honorem, quem tali viro & suis meritis
& nostrâ commendatione ornatissimo convenire judicaverit.

[128.p.325:M.137.(v,572.)]

Richard *Protector, To the most Serene, and Potent Prince, Charles Gustavus, King of the Swedes, Goths and Vandalls, &c.*

Most Serene and most Potent King, our Friend and Confederate.

WE send to your Majesty, nor could we send a Present more worthy or more Excellent, the truly Brave and truly Noble, Sir *George Ascue*, Knight, not only fam'd in War, and more especially for his
5 Experience in Sea Affairs, approv'd and try'd in many desperate Engagements, but also endu'd with singular Probity, Modesty, Ingenuity, Learning, and for the sweetness of his Disposition caress'd by all Men; and which is the sum of all, now desirous to serve under the Banners of your Majesty, so
10 renown'd o're all the World for your Military Prowess. And we would have your Majesty be fully assur'd, that whatsoever high Employment you confer upon him, wherein Fidelity, Fortitude, Experience, may shine forth in their true Lusture, you cannot entrust a Person more Faithful, more Courageous,
15 nor easily more Skilful. Moreover, as to those things we have given him in Charge to Communicate to your Majesty, we request that he may have quick Access, and favourable Audience, and that you will vouchsafe the same Credit to him, as to our selves if personally present: lastly that you will give him
20 that Honour, as you shall judge becoming a Person dignifi'd with his own Merits and our Recommendation. Now God

Deus res vestras ad gloriam suam & *Orthodoxæ Ecclesiæ* præsidium felici exitu fortunet.

Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra. die Octob. 1658.

[129.p.222.(S.128.C.75.)]

RICHARDUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo Potentissimoque Principi

CAROLO GUSTAVO,

Suecorum, Gothorum, Vandalorumque Regi &c.

Serenissime Potentissimeque Rex, amice ac

Fœderate Charissime,

5 **D**ETULIT ad nos per libellum supplicem *Samuel Piggottus, Londinensis* Mercator, se nuper naves duas, (quarum alteri nomen *Postæ*, Magister, *Tiddeus Jacobus*; alteri *The Water Dog*, magister *Garbrand Peters*) *Londino* in *Galliam* negotiandi causa misisse; eas inde sale onustas *Amsterdamum* petisse; *Amsterdamo* alteram
 10 saburrâ tantùm, alteram halece impositas cujus cum *Petro* quodam *Heinsbergo* Societas erat in mare *Balticum Stetinum* usque *Pomerania*, quæ in vestra ditione est, ad exponendam illic halecem navigasse; verùm utrasque hasce naves accepisse se alicubi maris *Baltici* à copiis quibusdam vestris detineri; ta-
 15 metsi ut huic malo occurreret cum utraque nave syngrapham sigillo curiæ maritimæ obsignatam unâ curaverit mittendam, qua & navium harum & mercium, exceptâ halecis parte supradictâ, unum se esse ac legitimum dominum demonstraret.

Almighty prosper all your Affairs with happy Success, to his own Glory and the Safeguard of his Orthodox Church.

From our Court at White-Hall, Octob. 1658.

[129.p.326:M.138.(v,575.)]

Richard *Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c. To the most Serene and Potent Prince, Charles Gustavus, King of the Swedes, Goths and Vandalls, &c.*

Most Serene and Potent King, our dearest Friend and Confederate.

5 **S**AMUEL Piggot, of London, Merchant, in a Petition deliver'd to Us, sets forth, that he lately sent from London into France, upon the account of Trade, two Vessels, the one call'd the *Post, Tiddie Jacob* Master, the other the *Water-Dog, Garbrand Peters*, Master. That from France, being laden with Salt, they Sail'd for *Amsterdam*; at *Amsterdam*,
10 the one took in Ballast only; the other laden with Herrings, in Copartnership, with one *Peter Heinbergh*, Sail'd away for *Stettin* in *Pomerania*, which is under your Jurisdiction, there to unlade her Freight; but now he hears that both those Vessels are detain'd somewhere in the *Baltick* Sea by your
15 Forces; notwithstanding that he took care to send a Writing with both those Ships, Seal'd with the Seal of the Admiralty-Court, by which it appear'd that he alone was the Lawful Owner of both the Vessels and Goods, that part excepted

Cujus rei cùm fidem apud nos plenam fecerit, peto magno-
 pere à *Majestate Vestra* (quandoquidem duarum navium
 jactura sine summo hominis detrimento fortunarumque forte
 omnium naufragio vix posse accidere videtur) uti mandet
 5 suis atque imperet illarum navium liberam primo quoque
 tempore dimissionem. Deus Majestatem Vestram ad gloriam
 suam, Ecclesiæque Orthodoxæ præsidium quàm diutissimè
 servet incolumem.

Westmonasterio ex Aula Nostra,

10 *Jan. 27. An. Dom. 1658.*

[130.p.224.(S.129.C.11.)]

RICHARDUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Celsis & Potentibus Dominis

OCCIDENTALIS FRISIÆ

Potestatibus

S. D.

Celsi & Potentes Domini, amici ac Fœderati

Charissimi,

GRAVEM ad me detulit querelam per libellum sup-
 plicem *Maria Grindertia* vidua, cum sibi à *Thoma*
Killegræo vestro milite pecunia bene magna ante
 annos octodecim debeatur, se eum ne nullo modo adducere
 15 per Procuratorem posse, neque ut debitum solvat, neque ut
 de jure suo, si quid sit, velit lege experiri; id ne à procuratore

which belong'd to *Heinbergh*. Of all which, in regard he has made full proof before us, we make it our Request to your Majesty (to prevent the Ruin and utter Shipwreck of the Poor man's Estate by the loss of two Ships at one time) that you
5 would Command your Officers to take care for the speedy discharge of the said Vessels. God long-preserve your Majesty to his own Glory, and the safeguard of his Orthodox Church.

[Westminster, *from our Court at White Hall*, January 28, 1658/9.]

[130.p.327:M.139.(v,575.)]

Richard *Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c. To the High and Mighty Lords, the State of Westfriezland.*

Most High and Mighty Lords, our Dearest Friends and Confederates.

10 **M**ARY *Grinder* Widow, in a Petition presented to us, has made a most grievous Complaint, that
15 whereas *Thomas Killebrew*, a Commander in your Service, has ow'd her for these Eighteen Years a considerable sum of Money, she can by her Agents neither bring
him to pay the said Money, nor to try his Title at Law to the same, if he has any. Which that he may not be compell'd to do by the Widow's Attorney, he has Petition'd your Highnesses, that no body may be suffer'd to sue him for any Money that he owes in *England*. But should we signify no more then only

viduæ cogi possit, petisse eum à Celsitudinibus vestris per libellum supplicem ne cui liceat eum lege persequi ullius pecuniæ ab se in *Angliæ* debitæ. Ego verò si Celsitudinibus vestris hoc tantum significavero, viduam esse, egenam esse, multorum
 5 matrem parvulorum, cujus iste omnes prope fortunas avertere conatur, non committam ut apud vos, quibus divina præcepta atque adeo de viduis pupillisque non opprimendis notissima esse confido, graviore ullâ utendum cohortatione putem, ne hoc fraudandi privilegium petitioni istius concedere velitis:
 10 id quod nunquam concessuros vos esse mihi persuadeo.

Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra. Jan. 27. 1658.

[131.p.225.(S.130.C.3.)]

RICHARDUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo potentissimoque Principi

LUDOVICO

Galliæ Regi.

Serenissime potentissimeque Rex, Amice ac

Fæderate Augustissime,

ACCEPIMUS, idque non sine dolore, quasdam in *Provincia* *Protestantes* Ecclesias ab homine quodam male feriato ita indignè fuisse in sacris concionibus
 15 interpellatas, ut ea res magistratibus, ad quos hujus causæ cognitio *Gratianopoli* ex lege pertinebat, gravi animadversione digna censeretur: sed Coventum Cleri, qui iis in locis proximè habebatur, à *Majestate Vestra* impetrasse, ut res integra *Parisios* ad Concilium Regium revocaretur: A quo dum

this to your Highness, That she is a Widow, that she is in great want, the Mother of many small Children, which her Creditor endeavours to deprive of almost all that little support they have in this World, we cannot believe, we need to make use of
5 any greater Arguments to your Lordships, so well acquainted with those Divine Precepts forbidding the Oppression of the Widow and the Fatherless, to persuade ye not to grant any such privilege upon a bare Petition, to the Fraudulent Sub-
verter of the Widow's Right: and which for the same reason
10 we assure our selves you will never admit.

From our Court at Westminster, Jan. 27. 1658.

[131.p.329:M.140.(v,575.)]

*Richard Protector of the Commonwealth of England,
&c. To the most Serene and Potent Prince, Lewis
King of France.*

*Most Serene and Potent Prince, our most August
Confederate and Friend,*

WE have bin given to understand, and that, to our
no small grief, That several Protestant Churches
in *Provence*, were so maliciously Affronted and
15 Disturb'd by a certain turbulent Humourist, that the Magis-
trates at *Grenoble*, who are the proper Judges of such Causes,
thought him worthy of exemplary Punishment: But that the
Convention of the Clergy which was held not far from those
places, obtain'd of your Majesty, that the whole matter should
20 be remov'd up to *Paris*, there to be heard before your Royal
Council. But they not having as yet made any determination

nihil hactenus decernitur, Ecclesias illas & præsertim *Aquariensem*, convenire ad colendum Deum prohiberi. Vehementer itaque à *Majestate Vestra* etiam atque etiam peto, primum, ut quorum preces ad DEUM pro salute sua rebusque Regni
5 prosperis non interdicat, eorum coitus publicos ad præcandum interdicere ne velit: deinde ut in illum hominem rei divinæ interpellatorem ex sententia illorum judicum, quibus hujusmodi causarum legitima atque consueta cognitio *Gratianopoli* data est, animadvertatur. Deus *Majestatem Vestram* quàm
10 diuturnam atque incolumem conservet; ut si hæc nostra vota vobis accepta sunt, Deoque grata esse existimatis, eadem ab illis etiam *Protestantibus Ecclesiis* quibus nunc interdicatur, pro vobis publice fieri, sublato illo interdicto, quàm primum velitis. *Westmonasterio. 18. Feb. Anno 1658.*

in the Business, those Churches, and more especially that of
Yvoire, are forbid to meet for the Worship of God. Most
earnestly therefore we request your Majesty, That in the first
place you would not prohibit those from Preaching in Publick,
5 whose Prayers to God for your Safety and the Prosperity of
your Kingdom, you are so free to suffer; then that the Sentence
given against that impertinent Disturber of Divine Service, by
the proper Judges of those Causes at *Grenoble*, may be duly
put in execution. God long preserve your Majesty in Safety and
10 Prosperity; to the end that if you have any good Opinion of
our Prayers, or think 'em prevalent with God, you may be
speedily induc'd to suffer the same to be publickly put up to
Heaven by those Churches, now forbid their wonted Meetings.

Westminster, Feb. 18. 1658[/9].

[132.p.226.(S.131.C.132.)]

Eminentissimo Domino

CARDINALI MAZARINO.

Eminentissime Domine Cardinalis,

PROFICISCITUR in *Galliam*, ibique ad tempus commorari cogitat Illustrissima Domina defuncti nuper *Ducis Richmondiae* Uxor cum *Duce Filio* Adolescentulo. *Eminentiam* itaque *Vestram* magnopere rogo, ut siquid
5 acciderit in quo iis vestrâ authoritate, favore, patrocinio, utpote peregrinis, usus esse possit, ita eorum dignitatem tueri, vobisque haud vulgariter commendatam rebus omnibus habere velitis, ut ad vestram humanitatem erga omnes, præsertim tam illustri genere oriundos, eximiam, sentiant nostris
10 literis quod accedere potuit cumuli accessisse: simul & hoc sibi persuadeat *Eminentia Vestra* commendationem suam, si quid à me hujusmodi postulabit, apud me non minus valituram.

Westmonasterio. 29. Feb. 1658.

[132.p.330:M.141.(v,576.)]

To the most Eminent Lord Cardinal Mazarine.

Most Eminent Lord Cardinal,

THE most Illustrious Lady, late Wife of the deceased Duke of *Richmond*, is now going into *France*, together with the young Duke her Son, with an intention to reside there for some time. We therefore most earnestly
5 request your Eminency, That if any thing fall out, wherein your Authority, Favour and Patronage, may be assisting to 'em, as Strangers, you would vouchsafe to Protect their Dignity, and to indulge the Recommendation of it not the meanest, in such a manner, that if any addition can be made to your
10 Civility toward all people, especially of Illustrious Descent, we may be sensible our Letters have obtain'd it. Withal, your Excellency may assure your self, your Recommendation, whenever you require the like from us, shall be of equal force and value in our Esteem and Care.

15 *Westminster, Feb. 19. 1658[/1659].*

[133.p.227.(S.133.C.41.)]

RICHARDUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Serenissimo ac Potentissimo Principi

JOANNI

Portugalliæ Regi.

*Serenissime Potentissimeque Rex, Amice ac**Fœderate,*

TAMETSI multa sunt quæ ad Regem amicum & *Reip.*
nostræ conjunctissimum necessariò scribam, nihil est
tamen quod faciam libentius quàm quod nunc facio,
ut *Majestati vestræ, Regnoque Portugalliæ* insignem hanc
5 proximam de communi hoste *Hispano* victoriam gratuler:
qua non ad vestram tantummodo, verum etiam ad *Europæ*
totius pacem ac respirationem, permagnum, atque in multos
fortasse annos, allatum esse momentum nemo est quin intel-
ligat. Alterum est in quo victoriarum certissimum pignus
10 justitiam *Majestatis vestræ* agnoscam, qua ex articulo fœderis
24. per arbitros *Londini* datos, mercatoribus nostris est satis-
factum, quorum naves onerarias *Brasiliensis Societas* conduxit.
Unus est *Alexander Bencius, Mercator Londinensis*, cui, cùm
navis ejus, quæ *Tres fratres* vulgo nominatur, magistro *Joanne*
15 *Wilquio*, duas navigationes conducta onerataque navaverit,
pactum stipendium persolvere Societas recusat: cùm cæteris
qui semel tantum navigarunt, jampridem persolutum sit.

[133.p.331:M.143.(v,576.)]

Richard *Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c. To the most Serene and Potent Prince, [Alfonso] King of Portugal.*

Most Serene and Potent Prince, our Friend and Confederate,

ALTHOUGH there are many things which we are bound to impart by Writing to a King our Friend, and in strict Confederacy with our Republick, yet there is nothing which we ever did more willingly, then what
5 we do at this present, by these our Letters to Congratulate this last Victory, so glorious to the Kingdom of *Portugal*, obtain'd against our common Enemy the *Spaniard*. By which, how great an advantage will accrue not onely to your own, but to the Peace and Repose of all *Europe*, and that perhaps for many
10 years, there is no body but understands. But there is one thing more, wherein we must acknowledge your Majesty's Justice, the most certain pledge of Victory, That satisfaction has bin given by the Commissioners appointed at *London*, according to the 24th. Article of the League, to our Merchants, whose
15 Vessels were hir'd by the *Brasile* Company. Onely there is one among 'em still remaining, *Alexander Bence*, of *London* Merchant, whose Ship call'd the *Three Brothers*, *John Wilks* Master, being hir'd and laden, and having perform'd two Voyages for the said Company, yet still they refuse to pay him his Wages
20 according to their Covenants; when the rest that onely perform'd single Voyages are already paid. Which why it should be done, we cannot understand; unless those People think, in

Quod cur sit factum non intelligo nisi si eorum judicio mercede dignior est, qui semel quàm qui bis meruerit. Vehementer itaque peto à *Majestate Vestra*, ut huic uni *Alexandro* cui duplum debetur, debita navatæ operæ satisfactio ne defiat;
 5 velitque pro autoritate sua quàm brevissimum solationis diem damnique simul sarcindi Sociis *Brasiliensibus* constituere: quorum dilationibus effectum est ut datum inde mercatori damnum mercedem ipsam jam pene superet. Deus *Majestatem Vestram* lätis rerum successibus contra hostem
 10 augere indies & fortunare pergat.

Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra.

23. Feb. An. 1658.

[134.p.229.(S.132.C.131)]

RICHARDUS Protector Reip. Angliæ &c.

Eminentissimo Domino

CARDINALI MAZARINO.

Eminentissime Domine,

15 **P**ER literas ad *Eminentiam vestram* octo circiter ab hinc mensibus *Jun. 13.* datas, causam *Petri Petti*, viri & singulari probitate præditi & ægregiis artibus in re navali nobis Reique publicæ utilissimi, commendavimus. Ejus nave *Edwardo* anno 1646. à quodam Gallo, cui nomen *Basconi*, *Thamisis* in ostio ut scripsimus, captâ, & in portu *Bononiensi* venditâ, quanquam Rex in *Consilio Regio 4. Novemb.* anno
 20 1647. decreverat, ut quam censuisset Consilium pecuniæ summam damni accepti loco dandam, satisfactioni daretur,

their Judgment, that Person more worthy of his Hire, who did
'em onely single Service, then he who earn'd his Wages twice.
We therefore earnestly request your Majesty, That Satisfaction
may given for his Service truly perform'd to this same single
5 *Alexander*, to whom a double Stipend is due; and that by
Vertue of your Royal Authority you would prefix the *Brasile*
Company as short a day as may be, for the payment of his just
due, and repairing his Losses; seeing that their delays have bin
the occasion, that the Loss sustain'd by the Merchant, has very
10 near exceeded the Money it self which is owing for his Wages.
So God continue your Majesty's prosperous Successes against
the common Enemy.

From our Court at Westm. Feb. 23. 1658[/1659].

[134.p.332:M.142.(v,576.)]

Richard *Protector of the Commonwealth of England,*
&c. *To the most Eminent Lord Cardinal Mazarin.*

Most Eminent Lord,

15 **B**Y Letters to your Eminency, about Eight Months since,
dated *June 13.* we recommended to your Eminency
the Cause of *Peter Pet*, a Person of singular Probity,
and in all Naval Sciences most useful both to us and our Re-
publick. His Ship, call'd the *Edward*, in the year 1646. as we
formerly Wrote, was taken in the Mouth of the *Thames*, by
20 one *Bascon*, and Sold in the Port of *Boulogne*; and tho the
King in his Royal Council, the 4th. of *November 1647.* de-
creed, That what Money the Council should think fitting to be
given in Recompence of the Loss, should be forthwith paid in

is tamen ex eo decreto nihildum se fructûs percepisse ostendit. Cùm autem dubium mihi non sit, quin *Eminentia vestra* meo rogatu id omne mandaverit quod ad decretum illud primo quoque tempore exequendum pertineret, denuo nunc majoremque in modum peto, ut videre velit quid impedimento sit, cujusve negligentia aut contumacia factum, ut decreto Regio post annos jam decem non obtemperetur; velitque pro sua auctoritate instare, ut decreta illa pecunia, quam irrogatam jamdiu existimamus, & exigatur quamprimum, & petitori
5 nostro solvatur. Ita rem justitiæ imprimis gratam *Eminentia vestra* fecerit, & à me singularem prætereà gratiam inierit.

Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra, 22. Feb. 1658.

satisfaction to the Owner: Nevertheless, as he sets forth, he could never reap the benefit of that Order. Now in regard we make no question, but that your Eminency, at our desire, gave strict Command for the speedy Execution of that Decree; we
5 make it therefore our renew'd request, That you would vouchsafe to examine where the impediment lies, or through whose neglect or contumacy it came to pass, that in Ten years time the King's decree was not obey'd; and employ your Authority so effectually, that the Money then Decreed, which we thought
10 long since satisfi'd, may be speedily demanded and paid to our Petitioner. Thus your Eminency will perform an Act most grateful to Justice, and lay moreover a singular Obligation upon our selves.

From our Court at Westm. Feb. 22. 1658[/1659].

Duæ sequentes Literæ, *Richardo* abdicato,
Restituti Parlamenti nomine Scripti sunt.

[135.p.231.(S.138.C.82.)]

Parlamentum Reipub. Angliæ
Serenissimo Potentissimoque Principi

CAROLO GUSTAVO

Suecorum, Gothorum, Vandalorumque Regi &c.

Serenissime Potentissimeque Rex, Amice Charissime,

CUM visum sit Deo optimo atque omnipotenti, penes
quem solum conversiones omnes Regnorum, Re-
rumque publicarum sunt, Nos pristinæ auctoritati
summæque *Rerum Anglicarum* administrandæ restituere, &
5 *Majestatem Vestram* eâ de re certiore esse faciendam im-
primis duximus, & vobis porro significandum, nos cùm Ma-
jestatis vestræ utpote *Protestantium Principis* potentissimi
tum pacis inter vos *Daniæque Regem*, & ipsum quoque *Pro-*
testantium Principem præpotentem, non sine nostra opera
10 atque officio benevolentissimo reconciliandæ, quantum in
nobis situm est, esse studiosissimos. Volumus itaque ut In-
ternuntio nostro extraordinario, *Philippo Meadows*, quo
munere ab hac repub. apud *Majestatem Vestram* hactenus
fungitur, idem omnino munus nostro nunc nomine proro-
15 getur: eique adeo his nostris literis potestatem proponendi,

The two following Letters, after the Deposal of *Richard*, were Written in the Name of the Parliament Restor'd.

[135.p.334:M.148.(v,595.)]

*The Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, &c.
To the most Serene and Potent Prince, Charles Gus-
tavus, King of the Swedes, Goths and Vandalls, &c.*

Most Serene and Potent King, our Dearest Friend,

SINCE it has pleas'd the most merciful and Omnipotent God, at whose Disposal only the Revolutions of all Kingdoms and Republicks are, to restore us to our Pristin Authority, and the Supream Administration of the *English*
5 Affairs, we thought it convenient in the first place to make it known to your Majesty, and to signify moreover as well our Extraordinary Affection to your Majesty, so Potent a Protestant Prince, as also our most fervent Zeal to promote the Peace
10 between your Majesty and the King of *Denmark*, another most powerful Protestant King, not to be reconcil'd without our Assistance and the good Offices of our Affection. Our Pleasure therefore is, that our Extraordinary Envoy, *Philip Meadows*, be continued in the same Employment with your Majesty, with which he has bin hitherto entrusted from this

agendi, transigendi cum *Majestate Vestra* facimus planè
 eandem quæ ei proximis literis commendatitiis facta est:
 quicquid ab eo transactum nostro nomine atque conclusum
 erit, id omne ratum nos esse habituros, Deo bene juvante,
 5 nostrâ fide spondemus. Deus ille *Majestatem Vestram* quam
 diutissime conservet, rebus *Protestantium* columnen atque
 præsidium.

GUIL. LENTHALL, Prolocutor Parlamenti Reipub. Angliæ.
Westmonasterio. Maii 15. An. 1659.

[136.p.233.(S.139.C.83.)]

Parlamentum Reipub. Angliæ

Serenissimo Principi

FREDERICO

Daniæ Regi.

Serenissime Rex, Amice Charissime,

10 **C**UM voluntate ac nutu summi rerum omnium mo-
 deratoris Dei Opt. Max. factum sit ut nos demùm
 restituti, pristinum locum atque munus in *Repub-*
lica gerenda obtineamus, placuit imprimis ea de re nec *Ma-*
jestatem Vestram, utpote Vicinum nobis & Amicum Regem,
 15 esse celandam, & quem ex adversis rebus vestris capiamus
 dolorem simul esse significandum: id quod ex eo studio eaque
 diligentîâ nostrâ facile perspicietis quam ad pacem inter
Majestatem Vestram Regemque *Sueciæ* reconciliandam &

Republick. To which end, we impower him by these our Letters to make Proposals, act and negotiate with your Majesty, in the same manner as was granted him by his last Recommendations: and whatsoever he shall transact and conclude in our
5 Name, we faithfully promise and engage, by Gods Assistance, to Confirm and Ratify. The same God long support your Majesty the Pillar and Support of the Protestant Interests.

Westminster, May. 15. 1659.

William Lenthall, Speaker of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England.
10

[136.p.335:M.149.(v,596.)]

*The Parliament of the Commonwealth of England,
&c. To the most Serene Prince, Frederick King of
Denmark.*

Most Serene King and most Dear Friend,

SEEING it now is come to pass, that by the Will and
Pleasure of the most merciful and powerful God, the
Supream Moderator of all things, we are restor'd to our
Pristin Place and Dignity, in the Administration of the Pub-
15 lick Affairs, we thought it convenient in the first place that a
Revolution of this Government should not be conceal'd from
your Majesties notice, a Prince both our Neighbour and Con-
federate; and withal, to signify, how much we lay to Heart
your ill Success: which you will easily perceive by our Zeal and
20 Diligence, that never shall be wanting in us to promote and
accomplish a Reconciliation between your Majesty and the
King of *Sweden*. And therefore we have Commanded our

adhibemus nunc, &, quoad opus erit, adhibebimus. Quapropter Internuntio nostro ad Serenissimum *Suecorum* Regem Extraordinario *Philippo Meadows* negotium dedimus, ut *Majestatem Vestram* his de rebus nostro deinceps nomine
5 adeat, ea communicet, proponat, agat atque transigat, quæ commissa sibi à nobis & mandata esse ostendet. Quam ei fidem *Majestas Vestra* hoc in munere habuerit, eam nobismetipsis habere se credat, rogamus. Deus *Majestati Vestræ* ex istis omnibus rerum suarum difficultatibus, in quibus
10 tamen forti & magno animo versatur, felicem lætumque exitum primo quoque tempore concedat.

GUIL. LENTHALL, Prolocutor Parlamenti

Reipub. Angliæ.

Westmonasterio. Maii 15. An. 1659.

F I N I S .

Extraordinary Envoy with the most Serene King of *Sweden*,
Philip Medows, to attend your Majesty, in our Name, in order
to these matters, and to impart, propound, act and negotiate
such things as we have given him in charge to Communicate
5 to your Majesty: and what credit you shall give to him in this
his Employment, we request your Majesty to believe it given
to our selves. God Almighty grant your Majesty a happy and
joyful deliverance out of all your difficulties, and afflicting
Troubles under which you stand so undauntedly supported by
10 your Fortitude and Magnanimity.

Westminster, May, 15. 1659.

William Lenthal, Speaker of the Parliament of the Com-
monwealth of *England*.

The End.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FROM THE SKINNER MANUSCRIPT

Epistolæ Johannis MILTONII Angli Pro Parlamento Anglicano interregni tempore scriptæ; (*Libri Tres*)

[136A. *Written near the end of Liber I.*]

Sequentes undecim literæ quæ Parlamenti nomine conscriptæ sunt, quia tempus quo dabantur subscriptum non habent, inserendæ sunt ad finem libri primi, post illas quæ descriptionis tempus conscriptum habent, eâque serie quam numerus
5 demonstrat.

(ne imprimantur hæ quinque lineæ: ostendunt enim tantum undecim sequentes literas esse suo ordine inserendas.)

[137.(S.113.C.28.)]

PHILIPPO HISPANIARUM REGI

Cum non ita pridem post recuperatam libertatem et restitutam divinis auspiciis Anglorum Rempublicam a summis totius gentis Ordinibus decretum in Parlamento, nec non edicto
10 edito promulgatum sit velle atque admodum cupere Populum Anglicanum, et quod ad se attinet, operam daturum, ut quæ sibi amicitia cum exteris quibuscunque nationibus, vel anti-

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FROM THE SKINNER MANUSCRIPT

Letters of John Milton of England Written for the
English Parliament in the Time of the Interregnum,
in Three Books. Book I

[136A. *Note near the end of Book I.*]

The eleven letters following, written in the name of Parliament, because they lack the dates of composition, should be inserted at the end of the first book, after those which have dates, in the order which the number shows.

- 5 (Do not print these five lines [in an edition based on the Skinner MS.] for they merely show the order in which the following eleven letters [64, 137, 7, 41, 42, 39, 16, 43, 138, 8, and 123,] are to be inserted.)

[137:M.10.(iv,233.)]

To Philip IV, King of Spain.

- Whereas, not long after the recovery of English liberty and
10 the restitution by divine help of the Commonwealth, it was decreed by the Supreme States of the whole nation in Parliament, and also published by edict, that the English people wishes and greatly desires, and will endeavor, so far as in its power lies, to preserve intact whatever friendship, of ancient
15 or of recent date, it has with all foreign nations, or even, if

quius vel recens intercedit, sarta tecta conservetur, aut etiam, redintegrato, si opus esset, fœdere, renovetur; cumque summa eadem Parlementi autoritas ad reprimendos toto jam infestos mari piratas, immò ad communem omnium qui mare navigant utilitatem, classem jam alteram parandam decreverit, eique illustrissimum virum dominum Odoardum Poppamum præesse jusserit, hâc de re certiore facere Majestatem vestram, pro eo qui Anglorum genti cum Hispanis assiduus propter negotia usus et amicitia est, Summi Ordines par et æquum censuerunt, haud dubitantes si classis hæc, aut ejus ex numero navis fortè aliqua in quælibet regni vestri loca, vel vi tempestatis delata fuerit, vel ad naves reficiendas, aut ad comeatum, et si qua alia ejus generis classi opus sunt, supplementum atque justo pretio comparandum ultrò appulerit, quin Majestas vestra per omnes ditionis Hispaniæ portus tutò ac liberè sive appellendi, sive sublatis anchoris abeundi, sive ad tempus alicubi hærendi facultatem benignè concessura sit. De cætero quoniam Odoardus Poppamus classis hujus Anglicanæ præfectus, de his et hujusmodi rebus quæ ad amicitiam et utriusque gentis emolumentum spectant, mandata nostra plenissimè accepit; cum quem ille miserit uti benignè audiat Majestas vestra, eique ut omnibus modis humaniter faveat, fidemque habeat rogamus.

West^r.

[138.(S.120.C.100.)]

DUCI SABAUDIÆ.

Navis cujusdam Domini, cui nomen Bonavento Londinensi, Henricus Martinus magister, apud nos conquesti sunt,

necessary, to renew the same by a fresh treaty; and whereas the same supreme authority of Parliament for the repressing of pirates now infesting every sea, and, in fact, for the common advantage of all who sail the seas, resolved to fit out another
5 fleet, and has ordered the most distinguished Mr. Edward Popham to take command of the same; the Supreme States thought it just and right to inform your Majesty of this fact for the sake of that constant intercourse and friendship in business which exists between the people of England and the people
10 of Spain, not doubting but if this fleet, or perchance any ship of its number should either be driven by a violent storm into any place of your kingdom, or should voluntarily put in for repairs, or for provisions and whatever else a fleet of this kind needs, to be procured at a fair price, that your Majesty would
15 kindly grant in all ports under the jurisdiction of Spain the right of freely and safely putting in, or with raised anchors sailing off, or of temporary stay. For the rest, since Edward Popham, the commander of this English fleet has received most fully our instructions concerning these and like matters,
20 which tend to the friendship and benefit of both nations, we ask that your Majesty hear the person whom he may send, and favor him in all things humanely, and have faith in him.

Westminster, [April 27, 1650].

[138:M.110.(v,372.)]

To the Duke of Savoy.

The owners of a certain ship, called the *Welcome* of London, Henry Martin, master, have made complaint to us, that
25 this ship, laden with various goods, to the value of £ 25,000,

eam navem variis mercimoniis onustam, quæ librarum viginti quinque millibus æstimata sunt, dum Genoam et Liburnum versùs cursum teneret, ab nave Gallicâ, quæ quadraginta sex tormenta bellica virosque trecentos et quinquaginta portabat, diplomatis obtentu ab vestra Regali Celsitudine concessi, captam fuisse, vestrumque in portum, quæ Villafranca vulgò dicitur, vi abductam, ibique retentam; quæ facta, cum amicitiae et solito prius usui, qui Angliæ vestris cum ditionibus intercessit, minimè convenient, justum ac necessarium esse duximus, eorum ob causam, quorum hoc interest, hujus Reipublicæ cives cum sint, vestram Celsitudinem hac de re certiolem facere; qua in re uti suis quamprimum velit mandare, navis illa cum bonis omnibus ac mercibus sine ulla amplius interposita mora dictis Dominis reddatur, postulamus, utque illis damna etiam atque impensæ rependantur, quas inter hanc delationem fecerunt. Cumque Justissima hæc, necnon æquissima postulatio sit, haud dubitamus, quin Celsitudo vestra Regalis suum ei assensum libentissimè præbitura sit, sibi que persuadeat, si qua ejusmodi suâ ex parte occasio fuerit, parem se æquitatem hujus Reipublicæ parem erga se benevolentiam esse experturum.

West.

while making her way to Genoa and Leghorn, was captured by a French ship, which carried forty-six guns, and three hundred and fifty men, with letters of marque granted by your Royal Highness, and carried by force into your port, which is
5 commonly called Villafranca, and there detained; since such deeds ill befit the friendship and hitherto usual intercourse which has prevailed between England and your domains, we have thought it most just and proper to inform your Highness of the affair, on their behalf who have interest in this, since
10 they are citizens of this Commonwealth; wherefore we demand that you instruct your people immediately that this ship with all its goods and merchandise be returned without interposition of further delay to the said owners and that to them be paid also the losses and expenditures which they incurred
15 during this detention. Since this is a most just and equitable demand, we doubt not but that your Royal Highness is ready most willingly to assent to it, and will persuade yourself, that if there should be occasion on your part of this kind, you will find like equity on the part of this Commonwealth and good
20 will toward yourself.

Westminster, [1656 or 1657.]

Johannis Miltoni Angli Epistolarum Liber Secundus,
Quæ Oliverii Protectoris nomine scriptæ sunt.

[139.(S.38.C.—)]

LUDOVICO GALLIÆ REGI.

Perlati ad nos gemitus miserrimorum hominum Lusernam,
Angronam, nec non alias in ditione Ducis Sabaudix valles
incolentium, et reformatam religionem profitentium, quorum
factæ cædes cruentissimæ nuper sunt, deque cæterorum direp-
5 tione atque exilio tristissimi crebrò nuntii has ad Majestatem
vestram literas à nobis expresserunt; præsertim cum nunti-
atum quoque nobis sit (quàm verè nondum satis cognovimus)
partim à cohortibus quibusdam vestris, quæ aliis Allobrogum
Ducis copiis se conjunxerant, stragem hanc esse editam. Quod
10 tamen haud temerè crediderimus, cum neque bonorum prin-
cipum, nec prudentissimorum Majestatis vestræ majorum
institutis consentaneum esse videatur; qui et suâ in primis
interesse, et ad pacem regni sui, reique totius Christianæ quàm
maximè conducere arbitrati sunt, uti subditos suos eam reli-
15 gionem colentes sub imperio suo ac patrocinio inviolatos atque
incolumes esse sinerent: quâ illi clementiâ regum suorum
permoti præclaram sæpe operam et pace et bello suis regibus
navarunt. Quod idem Allobrogum quoque ducibus persuasit,
uti subjectos sibi Alpinarum vallium incolas eâdem benigni-
20 tate tractarent, qui et vicissim sui principis ad obsequium
promptissimi, neque vitæ neque fortunis propriis unquam
pepercere. Nobis autem dubium non est quin Majestati ves-

Second Book of Letters of John Milton of England written in the name of the Protector Oliver [Cromwell.]

[139:M.58.(v,189.) Translation from Morland, 1658, p. 564.]

To the King of France.

Most serene King.

The lamentable Complaints which have been brought unto us from those poor distressed people, which inhabit, and who profess the Reformed Religion in *Lucerna*, *Angrogna*, and other Valleys, within the Dominions of the Duke of *Savoy*,
5 who have of late been most cruelly massacred, as also the frequent sad tidings that we have received concerning the plundering and exiling of others, have drawn these letters from us unto your Majesty, especially seeing we have also been informed (but how truly, as yet we know not) that this massacre
10 has been acted partly by some Troops of yours, which had joyned themselves with other Forces belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*. But we have been very loath to give any belief to these things, seeing it cannot be thought agreeable to the purposes and proceedings either of good Princes, or of your Majesties
15 most prudent Ancestours, who conceived it to be chiefly both their own interest, and also very much conducing to the peace of their Kingdom, and of all *Christendom*, that their Subjects professing that Religion, should be permitted to live in safety, and free from injury under their government and protection;
20 who being obliged by this clemency of their Kings, have often times performed eminent service for their Sovereigns both in Peace and War. Upon the same consideration also, the Dukes

træ ea necessitudo cum Sabaudia Duce intercedat, eaque auctoritas apud eum erit, ut intercessionem vestrâ ac propensæ voluntatis significatione pax istis miseris, reditusque in patriam, et libertas pristina impetrari facillimè possit. Quod factum
5 et Majestate Vestrâ dignum erit, et a prudentia atque exemplò serenissimorum Majorum vestrorum non alienum: neque solum animos vestrorum subditorum nequid sibi unquam ejusmodi metuant, magnopere confirmaverit, sed fœderatos etiam vestros atque socios, qui eandem religionem sequuntur,
10 observantiâ longè majore ac benevolentia Majestati Vestræ devinxerit. Ad nos quod attinet, quicquid in hoc genere vel vestris concedetur, vel aliorum subditis vestrâ causâ impetrabitur, id nobis non minus gratum, imò gratius profectò et antiquius erit, æmolumento quovis alio atque commodo, ex
15 iis quæ ab amicitia Majestatis Vestræ haud pauca nobis pollicemur.

West: Maii 25^{to} 1655.

of *Savoy* have been induced to treat their Subjects, which inhabit the Valleys of the Alps, with the same favour; who also being very ready upon occasion for the service of their Prince, have not at any time spared either their lives or fortunes. Now
5 we do not doubt but that your Majesty hath such an Interest and Authority with the Duke of *Savoy*, that by your Intercession and signification of your good will, a Peace may very easily be procured for those poor people, with a return into their native countrey, and to their former liberty. The performance whereof will be an action worthy of your Majesty,
10 and answerable to the prudence and example of your most serene Predecessours; and will not onely very much confirm the mindes of your Subjects, that they need not fear the like mischief any time hereafter, but also engage your Confederates and Allies, which profess the same Religion, in a far
15 greater respect and good affection to your Majesty. As to what concerns us, what favour soever in this kinde shall be granted, either to your own Subjects, or shall, by your means, be obtained for the Subjects of others, it shall be no less acceptable
20 to us, yea truly it will be more acceptable, and valuable, than any other profit and advantage, among those many which we promise unto our self from the friendship of your Majesty.

Given at our Palace at *Westminster* 25. May 1655.

OLIVER. P.

[140.(S.46.C.—)]

LUDOVICO GALLIÆ REGI

Cum ea jam eluceat in Majestate vestra fides atque integritas Principe summo digna, quæ tam exteris quam vestris civibus justitiæ fructus uberrimos non promittat solùm, sed etiam nunc ferat, id usque eò ignorasse bellæ Insulæ Præsidentem, ut pacis fœdus paulo ante sancitum et promulgatum, inter ipsa initia, quæ vel pessimo cuique sancta esse solent, tam apertè violare ausus sit, perquàm sanè miror. Ab Roberto enim Vessio navis Luscinia, quæ ex præsidiariis hujus Reipublicæ navibus una est, præfecto delatum nobis est, bellæinsulæ præsidem, quinto decimo Decembris, aliàs etiam recentius Dillonium quendam piratam, hujus Reipublicæ perduellem non solum portu accepisse, rebusque omnibus juvisse, verùm etiam navem quandam mercatoriam Kinsalensem ab eo captam contra Vessium defendisse; immò ipsam Dillonii prædatoriam navem navali pugnâ fugatam nostrorum ex manibus eripuisse, quam alioqui vel cœpisset procul dubio vel depressisset. Hæc contra fœdus recens initum cùm Præses ille committere nullo modo possit quin Majestatem quoque vestram pariter atque nos lædat, arbitramur hac in re nihil esse quod a vobis postulemus potius quàm expectemus, sive in illum Præsidentem animadverti, sive nobis satisfieri velimus. Quod enim jus nostrum, id idem fides vestra fœderisque religio a vobismet ipsis æquè flagitat.

West. Jan: 1655.

[140:M.67.(v,244.)]

To Louis XIV, *King of France*.

Since there is now in your Majesty the good faith and integrity worthy of an eminent prince, which not only allows the richest fruits of justice both to your own subjects and to foreigners, but even forces them upon them, that of this fact
5 the Governor of Belle Isle should be so far ignorant, that he has dared so openly to violate the treaty of peace recently made and proclaimed, at its very beginning, when such things are wont to be sacred to the worst men, I very greatly marvel. By Robert Vess, Captain of the ship *Nightingale*, which is
10 one of the patrol ships of this Commonwealth, it is reported to us that the Governor of Belle Isle, on December 15th and at other times even more recently, not only received in port a certain pirate Dillon, an enemy of this Commonwealth, and helped him in every way, but also defended a certain mer-
15 chant vessel of Kinsale captured by him against Vess, and even snatched out of our hands this pirate ship of Dillon, put to flight in a naval battle, which otherwise he had doubtless captured or sunk. Since the Governor cannot do this against the pact recently entered upon without injuring your Majesty
20 equally with ourselves, we think in this affair we demand nothing more than we may expect from you, whether we wish that Governor to be punished or compensation to be made to ourselves. For what our right demands, the same your good faith and the sanctity of the pact equally demand from your-
25 self. Westminster, Jan. 1655.

[141.(S.54.C.—)]

OLIVERIUS PROTECTOR REIP. ANGLIÆ, &c:

Cunctis Regibus Rebus publicis, Principibus ac Civitatibus nobiscum fœderatis, nec non aliis quibuscunque Protestantium religionem profitentibus, ad quos hæ nostræ literæ pervenerint, S. D.

Cum de Religione id ferè plerique sentiant, atque in eo facilè acquiescant, quod à Majoribus acceperunt, non quod ipsi, imploratâ ope divinâ, proprio studio ac labore perceptum atque cognitum, verum esse didicerunt, eò magis collaudandum omnique Christiana charitate amplectendum duximus
5 harum literarum exhibitorem dilectum nobis Petrum Georgium Romswinkel utriusque juris doctorem; qui in superstitione Pontificia natus atque innutritus et in ea honores amplos atque commoda adeptus (erat enim nuper Protonotarius Apostolicus, Archiepiscopalis Curia Colonien-
10 sor, et Commissarius ac Canonicus liber S. Andreae in Colonia, et ad majora destinatus) tamen, quod amplissimo testimonio confirmatum nobis est, divinæ veritatis amore ductus, Deo aspirante, cùm ad indagandam Christianae Religionis
15 rationem tota mente incubuisset, non superstitione solum papali, verum etiam commodis atque honoribus, quibus in ea fruebatur, amplissimis relictis, Orthodoxam fidem et puriorem Dei cultum cum incerto exilio longè præposuit. Is quo ab insidiis tutior atque a contumeliis remotior Pontificiorum

[141:M.78.(v,269.)]

[A Passport for Dr. Romswinckel.]

Oliver, *Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c., to all Kings, Commonwealths, Princes and States with us allied, and to all others professing the Protestant Religion, to whom this our letter shall come, sends greeting.*

Since in the matter of religion almost all men believe, and readily acquiesce in that which they receive from their ancestors, not what they themselves, having implored divine help, judge true as perceived and understood by themselves; therefore by so much the more do we think deserving of praise and embrace in all Christian charity, the bearer of these letters, our well beloved Peter George Romswinckel, Doctor of Civil and Canon Law, who, born and reared in the Popish superstition, and in it elevated to full honors and fortune (for he was already Apostolic Protonotary, Assessor of the Archiepiscopal Court of Cologne, and Commissary and free Canon of St. Andrew in Cologne, and destined to higher things), nevertheless as is confirmed to us by the amplest testimony, led by the love of divine truth, by God's favor, when he had devoted his whole mind to an inquiry into the truth of the Christian religion, giving up not only the Popish superstition, but also the ample advantages and honors which he enjoyed in it, he far preferred the true faith, and the purer worship of God though coupled with uncertain exile. He, that he might be safer from plots and farther away from the abuse of the papists, betook himself to

esse posset, ratus hanc Rempublicam, id quod nos existimari
maximè volumus, oppressis ubicunque indigna servitute
Christianorum conscientis asylum atque perfugium esse cer-
tissimum ac liberrimum, in Angliam se recepit. Nunc a sere-
5 nissimâ Principe ac Dominâ defuncti Ducis in Symmeren
vidua ad munus Consiliarii accersitus in Germaniam rever-
titur: quanquam si apud nos manere vel reverti ad nos malu-
erit, inire aliquam rationem quibus ipsi provisum esse possit,
non gravabimur. Nostris itaque Ducibus, Præfectis, ministris
10 ac portuum curatoribus, nauarchis item et Classariis nostris
præcipimus, ut hunc Doctorem Petrum Georgium sine ulla
molestia aut sarcinarum suarum perscrutatione, immunem ac
liberum terrâ marique commeare sinant: Legatis itidem nos-
tris, prolegatis et ministris publicis ubicunque gentium com-
15 morantibus significatum atque præceptum idem volumus,
uti eum, quibus rebus possint, adjuvent, eique patrocinentur.
Omnes denique Reges, respublicas, Principes ac Civitates
nobis confœderatas magnoperè rogamus, ut eidem modis om-
nibus favere, subvenire, suumque patrocinium impertiri ve-
20 lint: id quod ipsos, pro suo erga religionem reformatam,
ejusque cultores nobisque dilectos, pio studio, etiam non ro-
gatos, libentissimè facturos esse faciliè nobis persuademus;
adeoque hasce literas ad earum fidem plenius faciendam, signo
nostro obsignavimus.

25 West. Junii 1656.

England, thinking this Commonwealth, as we greatly wish it to be thought, to be the most certain and most free asylum for those oppressed for conscience' sake everywhere, in slavery unworthy of Christians. Now, called to the position of Coun-
5 sellor by the most serene Princess and Lady, the widow of the late Duke of Simmern, he returns to Germany; although if he should prefer to stay among us or return to us, we should not object to adopting any plan that seems best to him.

Therefore upon our Commanders, governors, ministers, and
10 keepers of ports, admirals and captains we enjoin that they permit the said Dr. Peter George to travel unharmed and free by sea or by land, without any interference, or inspection of his baggage. And likewise to our ambassadors, consuls, and public servants dwelling in every land, we wish it made known
15 and enjoined that they aid and help him by every means in their power.

Finally we earnestly ask all Kings, Commonwealths, Princes, and States with us confederate that they in every way favor him, help him, and provide him with protection, which we
20 are easily persuaded they would themselves gladly do, even unasked, for the sake of their pious zeal for the Protestant religion, and its followers in whom we delight. Thereto for greater furnishing of faith in this letter, we have sealed it with our seal.

25 Westminster, June [13.] 1656.

[142.(S.55.C.—)]

CAROLO GUSTAVO SUECORUM REGI

Tametsi patentes literas nostras huic dilecto nobis Petro Georgio Romswinckel utriusque juris Doctori &c: ad omnes generatim Reges, Respublicas, Principes ac Potestates nobiscum fœderatas dedimus, quarum præsidio, terrâ marique,
5 tutò ac liberè commeari possit, tamen, ne quid ei a nobis vel patrociniis vel gratiæ defuisse videatur, qui relictâ superstitione pontificiâ ad puriorem religionis cultum se receperit, his insuper singulatim datis ad Majestatem vestram literis ampliùs muniendum eum atque ornandum censuimus. Eique porrò,
10 si id petierit, uti facilem præbere aditum, auresque benignas, opportuno etiam auxilio atque præsidio esse velitis, rogamus. Si quid acciderit, in quo vobis pariter grati, Ecclesiæque utiles esse poterimus, ne ullam in nobis vel voluntatem vel officium desideratura sit Majestas vestra perficiemus.

15 West. Junii. 1656.

[143.(S.102.C.14.)]

EIDEM [LUDOVICO GALLIÆ REGI].

Dunkirkam dedidisse se Majestati vestræ, eamque jussu vestro potestatis nostræ statim esse factam, jam antè famâ acceperamus. Quam autem libenti atque læto animo fecerit Majestas Vestra, ut suam erga me benevolentiam hâc in re
20 testaretur, id literæ imprimis Regiæ, et cui ex iis literis fidem omnem habeo, Palatii Vestri magister ordinarius abundè mihi

[142:M.79.(v,269.)]

To Charles Gustavus, *King of Sweden*.

Although we have given letters patent to our well beloved Peter George Romswinkel, Doctor of Civil and Canon Law, &c., generally to all Kings, Commonwealths, Princes and Powers confederate with us, under protection of which he may
5 travel freely and safely by land and sea, nevertheless lest anything of defence or grace seem wanting from us to him, who, having abandoned the Popish superstition has betaken himself to the practice of a purer faith, we have decided that he
10 should be further guarded and supplied with this letter, especially written to your Majesty. To him further, if he seek it, we ask that you will grant easy access and kindly audience, together with timely help and protection. If anything should happen in which we might be equally obliging to you, or useful to the Church, we will undertake that your Majesty shall
15 find in us no lack of good will or service.

Westminster, June [13.] 1656.

[143:M.129.(v,393.)]

To Louis XIV, *King of France*.

That Dunkirk had surrendered to your Majesty, and that it had been by your orders immediately put in our possession, we had already heard by report. But with what a willing and
20 glad mind your Majesty acted, to testify your good will towards me in this matter, your royal letter has especially informed me, and the Master in Ordinary of your Palace, a

confirmavit; novamque attulit cùm lætitiæ, tum amicitia
quoque vestræ erga me inde perspectæ voluptatem. Ad hoc
testimonium tametsi apud me nihil potest autoritatis accedere,
scribit tamen eadem pro officio suo noster apud vos legatus,
5 vestræque erga me voluntati firmissimæ nihil non tribuit.
Majestas proinde vestra vicissim sibi persuadeat, nullum nos-
tra ex parte neque studium defore neque integritatem, ad re-
liqua omnia quæ convenerunt eâdem fide ac diligentia præ-
standa, atque hactenûs præstitimus. De cætero, prosperos
10 rerum successus et Bergam proximè captam Majestati vestræ
gratulor: talesque gratulationum vices ut quam sæpissimè in-
ter nos recurrunt, Deus Optimus Maximus faxit.

West. Junii 1658.

[144.(S.103.C.15.)]

CARDINALI MAZARINO.

Redditæ nobis unà cum Regis literis per magistrum Pa-
15 latii ordinarium vestræ literæ de capta urbe Dunkirkâ,
nobisque traditâ gratulatoriæ, non solum gratissimæ fuere,
lætitiamque nostram reddidere cumulatiorem, verùm etiam
singulares gratias Eminentia vestræ imprimis referendas a no-
bis meruere; cujus consilium atque autoritas cum summo erga
20 me studio conjuncta, ipsa mihi præbuit materiam gratulationis
suz, hæc enim omnia quanta cum fide ac benevolentia summæ
significatione a vobis peracta sint, quanquam Eminentia
Vestra hoc confirmante ita mihi satisfactum est, ut nihil am-

gentleman in whom from the tenor of that letter I have all confidence, has abundantly confirmed, and has given me a new sense of pleasure both in your joy and in your friendship for me which is thence discernible. In addition to this
5 (though nothing could increase the authority of your statement with me) our ambassador at your court, in the course of his duty writes to the same effect, and there is nothing he does not ascribe to your firm good will toward me. Let your Majesty be assured in turn that there shall be no lack of care or
10 integrity on our part in performing all that remains of our agreement with the same faith and diligence as heretofore. For the rest I congratulate your Majesty on the prosperous success of your enterprises, and upon the recent capture of Bergen-op-Zoom. And may God grant the most frequent possible ex-
15 change of such congratulations between us.

Westminster, June 1658.

[144:M.130.(v,394.)]

To Cardinal Mazarin.

Your congratulatory letter about the capture of the town of Dunkirk and its delivery to us conveyed with the King's letter by the Master in Ordinary of the Palace was not only
20 most welcome to us, and increased our joy, but also made it meet that special thanks be sent by us to your Eminence, whose counsel and authority, combined with the greatest zeal toward myself, in themselves furnished reason to congratulate you. For with how much good faith and strongest expression of
25 kindness all these things were done by you, although it has been made so clear to me by your Eminence's own statement

plius desiderem, tamen legatus apud Regem noster accuratè
ad me singula scribendo nihil prætermisit, quo aut me facere
certiorem, aut vestræ de se respondere opinioni possit. Ad
mea promissa quod attinet, cùm pactâ fide servanda nihil
5 mihi sanctius aut antiquius sit, dabo Operam ut intelligat
Eminentia Vestra, si quid suæ existimationis in meâ fide re-
positum esse putat, non pœnitendum habere se pignus, quo
confidat eandem mihi curam fore fidei meæ et existimationis
suæ. Illa sanctissimè servata, id quod in me quantum est re-
10 cipio ac spondeo, cum viderint omnes rem Gallicam con-
junctione nostrâ non imminutam sed amplificatam atque
auctam, spero futuram et penè auguror, etiamsi invidiam vir-
tutis ac dignitatis suæ comitem Eminentia vestra extinguere
non poterit, ut calumnias tamen omnes facile comprimat,
15 fructusque uberrimos consiliorum suorum nobiscum initorum
percipiat.

West. Junii 1658.

[145.(S.110.C.1.)]

LUDOVICO GALLIÆ REGI.

Gulielmus Lockartus, cui has literas ad Majestatem vestram
dedimus perferendas, est natione Scotus, domi nobilis, nobis
20 dilectus, summaque fide, virtute, ac morum integritate notus.
Is ut in Gallia commoretur, sitque apud vos, qui et singu-
larem meam erga vestram Majestatem observantiam, nec
solum pacis conservandæ sed amicitiae quoque perpetuandæ
studium significare vobis assidue possit, amplissimis instructus

that I could wish nothing further, yet our ambassador to your King has taken pains to omit no detail in writing by which he might either inform me, or equal your opinion of him. What pertains to my promises, since nothing is more sacred
5 or customary with me than to keep a pact faithfully, I shall take care that your Eminence shall understand, if he thinks any part of his repute rests upon my good faith, he has a sure pledge by which he may trust that I shall care alike for my own good faith and his reputation. While this is most faith-
10 fully observed, which I undertake and promise as far as in me lies, when all shall see the state of France not impaired but improved and augmented by the alliance with us, I hope, and almost prophecy it will come to pass, that even if your Eminence shall not be able to extinguish the envy that accompanies his
15 virtue and dignity, he may nevertheless easily suppress all calumnies, and see the richest fruits of the plans entered into with us.

Westminster, June 1658.

[145:M.72.(v,251.)]

To Louis XIV, King of France.

William Lockhart, to whom we have given this letter to be
20 carried to your Majesty, is a Scot, of noble rank at home, beloved by us, known for the highest fidelity, strength, and integrity of character. That he may reside in France, and be with you, so as to be able to signify assiduously to you my singular respect for your Majesty; and my desire not only for the
25 preservation of peace but also for the perpetuation of friendship, he has received from us the amplest instructions. We beg

mandatis à nobis est. Eum itaque et benigne accipere et, quoties opus erit, placide audire, quæque nostro nomine ab eo dicta erunt et confirmata, iis eandem prorsus fidem habere velitis, ac si a nobismet ipsis coram dicta et confirmata essent, rogamus: ea enim nos rata omnia sumus habituri; Interim Majestati regnoque vestro pacata atque prospera omnia precamur.

West. Aug. 1658.

[146.(S.III.C.2.)]

CARDINALI MAZARINO.

Cum videam vestris consiliis felicissimè administrari rem Gallicam, et usque eo indies augeri, ut vestra inde summa
10 gratia, summaque in rebus gerendis auctoritas meritò augeat simul, et amplificetur, quem cum literis atque mandatis ad Regem legavi, eundem etiam vestræ Eminentiae quàm maximè commendandum esse duxi, Gulielmum Lockartum, virum domi nobilem; nobis et conjunctissimum et singulari
15 fide spectatum. Quapropter et ea quæ ab ipso communicata nostro nomine vobis erunt pro nostris habere, et ea quæ vos vicissim communicanda censebitis, recte ipsi committere atque concredere meâ fide Eminentia vestra poterit; simul et hoc amplius ex eodem cognoscere, quod et nunc et jam sæpius profiteor, de vestris maximis in Galliam meritis quàm
20 præclarè sentiam, vestræque laudi ac dignitati quantoperè faveam.

West. Aug. 1658.

FINIS LIBRI SECUNDI.

therefore that you will receive him kindly, and hear him graciously, as often as there may be occasion, and that whatever may be said and settled by him in our name, you will put absolutely the same trust in it as if the same had been said and
5 settled by ourselves in person; for we shall hold all as valid. Meanwhile we entreat peace and prosperity in all things for your Majesty and your Kingdom. Westminster [April 9, 1656.]

[146:M.73.(v,251.)]

To Cardinal Mazarin.

Since I see the affairs of France most happily administered by your counsels, and daily increasing in prosperity to such
10 degree that your high popularity and authority in government are justly increased and enlarged accordingly, I have thought fit to recommend most expressly to your Eminence also *William Lockhart*, a man of honorable family, our right trusty and well beloved cousin, whom I sent as envoy to your king
15 with letters and instructions. Wherefore your Eminence may regard as our own whatever shall be said by him in our name, and may also properly commit and entrust to him on my surety whatever you think fit to communicate in return. From him too, you will learn more largely what I often and now
20 again profess, how highly I think of your great services to France, and how much I wish well to your reputation and dignity.
[Westminster, April 9, 1656.]

End of the Second Book.

Johannis Miltoni Angli Epistolarum liber tertius, quæ
Richardi Protectoris nomine sunt scriptæ.

[147.(S.134.C.119.)]

FERDINANDO DUCI MAGNO HETRURIÆ.

Ostendunt nobis per supplicem libellum Joannes Dethicus
Ordinis apud nos equestris, Joannes Goldus, Joannes Limbe-
rius alique hinc mercatores se navem suam, cui nomen lati-
num bona recuperatio Londinensis, mense Januario 1654 ex
5 inita societate instruxisse, et mercibus onerasse, eique navi
quendam nomine Joannem Marvinum præfecisse, uti cum
ea is in mari Mediterraneo mercaturam faceret; in qua faci-
enda illum satis uberi cum quæstu ex eo tempore ad hunc
usque diem iis in locis esse versatum; verùm adduci hactenùs
10 nullo modo posse aut negotiorum suorum aut quæstus illius
rationem ullam sociis mercatoribus reddat, sæpiùs licet appel-
latus; se valdè suspicari esse illi in animo, nave ac mercibus
sociorum interversis, domum nunquam reverti; sibi autem
esse exploratum atque compertum, illum intra duos menses ad
15 portum Liburnensem, qui portus in vestrâ ditione est, esse
appulsurum. Peto itaque a Celsitudine vestra etiam atque
etiam, ut pro suo justitiæ studio, nolit illum malæ fidei nau-
clerum in patrocinium suum recipere; neve quid mercatorum
procuratoribus impedimento esse sinat, quo minus possint et
20 navem bonaque recuperare; et reddendam negotiorum ratio-
nem a præfecto navis exigere. Deus Celsitudini Vestræ fausta
omnia concedat.

West: Apr. 19^{no} 1659.

Third Book of Letters of John Milton of England written in the name of the Protector Richard [Cromwell.]

[147:M.144.(v,589.)]

To Ferdinand, *Grand Duke* of Tuscany.

By a petition Sir John Dethicke, John Gold, John Limbery, and other merchants here tell us they in the month of January 1654, having formed a company, made ready their ship, called the *Happy Entrance* of London, and loaded it with goods, and
5 made a certain John Marvin captain of this ship, that with it he might make a trading voyage in the Mediterranean Sea; in doing which with right rich profit from that time even to this day he has been busy in those parts; but in no way have they been able to obtain hitherto an account of his business trans-
10 actions, nor of his profits for the associated merchants, though he has been often called on; they suspect he plans, having conveyed away ship and goods, never to return home; search was therefore made for him, and it was learned he would arrive within two months at the port of Leghorn, which is in your
15 domain. I therefore earnestly entreat your Highness, for the sake of your zeal for justice not to take this faithless shipmaster under your protection, nor to let anything hinder the agents of the merchants from recovering ship and goods, and forcing the captain of the ship to render an account of his dealings.
20 May God grant all happiness to your Highness.

Westminster, April 19, 1659.

[148.(S.135.C.120.)]

EIDEM [FERDINANDO HETRURIÆ].

Queritur apud nos Jacobus Modifordus mercator bona quædam sua ad portum Liburnensem navibus delata ab Umfredo Sidneio negotiatore etiam Anglo, Italogum quorundam opera creditorum ejus, circa annum 1652 detenta in portu contra
5 jus omne, sibi que ablata esse, suumque illic procuratorem qui nihil non egit quo bona illa recuperare possit, nihil hactenus proficere. Cùm itaque et petitor et reus noster civis uterque sit, Celsitudinem vestram rogo, bona illa summam per injuriam erepta justo domino restitui, quam primum
10 jubeat, causamque totam nostræ cognitioni velit remittere: ut si quid juris habeat Sidneius, possit, si videbitur, nostro in foro cum populari suo apud nostros iudices patria lege experiri; ubi æqua utrinque dimicatio futura est. Id nobis gratissimum Celsitudo vestra fecerit, quam Deo Op: Max: com-
15 mendatam volumus.

West. Apr: 19^{no} 1659.

[149.(S.136.C.121.)]

JOANNI PORTUGALLIÆ REGI.

Edidit nobis per libellum supplicem Franciscus Hurdidgius Londinensis, se annis 1649 et 1650 navis præfectum binominis, Mariæ scilicet et Joannis, per oram Angolæ atque
20 Brasilæ commercia quærentem à Lusitanis cum nave ac mercibus, quas septuagies mille coronatis æstimat, captum

[148:M.145.(v,589.)]

To the same [Ferdinand of Tuscany].

James Modiford, a merchant, complains to us that certain goods of his taken in ships to Leghorn by another English trader, Humphrey Sidney, were for the sake of some of the latter's Italian creditors, about the year 1652, detained in port
5 against all right, and taken from him; and his agent who has done everything possible whereby he might recover the goods, has thus far accomplished nothing. Now since both petitioner and defendant are our citizens, I ask your Majesty to order these goods, most unjustly seized, to be restored as soon as
10 possible to the rightful owner, and to refer the whole case to our jurisdiction, so that if Sidney have any right he may be able, if he wish, to test it in our court with his own people before our judges by the national law of his own country, where a fair trial may be for both sides. Will your Highness,
15 whom we ever wish Almighty God may defend, do this service, most grateful to us?

Westminster, April 19, 1659.

[149:M.146.(v,589.)]

To [Alfonso V.] *King of Portugal.*

Francis Hurdidge of London tells us by petition, that he, when captain of the ship *Mary and John*, in 1649 and 1650,
20 seeking trade along the shores of Angola and Brazil, was by the Portuguese captured and detained, together with his ship and cargo, valued at 70,000 crowns, and that the Dutch after-

atque detentum fuisse; eam navem postea Hollandos Lusitanis
eripuisse. Cum itaque ex proximo fœdere inter alios hujus
etiam petitoris usque eò habita ratio fuerit; ut a Rege Portu-
galliæ vicies quinquies mille coronatorum illi ad damna sar-
cienda solverentur, a Majestate vestrâ magnopere contendo,
5 ut huic homini, quem sanè ad angustiam rei familiaris redac-
tum hac calamitate esse arbitror, quæ assignata est ex pacto
pecunia primo quoque tempore curetur. Deum oro uti pergat
Majestatem vestram remque Lusitanam tueri, sicuti facit,
10 atque augere.

West: Apr: 1659

[150.(S.137.C.122.)]

CAROLO GUSTAVO SUECORUM REGI.

Defert ad me David Fithius mercator, se ante mensem vel
circiter cum curatoribus nostris rerum navalium contraxisse,
ut centum quinquaginta cannabis Rigensis culleos sive tun-
15 nos, quos vocant, classis nostræ usibus præstaret; et cannabim
quidem eam jam esse Rigæ comparatam, navem etiam one-
rariam hinc solvere paratam, in quam cannabis illic impona-
tur, et ad classem nostram cujus pars jam Balticum versus ad
subsidium vestrum navigavit, commodum deportetur; verum
20 se accepisse recentius, edixisse Majestatem Vestram nequis
Rigâ, nisi singulari permissu Regio, cannabim exportet; non
posse ergo se stare contractis nisi amittendæ cùm navis tùm
mercis periculum adire velit. Rogo itaque Majestatem ves-
tram uti suis literis ad præfectum Rigæ scriptis huic Davidi
25 licentiam exportandæ cannabis tot pondera quot se suppe-

wards took the ship from the Portuguese. Now, since by the recent treaty the claim of this man among others was allowed to the extent that the King of Portugal should compound the damages done for 25,000 crowns, of your Majesty I earnestly
5 ask that care be taken to pay this man, whom I believe to have been reduced in estate well nigh to poverty by this calamity, the money assigned by the pact at the earliest opportunity. I pray God to prosper your Majesty, and to guard and enrich the realm of Portugal as He is now doing.

10 Westminster, April [19], 1659.

[150:M.147.(v.590.)]

To Charles Gustavus, King of Sweden.

David Fithy, a merchant, informs me that about a month or so ago he contracted with the keepers of our naval stores to supply one hundred and fifty bales (or tuns, as they are called) of Riga hemp for the use of our fleet; that the hemp is now in
15 readiness at Riga, and a freighter prepared to set sail from here in which the hemp may there be loaded and conveniently be carried to our fleet, part of which has just sailed for the Baltic to your assistance; but that he has recently heard that your Majesty has forbidden anyone to export hemp from Riga ex-
20 cept by special Royal permission, so that he is not able to fulfill his contract without risking the danger of the loss both of his ship and of his cargo. I therefore beg your Majesty by letters written to the Governor of Riga to give permission to the said David to export the exact weight of hemp with which he

ditaturum classis nostræ curatoribus recepit nominatim velit concedere. Id erit et nobis gratissimum, et vestris, uti spero, rationibus non alienum, quibusdam nostras tam arctè conjunximus; quam conjunctionem, ab Op: Maximoque Deo
5 precor ut ad gloriam suam velit utrique genti bene atque fœliciter evenire.

West. Apr: 1659.

specifically undertook to supply the keepers of our fleet. This will be most grateful to us, and not, as I hope, alien to your plans, with which we have allied ours so closely—which alliance I pray Almighty God may cause to come out well and
5 happily for both nations, and for His Glory.

Westminster, April [25.] 1659.

STATE PAPERS BY MILTON FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

[151.]

SENATUS POPULÚSQUE ANGLICANUS MAGNIFICO ET AMPLISSIMO CIVITATIS HAMBURGENSIS SENATUI, SALUTEM

Magnifici, Amplissimi, et Spectabiles Viri, Amici charissimi,
Quantis bellorum incendijs, idque fere civilium, per hanc
ætatem (quod sapientissimo Deo sic visum est) universa pænè
Europa conflagravit, Vos, quanquam ipsi summa jamdiu pace
5 utentes ignorare non potestis. In quam communem calami-
tatem tametsi nos, eodem omnipotente Deo sic volente, pleris-
que cæteris posteriores incidimus, dilatio tamen ista Numinis,
quicquid tarditate nobis pepercerat gravitate tandem malorum
quæ perpassi sumus faciliè compensavit. Quorum fama pro-
10 culdubio ad vos pervenit; doloris certè sensus nostris omnium
animis infixus, et acerbissima ubique intestini belli vestigia
etiamnum apud nos manent. Verùm tot ærumnis et laboribus
Dei benignitate perfuncti, post bella, inducias, colloquia, et
tentata necquicquam omnia, quibus libertatem planè adempta
15 atque armis de integro partam conservare possemus, nihil
pulchrius, aut ad salutem populi accomodatius esse duximus,
quàm superbum regni dominatum in civitatis liberæ formam

STATE PAPERS BY MILTON

FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

[151:(M.iv,89.) Modern translation.]

The Parliament and People of England to the exalted
and distinguished Senate of the City of Hamburg,
greeting:

Exalted, distinguished, and honorable Sirs, our dearest
friends—In what fires of war, for the most part of civil war,
through this age (as all-wise God has willed) almost the whole
of Europe has been burning, you, though yourselves long en-
5 joying complete peace, cannot be ignorant. Although we (by
the will of the same Almighty God) became involved in that
common calamity later than most of the others, nevertheless
that deferment of Deity amply balanced, by the weight of the
evils which we have suffered, all that it spared us by delay. Of
10 these things the report has doubtless reached you; certainly
the sense of suffering is planted deep in the minds of all of
us, and everywhere among us the most painful traces of Civil
War still remain. But having by the grace of God come
through so many trials and tribulations, after wars, truces, con-
15 ferences and many vain efforts to preserve the liberty which
had been entirely taken from us but won again by force of
arms, we have thought nothing fairer nor more conducive to
the welfare of our people than to convert the haughty domina-
tion of a kingdom into the form of a free state, and rather to

convertere; et servitutis jugum semel potius a cervicibus nostris
dejicere quàm perpetuas eam ob rem dimicationes, et repetitam
toties belli aleam contra novos subinde dominos tentare. Con-
fidimus etiam fore, uti Deus, cujus auspicijs et potenti auxilio
5 devictos acie tyrannos insigni supplicio affecimus, eò consilia
nostra, et studium omne dirigat, ut justitiam et pacem, quoad
fieri potest, ante omnia colamus. Cum itaque tanta rerum
conversio apud nos facta sit, æquum censuimus ad vos hæc
scribere; adeoque Dn. Isacum Lee Societatis Adventurariæ
10 apud vos præfectum, oratorem nostrum constituimus, eique
in mandatis dedimus, ut vos in Senatu adeat, atque hac De re
certiores faciat: simul ut sciatis quàm cupimus, et studemus
pacta omnia, conventiones, et fœdera quæ Anglorum genti
cum civitate vestra negotiandi causa (quod utrorumque com-
15 modo fiat) intercedunt, quantum in nobis est, persanctè ob-
servari. Petimus adhæc, ut qui mercatores nostri apud vos
commorantur, iis privilegijs, et immunitatibus frui possint,
de quibus inter utramque gentem novissimè convenit: utque
eos autoritate vestra contra vim et contumelias improborum
20 hominum tueri velitis, qui in patria sua tyrannorum partibus
addicti, et ob multa exinde maleficia domo profugi in pop-
ulares suos libertatis publicæ amantes infestum ubique gentium
et hostilem animum gerunt. Vos autem hoc persuasissimum

throw off our necks once for all the yoke of servitude than to risk for this cause perpetual struggles and the ever renewed hazards of war against ever new masters. We also trust that God, with whose countenance and powerful aid we have conquered our tyrants in battle and have inflicted upon them notable punishment, will so guide our counsels and all our devotion that we may above all cherish justice and peace so far as that may be possible.

Since, therefore, so great a revolution has been effected with us, we have thought it right to apprise you of these things; and thereto we have appointed Mr. Isaac Lee, President of the Company of Adventurers among you, our envoy, and have given him instructions to appear in your Senate and inform you of this situation; that you may likewise know how much we earnestly desire that, so far as in us lies, there may be a most sacred observance of all existing agreements, conventions, and treaties furthering commercial relations (consistent with mutual benefit) between the people of England and your state. To this end we ask that those of our merchants who dwell among you may enjoy those privileges and immunities which were very recently agreed to by both nations; and that you will be willing to protect them by your authority against the violence and abuse of wicked men who, being in their own country attached to the party of the tyrants and driven from home on account of many resultant villainies, are actuated by a spirit that is everywhere in the world dangerous and hostile to their countrymen who love political liberty. We beg that you, for your part, will be most firmly convinced that even in these very

habeatis, nos etiam his difficillimis reipub: nostræ temporibus,
vestris civibus fidem omnem atque incolumitatem præstitisse;
et præstituros ultrò recipimus. Ut intelligatis quàm nobis curæ
sit, amicitiam illam et necessitudinem quæ Populo Anglicano
5 cum amplissima vestra civitate perantiqua est, nulla ex parte
claredicare. Valete. Dat: a Palatio Westmonasteriensi 2^{do}
April: anno 1649. stylo Angliæ.

Gulielmus Lenthall Senatus
populique angliæ orator.

[152.]

[DIPLOMA. (SALVA-GUARDIA)]

10 Universis & singulis Reip. Angliæ Generalibus Exercituum,
Belliducibus, Archithalassis, ministris, & officariis, Tribunis
Militum, Capitaneis, & cæteris nostris stipendiariis & volun-
tariis mari & terrâ militantibus, præsentem literas patentes in-
specturis, significamus. Qvòd, cùm nobis & nostris ex consilio
15 status Commissariis in eum finem nominatis & ordinatis, Illus-
trissimus Dominus Anthon Gûnther, Comes in Oldenburgh
& Delmenhorst, Dominus in Jehvern & Kniphausen, per De-
putatum suum & Consiliarium Hermannum Mylium juriscon-
sultum, publicè & vivâ voce proposuerit, & subinde in scriptis
20 exhibuerit, se integris istis triginta proximè elapsis annis, qvi-
bus Germaniam intestina & externa bella affligerunt, Pacis
tamen Consilia semper secutum, ab omnium belligerantium
partium arbitris, ac summis Ducibus Salvæ-Guardiæ & Exemp-
tionis Diplomata impetrasse, iisque se, suos, sua territoria &

troubulous times of our Commonwealth we have given to your
citizens full protection and safety; and we voluntarily engage
to continue such protection that you may understand how
deep is our concern not in any way to impair that friendship
5 and close relation which is of such ancient date between the
English people and your illustrious state. Farewell.

Given at our Palace of Westminster, April 2, 1649, English style.

William Lenthall

Speaker of the Parliament and People of England

[152:M.20a.(iv,480.) Milton's own translation.]

[THE SAFEGUARD.]

10 Bee it knowne unto all and every of the Generalls and
Cheife Captaines Admiralls, Ministers and officers, Colonells,
Majors, Captaines, and to all the rest of our forces in pay or
Voluntiers, serving this Common Wealth of England by Sea
or Land, That Whereas the most Illustrious Lord Anthony
15 Gunther Count in Oldenburgh and Delmenhorst, Lord in
Jehvren and Kniphowsen by his Deputy, and Counsell Her-
man Mylius, Dr of the Civill Law hath publicquely and viva
voce proposed and declared unto us, and our Commissioners
out of the Councell of State nominated and appointed for that
20 purpose, and exhibited the same alsoe in writing. That hee
the said Count for the space of these Thirty yeares last past,
during which Germany hath beene afflicted with intestine
and forraigne Warres, allwayes followed the Councells of
peace, and obteyned Letters Pattents of Salva Guardia and Ex-
25 emption from the Generalls and Cheife Commanders of all

jura in summa pace, Deo juvante, ab omni infestatione militari
asseruisse & conservasse, seqve, suosque Successores in eodem
animo pacifico & proposito tranquillo, DE O triuno adminicu-
lante, perseveraturos, citra molestiam & injuriam aliorum intra
5 terminos concordiaë & modestiaë securè victuros, solo & salo sua
commercia & negotia exercituros & promoturos esse.

Eumque in finem etiam nos rogaverit, ut Salvam-Guardiam
nostram ipsi in solenni & amplissima forma concederemus.
Nos itaque commoti justitiâ & æqvitate hujus sui desiderii,
10 hanc petitam Salvam-Gvardiam libenter concessimus. Man-
damus itaque expressè & volumus, ut omnes & singuli sub
nostræ Reip. signis belligerantes, cujus sint conditionis, & dig-
nitatis, Dominum Comitem prænominatum, suis Comitibus
Oldenburg & Delmenhorst, suisque Dominiis Jhevern & Knip-
15 hausen, aliisque inde dependentibus territoriis, oppidis, for-
talitiis, portubus, fluminibus, & vallis maritimis, aliisque bonis
mobilibus & immobilibus, juribus & privilegiis mari & terrâ,
absque infestatione, vivere, agere, navigare, & negotiari liberè
permittant, & hâc nostra Salva-Guardia citra noxiam & incom-
20 moda uti & perfrui omnimodè concedant, sub pæna indigna-
tionis & alia Reip. hujus refractariis hæcce non observantibus
irroganda.

partyes making warre, by the meanes whereof & the assistance of God hee allwayes asserted and kept himselfe and his, as alsoe his Territoryes and Rights in good peace, and secure from all Millitary infestation, And that hee and his successors by the helpe of God will constantly persist in the same peaceable minde and condition, intending without molestation or harme unto any securely to live within the Borders of Concord and modesty, And by Sea and Land to exercise and advance free Trade and Commerce; and for that end hath desired us to grant him our *Salva Guardia* in a Solemne and most ample forme. Wee therefore being moved thereunto by the Justice and Equity of this his Request neither could nor would denye him that *Salva Guardia* which hee desired. And accordingly doe commande and will that all and every one making Warre under the Standards of our Common Wealth of what State or Quallity soever, none excepted, Suffer the said Count with all his Successors in the said Countytes of Oldenburgh and Delmenhorst, and his Lordshipps of Jehvren and Kniphowsen, and other from thence depending Territoryes, Townes, Forts, Havens, Rivers, and Sea portes, as alsoe all other moveables and immoveables, Rights and Privileges by Sea and Land, freely and without any molestation to Live, Act, Sayle and Traffique; and to injoy this our *Salva Guardia* throughly without harme or interruption; and if any shall presume to undermine or oppose it, that they will doe their utmost endeavour to withhold such from and overthrowe them in their designes, under payne of the high displeasure of this Common Wealth, and other arbitrary punishments which shall bee inflicted upon the Refractory offenders.

Et cùm ulterius nostram benevolentiam & amicitiam imploraverit, ut etiam hujus Reip. Legatis, Residentibus & publicis Ministris maximè in Germaniam & utrumque Belgium jam missis aut in posterum mittendis in mandatis daremus, ut
5 eorum consilio & auxilio, autoritate & prudentiâ ad utiliter & cum pleno effectu nostrâ Salva-Gvardiâ ejusque contentis utendum, fruendum, gaudere, eorumque favorem & affectum tanto facilius obtinere, emergenti tali occasione posset, etiam hisce suis petitis animo amico & benevolo gratificari & annuere
10 volumus.

Mandamus itaque omnibus & singulis Reipublicæ hujus Angliæ Legatis, Agentibus, Residentibus, Deputatis, aliisque publicis Ministris, maximè in Germania & utroque Belgio fœderato & Hispanico jam constitutis & in posterum constituendis,
15 cujuscunque Ordinis & Conditionis sint, ut oblatâ omni occasione justa & honesta dicto Domino Anthon Gunther, Comiti in Oldenburg & Delmenhorst, Domino in Jehvern & Kniphausen, Rogati in manutenenda hac Salva-Gvardia, ejusque contentis, præsentibus, maturis & aptis consiliis pro viribus
20 assistant, pro occasione temporis & loci adsint & occurrant, autoritate, & prudentiâ prosint & præsent, volentes & lubentes, promptè & candidè cum omni alacritate & benevolentia, quod nostræ voluntatis esse, denuò testamur hisce præsentibus: Et subinde mandamus, ut hoc nostrum Rescriptum in copiis vidi-
25 matis exhibitum, pari cum authographo & originali autoritate & fide gaudeat. Adeoque ad majorem hujus nostri mandati

And whereas hee further requested soe much benevolence and Amity from us, as to command the Embassadours, Residents and publike Ministers of this Common Wealth, especially those already sent into Germany and both the Netherlands, or for the future to be sent thither, that by their advice
5 and assistance, Authority and prudence Hee may fully injoy our *Salva Guardia*, and the Contents thereof, and accordingly may have their favour and affection upon all such emergent occasions, Wee therefore likewise freindly and willingly hark-
10 ned unto, and granted this motion of his.

And accordingly wee doe command by these presents all and every Embassadours, Residents, Agents, Deputyes and other publike Ministers from this Common Wealth, especially those in Germany and both the Netherlands, that of the
15 Confederated Provinces, and of the Dominions of France already constituted, or hereafter to bee constituted, of what quallity or Condition soever, That upon all just occasions, upon addresse made unto them in that behalfe, they doe readily and according to their best power assist the said Lord Anthony
20 Gunther, Count in Oldenburgh and Delmenhorst, Lord in Jehvren and Kniphowsen and his heires and successors with their best advice and Councell for the mainteyning of that *Salva Guardia* and its Contents, and that they bee helpfull unto him according to the occasion of tyme and place offers with all
25 readinesse and willingnesse. And this to bee our will and pleasure wee agayne Testifye by these presents, And this our Rescript being exhibited in vidimated Copies wee will have to bee of like authority and Creditt with the originall, In witt-

fidem & auctoritatem sigillum Parlamenti Reipubl. Angliæ
appendi jussimus, cui etiam subscripsit

Gulielmus Lenthal

Prolocutor Parlamenti Reipubl. Angliæ

*Hoc Diploma ex Anglico Originali in latinum verbatim
versum est.*

Joannes Miltonius

Westmonasterii 17 Febr. Anno 165½

[153.]

[ORATIO.]

[First Draft Prepared by Milton for Samuel Morland.]
S. R. C.

10 **M**ISIT me serenissimus Dominus Olivarius Reipub-
licæ Angliæ, Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ Protector ad
regales celsitudines vestras, quibus et salutem
pluriman dicit, vitamque et principatum diuturnum prospe-
rosque rerum omnium successus, inter plausus et vota populo-
rum suorum summo cum affectu animi et singulari erga sere-
nitates vestras studio exoptat. Atque id meritis quidem vestris,
15 sive quis præclaram indolem celsitudinumstrarum regiam-
que progeniem, summam denique de tot celsissimis virtutibus
expectationem omnium intueatur sive antiquam regum nos-
trorum cum familiâ regiâ Sabaudiensi necessitudinem evo-
lutis rerum monumentis, memoriâ recoluerit. Me verò quan-
20 quam adolescentem fateor, nec rerum usu satis maturum,
tamen et regiis vestris celsitudinibus addictissimum, et totius
nominis Italici studiosissimum visum est meo domino serenis-

nesse whereof wee caused this to be sealed with the seale of the Parliament of the Common Wealth of England, and to bee subscribed by

[William Lenthall

- 5 Speaker of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England.

(This diploma is translated literally into Latin
from the English original. John Milton.)

Westminster, Feb. 17. 1651/2.]

[153:(M.v, 186.) Masson's translation.]

[*The First Draft of Samuel Morland's Address to the
Duke of Savoy, and his Mother.*]

Your Serene and Royal Highnesses,

- The Most Serene Lord, Oliver, Protector of the Common-
10 wealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, has sent me to your
Royal Highnesses; whom he salutes very heartily, and to
whom, with a very high affection and peculiar regard for your
Serenities, he wishes a long life and reign, and a prosperous
issue of all your affairs, amid the applauses and respect of your
15 people. And this is due to you, whether in consideration of the
excellent character and royal descent of your Highnesses, and
the great expectation of the world from so many eminent good
qualities, or in recollection, after reference to records, of the
ancient friendship of our Kings with the Royal House of
20 Savoy. Though I am, I confess, but a young man, and not very
ripe in experience of affairs, yet it has pleased my Most Serene
and Gracious Master to send me, as one much devoted to your
Royal Highnesses and ardently attached to all bearing the

simo ac benignissimo, etiam magnis de rebus mittere. Fertur apud antiquos Crœsi filius à naturâ fuisse prosus elinguis. Ille autem cùm primum militem quendam patri suo vulnus intendantem videret, linguam protinus expedit, nimirum haud
5 aliter mea res agitur, cujus linguam hodie solutam reddunt nuperrima illa atque cruenta matris ecclesiæ vulnera, siquidem res magnæ dicendæ sunt, quibus multorum salus miserorum ac spes omnis continetur, quæ in hoc tota est posita, si regalium vestrarum celsitudinum irritatos erga se animos, omni suâ
10 fide, obedientiâ, humillimisque precibus lenire atque placare poterunt; quorum inopum ad causam quam quidem vel ipsa commiseratio meliorem facere videatur, etiam serenissimus Protector Angliæ deprecator accedit, vestrasque celsitudines regias summo opere rogat atque obsecrat, uti misericordiam
15 suam hisce pauperrimis et ejectissimis subditis suis impertire dignentur; illis nimirum, qui radices Alpium et valles quasdam in ditione vestrâ incolentes, Protestantium religioni sua nomina dedêre. Audivit enim, quòd nemo celsitudinum vestrarum regalium voluntate factum esse dixerit, miserrimos il-
20 los partim à vestris copiis esse crudeliter occisos, partim vi expulsos, domoque, patriâ exturbatos, adeòque sine lare, sine tecto, inopes, omnique ope destitutos, per asperrima loca, atque inhospita, montesque nivibus coopertos, cum suis conjugibus ac liberis vagari. Quid enim per hos dies, modò vera sint quæ
25 fama hodiè ubique locorum refert (atque utinàm fama jam mendax esset!) inausum intemeratumve illis; passim fuman-

Italian name, on what is really a great mission.—The ancient legend is that the son of Cræsus was completely dumb from his birth. When, however, he saw a soldier aiming a wound at his father, straightway he had the use of his tongue. No
5 other is my predicament, feeling as I do my tongue loosened by those very recent and bloody wounds of Mother Church.—A great mission surely that is to be called wherein all the safety and hope of many poor people is comprehended—their sole hope lying in the chance that they shall be able, by
10 all their loyalty, obedience, and most humble prayers, to mollify and appease the minds of your Royal Highnesses, now irritated against them. In behalf of these poor people, whose cause pity itself may seem to make its own, the Most Serene Protector of England also comes as an intercessor, and
15 most earnestly requests and beseeches your Royal Highnesses to deign to extend your mercy to these your very poor and most outcast subjects—those, I mean, who, inhabiting the roots of the Alps and certain valleys in your dominion, have professed nominally the Religion of the Protestants. For he has heard
20 (what no one can say has been done by the will of your Royal Highnesses) that those wretched creatures have been partly killed by your forces, partly expelled by violence and driven from their home and country, so that they are now wandering, with their wives and children, houseless, roofless, poor, and
25 destitute of all resource, through rugged and inhospitable spots and over snow-covered mountains. And, through the days of this transaction, if only the things are true that fame at present reports everywhere (would that Fame were proved a liar!),

tia tecta, et laceri artus et cruenta humus. Imò verò stupratæ
virgines injectis in ventrem vi lapillis, miserè efflârunt animas,
senes et morbis laborantes mandati fuêre flammis, infantum
autem alii in saxa contriti, aliorum cocta et comesta cerebra,
5 scilicet horrendum scelus, nec priùs auditum, et sævitiâ, bone
Deus, quantâ si hodie reviviscant omnes omnium temporum
et ætatum Neronēs, quantus illis pudor esset, quippè qui nihil
unquam adeò inhumanum excogitassent; verùm enimvero ex-
horrescunt angeli, mortales stupent, sed et ipsum cælum cla-
10 moribus hisce attonitum esse videtur, ipsaque terra diffuso
tot hominum innocuorum sanguine erubescere. Noli summe
Deus, noli vindictam quærere huic facinori debitam! Tuus,
Christe, sanguis eluat hanc maculam; verùm hæc ordine, ut
gesta sunt, aut iisdem diutiùs inhærere, nec meum est, et quid
15 serenissimus meus dominus à celsitudinibus vestris regalibus
petat, ex ipsius literis meliùs intelligetis. Quas literas regiis ves-
tris celsitudinibus omni cum observantiâ debitoque cultu dare
sum jussus, quibus, si celsitudines vestræ regales id quod mag-
noperè speramus primo quoque tempore responsum, indulge-
20 bunt, et rem gratissimam Domino Protectori qui rem altâ
mente reposuit, totique Reipublicæ Angliæ fecerint, et multis
millibus afflictissimorum hominum, qui suo ex nutu pendent,
vitam, salutem, spiritum, patriam, atque fortunas, miseratione
suâ regiis suis celsitudinibus dignissimâ restituerint, et me tam
25 egregiæ suæ clementiæ nuntium fœlicissimum summo cum

what was not dared and attempted against them? Houses smoking everywhere, torn limbs, the ground bloody! Ay, and virgins, ravished and hideously abused, breathed their last miserably; and old men and persons labouring under illness were
5 committed to the flames; and some infants were dashed against the rocks, and the brains of others were cooked and eaten. Atrocities horrible and before unheard of, savagery such that, good God, were all the Neros of all times and ages to come to life again, what a shame they would feel at having contrived
10 nothing equally inhuman! Verily, verily, Angels are horror-struck, men are amazed; heaven itself seems to be astounded by these cries, and the earth itself to blush with the shed blood of so many innocent men. Do not, great God, do not seek the revenge due to this iniquity. May thy blood, Christ, wash away
15 this stain!—But it is not for me to relate these things in order as they happened, or to dwell longer upon them; and what my Most Serene Master requests from your Royal Highnesses you will understand better from his own Letter. Which letter I am ordered to deliver to your Royal Highnesses with all ob-
20 servance and due respect; and, should your Royal Highnesses, as we greatly hope, grant a favourable and speedy answer, you will both do an act most gratifying to the Lord Protector, who has taken this business deeply to heart, and to the whole Commonwealth of England, and also restore, by an exercise of
25 mercy very worthy of your Royal Highnesses, life, safety, spirit, country, and estates to many thousands of most afflicted people who depend on your pleasure; and me you will send back to my native country as the happy messenger of your conspicuous

gaudio, et celsissimarum virtutum suarum prædicatione, devinctissimum etiam in omne tempus celsitudinibus suis regius reducem in patriam, dimiserint.

[*Second Version (Revised by Morland?).*]

COPY OF MR. MORLANDS SPEECH TO THE DUKE OF SAVOY, AT HIS FIRST AUDIENCE, IN QUALITY OF ENVOY FROM HIS HIGHNESS THE LORD PROTECTOR OF ENGLAND, IN THE BEHALF OF THE POOR DISTRESSED PROTESTANTS IN THE VALLIES OF PIEMONT.

S. R. C.

5 **M**ISIT me Serenissimus Dominus Oliverius Republicæ Angliæ, Scotiæ, & Hiberniæ Protector, ad Regalem Celsitudinem vestram, cui & salutem plurimam dicit, vitæque & principatum diuturnum, prosperosque rerum omnium successus, inter plausus & vota popu-
 10 lorum suorum, summo cum affectu animi, & singulari erga Serenitatem vestram studio, exoptat. Atque id merito quidem vestro, sive quis præclaram indolem Celsitudinis vestræ, regiamque stirpem, summam denique de tot celsissimis virtutibus expectationem omnium intueatur, sive antiquam Regum
 15 nostrorum cum familia Regia Sabaudiensi necessitudinem, evolutis rerum monumentis, memoria recoluerit. Me verò, quanquam adolescentem, fateor, nec rerum satis maturum, tamen & Regiæ vestræ Celsitudini addictissimum, & totius nominis Italici studiosissimum, visum est meo Domino Sere-

clemency, with great joy and report of your exalted virtues, the deeply obliged servant of your Royal Highnesses for evermore.

[CONTEMPORARY TRANSLATION OF THE SECOND VERSION
AS PRINTED BY MORLAND.]

May it please your most Serene and Royal Highness,

I am sent by the most serene Prince *Oliver*, Lord Protector
5 of the Commonwealth of *England, Scotland, and Ireland*,
unto your Royal Highness, whom he heartily saluteth, and
with a very high and singular affection of minde toward the
person of your Serene Highness, wisheth you life, a long reign,
and prosperous successes in all your affairs, together with the
10 love and affections of your people: And this respect doubtless
is due to your merit, whether a man consider the most noble
inclination and royal extraction of your Highness, together
with the High expectation which the world hath from so
many most eminent vertues, or whether by perusing the
15 Monuments of Time past, he call to minde the ancient Al-
liance of our Kings with the Royal family of Savoy. As for
my self, though I be a young man, I confess, and have not
much experience in affairs, yet it pleased my most Serene and
most gracious Master to send me, being one that is very much
20 devoted to your Royal Highness, and a great lover of all the
people of Italy, to negotiate even Matters of grand importance,
for so those affairs are to be called, wherein the safety of many
poor distressed people, and all their hope, is comprehended;
which indeed consisteth wholly in this, if so be that by all their
25 loyalty, obedience, and most humble Petitions, they may be

nissimo ac benignissimo, etiam magnis de rebus mittere; siquidem res magnæ dicendæ sunt, quibus multorum salus miserrum ac spes omnis continetur; Quæ in hoc tota est posita, si Regalis Vestræ Celsitudinis irritatum erga se animum, omni
5 sua fide, obedientia, humillimisque precibus lenire atque placare poterunt. Quorum inopum ad causam, quam quidem vel ipsa commiseratio meliorem facere videatur, etiam Serenissimus Protector Angliæ deprecator accedit, vestramque Celsitudinem Regiam summo opere rogat atque obsecrat, uti misere
10 cordiam suam hisce pauperrimis & ejectissimis subditis suis impertire dignetur; Illis nimirum, qui radices Alpium & Valles quasdam in ditione vestra incolentes, Protestantium Religioni sua nomina dedere. Audivit enim (quod nemo Celsitudinis vestræ Regalis voluntate factum esse dixerit) miserrimos illos,
15 partim ab vestris copiis esse crudeliter occisos, partim vi expulsos, domoque Patria exturbatos, adeoque sine lare, sine tecto, inopes, omnique ope destitutos, per asperrima loca atque inhospita, montesque nivibus coopertos, cum suis conjugibus ac liberis vagari. Quid enim per hosce dies, quod genus crudel
20 litatis inausum illis militibus, aut præteritum fuit? fumantia passim tecta, et laceri artus, & cruenta humus! Virgines post stupra differto lapillis ac ruderibus utero, miserè efflarunt animas. Centenarii nonnulli senes effæta ætate ac morbo clinici, in lectulis combusti! Infantum alii saxis allisi, alii jugulati,
25 quorum cerebrum ab interfectoribus, immanitate plusquam Cyclopæa, coctum ac devoratum. Quid plura? quanquam vel

able to mollifie and appease the minde of your Royal Highness, which hath been provoked against them. In the behalf of these poor people, whose Cause truly, even commiseration it self may seem to make the more excusable, the most Serene
5 Protector of England is also become an Intercessor, and he most earnestly entreateth and beseecheth your R. H. that you would be pleased to extend your mercy to these your very poor subjects & most disconsolate Out-casts; I mean those, who inhabiting beneath the Alps, and certain Valleys under your Do-
10 minion, are Professors of the Protestant Religion. For, he hath been informed (which no man can say was done by the will of your H.) that part of those most miserable people, have been cruelly massacred by your forces, part driven out by violence, and forced to leave their native habitations, and so without house
15 or shelter, poor, and destitute of all relief, do wander up and down with their wives and children. in craggy and uninhabited places, and Mountains covered with snow. Now what, or what manner of cruelty have not those soldiers of late dared to act, or hath been omitted by them? Oh the fired houses
20 which are yet smoking, the torn limbs, and ground defiled with blood! Virgins being ravished, have afterwards had their wombs stuffed up with gravel and Rubbish, and in that miserable manner breathed out their last. Some men an hundred years old, decrepit with age, and bed-ridden, have been burnt in
25 their beds. Some infants have been dashed against the Rocks, others their throats cut, whose brains have with more than Cyclopean cruelty, being boiled and eaten by the Murtherers! What need I mention more? although I could reckon up very

plurima hujusmodi commemorare possem, nisi horreret plane animus. Si reviviscant omnes omnium temporum & ætatum Nerones (quod sine ulla Celsitudinis Vestræ offensione dictum velim, quemadmodum & nulla ejus culpa quicquam factum esse credimus) 5 puderet profecto eos; ut qui nihil non mite ac humanum, (ad hæc facinora si spectas) excogitasse se reperirent. Interim exhorrescunt Angeli! mortales obstupescunt! Ipsum cælum morientium clamoribus attonitum esse videtur, ipsaque terra diffuso tot hominum innocuorum cruore erubescere! 10 Noli, summe Deus, noli vindictam sumere tantis sceleribus et parricidiis debitam! Tuus, Christe, sanguis eluat hunc sanguinem!

Verùm hæc ordine ut gesta sunt, narrare, aut iisdem diutius inhærere, nec meum est; & quid Serenissimus meus Dominus 15 à Celsitudine vestra Regali petat, ex ipsius Literis melius intelliges; Quas Literas Regiæ Vestræ Celsitudini, omni cum observantia, debitoque cultu dare sum jussus; quibus si Celsitudo vestra Regalis, (id quod magnoppere speramus) primo quoque tempore responsum indulgebit, & rem gratissimam Domino 20 Protectori, qui rem alta mente reposuit, totique Reipublicæ Angliæ fecerit, & multis millibus afflictissimorum hominum, qui suo ex nutu pendent, vitam, salutem, spiritum, patriam, atque fortunas, miseratione sua, Regali sua Celsitudine

many cruelties of the like kinde, if I were not astonished at the very thought of them. If all the Tyrants of all Times and Ages were alive again (which I would have spoken without any offence to your Highness, seeing we believe none of these things
5 were done through any default of yours) certainly they would be ashamed when they should finde, that they had contrived nothing (in comparison of these actings) that might be reputed barbarous and inhumane. In the mean time, the Angels are surprised with horreur! men are amazed! Heaven it self
10 seems to be astonied with the cries of dying men, and the very earth to blush, being discoloured with the gore-bloud of so many innocent persons! Do not, O thou most high God, do not thou take that revenge which is due to so great wickednesses and horrible villanies! Let thy bloud, O Christ, wash
15 away this bloud!

But it is not my business to make a Narrative of these things in order as they were done, or to insist any longer upon them; and that which my most Serene Master desireth of your Royal Highness, you will better understand by his Own Letters,
20 which Letters I am commanded with all observance and due respect, to deliver to your Royal Highness; to which if your Royal Highness shall (as we very much hope) be pleased to vouchsafe a speedy answer, you will thereby very highly oblige my Lord Protector, who hath laid this thing deeply to heart,
25 and the whole Commonwealth of England; you will also by an act of compassion most worthy of your Royal Highness, restore life, safety, spirit, Country, and estates, to many thousands of poor afflicted people, who depend upon your pleasure;

dignissima, restituerit, & me tam egregiæ suæ Clementiæ nuntium fœlicissimum summo cum gaudio, & celsissimarum virtutum suarum prædicatione, devinctissimum etiam in omne tempus Celsitudini suæ Regali reducem in Patriam demiserit.

[154. (C.85 cancelled; doubtfully Miltonic.)]

Consulibus ac Senatoribus civitatis Bremensis.

- 5 Ex literis vestris per oratorem virum Henricum Oldenburgum ad nos datis, coortum civitati vestræ cum vicino potentissimo dissidium, quasque exindè ad angustias redacti sitis, cò majore cum molestiâ ac dolore intelligo, quo magis Bremensem civitatem præter cæteras orthodoxâ religione protestantem
- 10 diligo átque amplector; néque in vobis quicquam habeo antiquius, quam ut universum protestantium nomen fraterno consensu átque concordîâ in unum tandem coalescat. lætari interim communem reformatorum hostem hisce nostris contentionibus, et ferocius passim instare certissimum est. deum
- 15 itaque oro, ut quæ cœptæ sunt induciæ possint fœlicem exitum sortiri, equidem quod petistis, ad Suecorum regem eâ de re scripsi, suasor pacis átque concordîæ, Deo nimirum in primis gratæ, meamque operam, ut in re tam piâ libens detuli. vos æquum animum, néque ab ullis pacis conditionibus honestis
- 20 abhorrentem, suadeo geratis. Valete. 8^b

and me you will dismiss back to my Native Country, with exceeding joy, and with a report of your eminent vertues, the most happy Proclaimer of your Princely Clemency, and one for ever most obliged to your Royal Highness. [1655.]

[154. Authorship not certain.]

To the Consuls and Senators of the City of Bremen:

- 5 From your letter which was delivered to us through your envoy Henry Oldenburg I learn of the quarrel which has arisen between your state and its very powerful neighbor, and of the resultant straits to which you have been reduced, with the greater distress and pain, the more as I love and embrace
10 the state of Bremen for its championship, beyond other states, of the orthodox faith. And in respect of you I entertain no dearer wish than that the whole body of Protestants may unite at least in brotherly agreement and concord. Meantime, it is quite certain that the common foes of the Reformers re-
15 joice at these quarrels of ours and everywhere attack us more savagely. I therefore pray God that the truce which has begun may find a fortunate outcome. I myself have, as you requested, written about this matter to the King of Sweden, since I am an advocate of peace and concord which beyond question are
20 most acceptable to God, and I have gladly contributed my aid, as is natural, in so pious a work. I urge *you* to keep your mind tranquil and not averse to any honorable terms of peace. Farewell. October [1654.]

ADDITIONAL LETTERS AND
PAPERS OF STATE WRITTEN
IN ENGLISH BY MILTON OR
TRANSLATED BY HIM, CHIEFLY
FROM THE COLUMBIA MS

[155.CU.MS.90]

THE KING OF SPAINES LETTER.

The King.

Don Francisco Fernandes Marmoleso my governor & capt
of war of the cities of Murcia, Lorca, & Cartagena, besides that
which other dispatches containe which come to you with this,
it hath seem'd good to me in this a part to tell you, that I had
5 resolv'd that those vessels which enter'd into that port of Car-
tagena if those under Prince Robert that you should cause
them to be disarm'd, & that the men belonging to them which
were come ashore should be ship'd, & having afterwards
understood the chance which those ships had to be lost, that
10 you Cause the men of the said ships to be lodg'd in some place
without the city of Cartagena, where they may be with safety,
& may do no harme, nor receive any, so ordering that they may
have releife in their quarters. & for that which those ships of
Prince Robert did in Velez, Malaga, & other ports, taking

others of the English under my artillery, in which they faulted in the good correspondence which I desir'd should be kept both with the one & the other, I charge that you send order to the ports under your command, that neither the ships of the
 5 Prince nor his person be admitted therein, for any pretence, as also I charge you, that those of the Parliament who shall enter therein, all good reception be given, giving them to understand that it is my expresse will & command. From Madrid
 24 Novem. 1650.

10 I the King. Don Fernando Ruiz de Contreras.

[156.CU.MS.91.]

IDEM.

Don Francisco Fernandes de Marmoleso my governor and Cap^t in warre of the cities of Murcia, Lorca, & Cartagena, Robert Blake Admirall of the Navy of the Parliament of England, hath writt'n to me, giving me intelligence of the successe,
 15 that certaine ships of the charge of Prince Robert have had in the port of Catagena, & of the pretension that the Admirall makes that the Artillery, cables, anchors, & the other furniture of the ships of war may be restor'd to him to render up to the Parliament, & that the merchandise which hath bin tak'n out
 20 of the two prizes which are of worth, & what else there is may be giv'n to thir true owners, as more particularly you will see by the inclosed copy of the Admirals letter. & in the 1st place it hath seem'd good to mee

that you give him to understand, the satisfaction which I

have of his good proceeding, & to charge you (as I do) that you take speciall care, in well treating those ships which are there of the parlament of England, & the same of those besides which shall come, as is meet to be done. & out of the desire I have that
 5 with the parlament & all that belongs to them, good & acceptable correspondence may be held in all my Kingdomes, I have resolv'd, & it is my will, that the prizes which they shall have taken, & in particular, the vessels of prince Rob. you cause to be return'd entirely to those to whome they belong, or the Ad-
 10 mirall, in case that the owners be not there that he may deliver them to them, neverthelesse this must be by public & judiciall acts that the satisfaction which he hath received may appeare.

As to the point of losses & damages, which the Admirall pretends to receive of the goods those ships of Prince Rob. which
 15 I have commanded to embarr, for the satisfaction of them to whome it belongs, as he mentions in his letter, you may declare & say that my resolution is, that satisfaction be made, & that to that purpose he leave solicitors in Cartagena that the matter may be tried before justice what they have lost by the invasion
 20 of Prince Rob., in Velez, Malaga, telling him that I had before commanded to make that Imbargo to satisfie also for the offence which hath bin receiv'd on my coasts by the invasion of the Prince for having sett upon a vessell defended by my artillery.

25 You shall say with all sincerity to the Admirall & declare to him, that no order had bin given, that the ships of Pr. Rob. should not be receiv'd into the ports in regard he had not as then giv'n any offence, which they did in Velez, in the inva-

sion which they there made, & also that there was no agreement with the parliament to forbear to receive them, so that it was the duty of my Ministers to defend them under my artillery, as the Admirall saw was done in Malaga, to those of the
 5 Parlements party, & also that I have so much the more cause to thank the Admirall for the respect wherewith he proceeded, for which I remaine again oblig'd.

This is all which in this matter offers it selfe that I should say to you, charging you again to treat, hand, & to dispatch
 10 courteously & freindly the Admirall in the manner aforesaid as befitts his person & good proceeding. From Madrid. 24. Nov. 1650.

I the King.

Don Fernando Ruiz de Contrera.

This dispatch the most Honourable governor capt of warre
 15 & governor of the armes in Cartagena & the Kingdome of Murcia received. In Cartagena. Munday 28. Nov. 1650. at 6. in the morning.

[157.CU.MS.92]

TO ADMIRALL ROB. BLAKE.

Admirall Rob. Blake, by the hands of my servants that reside in the city of Cartagena I have received the letter which you
 20 wrote me of the 12th of this month giving me notice of the successe of those ships under the charge of Pr. Rob., & by occasion thereof, you required among other things restitution of the merchandice & vessels which the said ships had taken from the natives of Engl:. In answer whereof, & of the good which
 25 yee have brought, I have thought good to tell you how accept-

able it hath bin, & the esteeme which I have had of it, & that
 also I have giv'n such orders in my ports, that you shall alwayes
 finde therein good entertainment & satisfaction; & of this dem-
 onstration you shall know the inclination which I have, that
 5 the parlament may receive it of mee, in all that which may
 concerne them, & in order to that end, when your letter came
 I had resolved that the vessels that were taken should be re-
 turn'd to their owners, as more particularly the governor of
 Cartagena will tell you, to whome I referre mee, adding hereto
 10 that I have again commanded that you should be well treated
 in all things & in case of any failing therein, you may advise
 thereof the Secretary of the Resident, which as yet remains in
 this court, that he may give me account thereof, as may also
 any of the heads of parlament give notice to me in that which
 15 they shall claime in the accomplishment of justice to be done
 them & the grace & favour which shall have place as you may
 hope from my will. From Madrid. 28. Nov. 1650.

I the King

Don Fernando Ruiz de Contrera.

20 By the King [of Spain.]

[158.CU.MS.50.]

[TO THE GOVERNOR OF ALGIERS.]

Most illustrious Señor whome god preserve, we receiv'd a
 letter from you dated to which we speedily return'd
 our answer but by reason that we heare not of those two
 English men who are detain'd with you, & doubt least our
 25 letter by some accident came not to your hands we write now

again to the same effect as before, that the matter which hath
 happen'd between you, & the English merchants of the com-
 pany of Richard, we have read at large related in your letter, &
 have given order that the whole businesse be examined, & such
 5 justice done you as the cause shall require, & the matter is now
 at present under examination in our court of admiralty, but
 because they on the other side have put in their plea, & many
 circumstances are to be examined, the cause remains as yett
 undetermined. in the meane while we do again request to sett
 10 free those two English men by name Tho. Peach & Rich:
 Dier according to your promise so soone as you should heare
 that your letter was delivered to us, & your businesse taken into
 consideration: assuring your selfe that those good correspond-
 encies which you & your Antecessors have held with the Eng-
 15 lish nation trading to those parts are very acceptable to us. &
 wee desire that you would still continue them both at all other
 times & now especially, if our fleet or any part of it which is
 now on the coast of Portugall near to Lisbon awaiting for
 certain pirates & revolvers of our owne nation shall chance to
 20 come into any of your ports to be supplied for their mony with
 victuall or any other necessary provision for the service upon
 which we send them. So we conclude desiring you again to
 release those two men who have bin now long in your custody;
 & not to doubt of that satisfaction & reparation from us which
 25 to justice shall appertaine. & we wish you all health & happy-
 nesse. Dated at the Palace of Westm.; & signed with the seale
 of the councill of State appointed by authority of the Parlia-
 ment.

[159.CU.MS.64.]

Frederick the 3d. by the Grace of God King of Denmark, Norway, & of the Vandals & Goths, Duke of Sleswick, Holstein, Stormaria, & Dithmarsia, Count in Oldenburg & Delmenhorst, To the most serene & high Lord Protector of Engl:, Scotl: & Ireland, our dear friend & confederate, health & prosperous successe.

*Most serene & high Lord Protector, most dear friend
& confederate.*

It is well knowne to the whole world how the late troubles in Poland have not only infested that potent Kingdome with unexpected invasion but have stirr'd up to arms other neighbouring nations, so that the most flourishing provinces thereof
 5 which with their fruitfull plenty were able not to nourish only but to enrich other countries, being now wasted have scarce wherewith long to suffice themselves & the vast multitude that flock thither. the losse hitherto hath bin their owne but ere long may redound to many others. the spectacle and serious
 10 thought of so near a danger hath not without cause taken up our cares: & although we have ever had from our neighbours not only religious protestations of constant amity but earnest invitation also to a straiter bond of alliance, yet wee, content with that amity which is already agreed between us, which we
 15 are also bound to keep religiously, have thought it hitherto dangerous to binde our selves further; especially since the present danger is so spreading, that it seemes likely to reach round to many more, & this haveing alwayes been our cheif desire, that nothing should be by us determin'd which might be preju-

diciall to our friends & confederates. this was the cause why
 we thought it fit to impart this our opinion to your highness,
 not doubting but that you will esteeme it just to answer us with
 mutuall sincerity. neither are we alone who account so highly
 5 of your judgment, as to hold it well advis'd to conforme our
 owne counsellis thereto; & we are also persuaded, that his
 Majestie of Sueden is so considerate, as that he will not easily
 be induc'd to oppose the prudence of so great a friend. if it so
 seem therefore to your highness, we hold it would tend much
 10 to the common good if you would seriously dissuade his Maj-
 estie from endeavouring or attempting ought, which might
 hinder or retard the course of commerce. For commerce is the
 bond of friends so much conducing to the mutuall profits &
 necessities of either part, that if it be broken of, the tie of their
 15 mindes is soon loosen'd & falls asunder. we also shall joyne our
 persuasions & advice to his Majestie; being assur'd that what
 shalbe made appeare by more then one friend on just grounds
 to be for the equall benefit & wish'd peace of all, will not be
 neglected. concerning which matter wee friendly entreat that
 20 your highness would give audience to our well belov'd Simon
 de Pettikum being to speak more at large hereof, & that you
 would assur'dly persuade your selfe, that the alliance which
 divine providence & establish'd league hath made up between
 us, shalbe alwayes carefully observ'd by us to a solid & constant
 25 improvement wherewith we heartily wish all prosperous suc-
 cesse to your highness.

Given from our palace at Copenhagen Feb. 16, 1656.

Your good friend

Frederic.

[160.CU.MS.9]

FOR SIR THO. BENDISH.

Sir

Petition hath bin made to his Highness by Captaine Joh. Casse commander of the ship Stamboline for himselfe, the owners & Interested therein, shewing that he the foresaid Captain being on his returne in the said ship from Smyrna to
 5 England, was on the 8th of Aug: 1653 near the Isles of Siphano & Serfo surprized by the Captain Basha of the Grand Signiors fleet, & both himselfe, ship & men brought back to Skio, there barbarously used & pillag'd, till by meanes of the Consull & other merchants comeing from Smyrna they were at length
 10 for a summ of money released, notwithstanding that they had neither done any thing irregular nor omitted ought of respect or ceremony requir'd in these seas by capitulation as by certificates & informations herewith sent, you will more particularly understand: the losse receiv'd is therein also specified, & the
 15 dishonour done to our nation you cannot but apprehend to be much more. You are therefore requir'd by his Highnesse & the Councill to make complaint of these things to the Grand Signior or to those Ministers of State to whom the cognizance hereof belongs; insisting with all earnestnesse for reparation
 20 both of losses by a just restitution & of honour by justice done on him who did the injury to our men & violated the peace.

Whitehall. Apr: 19. 1656.

[161.CU.MS.48.]

Oliver Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, Ireland & the dominions thereof to the Lord Hamet Basha wisheth health & peace from God.

We accept well of the love & friendship which your Highness expreseth towards us in your letter; and do assure you by these, that our affection is no lesse sincere & brotherly towards you. Your faithfull performance of the league made between us
5 we acknowledge, & your friendly receiving of our Fleet & ships from time to time, with many thanks: as also your just and civill dealing with Rich: Casson we cannot but much esteem as a reall confirmation of our league & peace. & we desire you to understand that it is no way with our consent or pleasing to
10 us that many Flemish do come in English ships as you write & walk on your shore; neither that the Flemish ships meeting with yours do put out English colours whereby your ships are often lost. we will strictly forbid henceforth the English merchants to take with them any Flemish or French mariners to
15 the disturbance of your ports or shores; & we shalbe earnest with the Dutch or Flemish Ambassadour who resides with us that the ships belonging to that nation shall put forth no more the English colours to the abuse and damage of you our friends and Allies. more then this we cannot promise herein; for the
20 Dutch are another nation & not under our authority; whereby in reason we cannot answer for what they do. as for the misdemeanour of Captaine Griffith, who suffer'd his Flemish

mariners to carry away with them a Flemish captive from your shore, we will call both Captaine Griffith & Francis Butcher the Merchant before us; & will cause them to doe right as touching that Fleming of the Masulaga whom they suffer'd
 5 to be brought away in their ship. we do also assure you further of our readinesse in all friendly offices towards you; & do likewise commend you to the almighty god. Given at Whitehall on the day of the moneth Aprill in the year 1656.

[162.CU.MS.49.]

Oliver Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England Scotland Ireland & the dominions thereof.

To the thrice Illustrious, thrice noble, & right worthy the Aga Captain Generall, his Brethren, the Aga Bashas & the rest of that Honourable society of the great Councell of State & war in the city of Algiers wisheth health & peace from god.

We have receiv'd a letter from your honours dated on the 3^d
 10 day of the 2^d moon of Rabia, in the year 1066 according to your account, by the care & diligence of Rich: Casson, who faithfully deliver'd it to us; & hath given us to understand the honourable respect wherewith our letters also were receiv'd by you; & that upon the reading thereof you caus'd to be deliver'd
 15 to him very justly the goods of his deceas'd uncle Edmund Casson late Agent in Algiers from the state of England. we rejoyce that we have a league with just men; the covenants whereof you recite truly in your letter: & we acknowledge them & shall cause them to be observ'd faithfully through all

our government. we also returne you thanks for the kinde reception & refreshment which you have given to our fleet & ships sayling to & fro, or trading in your ports. whereas you write that the Flemish being your enemies do oft weare English
5 lish Flags & colours in their ships whereby your ships are deceiv'd & sometimes lost, we will speak thereof to the Flemish or Dutch Ambassadour residing with us, that it may no more be so done; & this is all we can perform herein; for the Flemish are not under our Authority, neither can we be answerable for
10 their misdoings. next wheras you write that many Flemish & French mariners go in English ships, & land on your shore, & in particular that Captain Griffith of the ship Acorn, & Mr. Francis Butcher Merchant coming into your harbour with some of their mariners that were Flemish carried away with
15 them a Fleming who was slave to Masulaga, we will strictly forbid the merchants to take with them to your ports any Flemish or French seamen for the future; & will call Captain Griffith to an account for the Fleming whom he hath brought away; & will cause him to do that which shalbe just.
20 wherein else we can be usefull to you we offer in like manner on our part, & recommend you to god. Given at Whitehall. on the day of the month Aprill in the yeare 1656.

[163.CU.MS.10.]

Oliver Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, & Ireland & the dominions thereof.

To the thrice Illustrious, thrice noble, & right worthy the Aga Captain Generall, his Brethren the Aga Bashas, & the rest of that Honourable Society of the great Councell of State & warre in the city of Algiers, wisheth health & peace from God.

The letter which we sent lately to your Honours in answer to yours which wee received by Richard Casson, we hope is by this time come to your hands whereby you may perceive both the satisfaction which we have in your promises to keep the
5 league between us, hitherto accompanied with just performances; & the order which we have taken on our part to doe you justice in those things wherein you requir'd it of us. We now at this time require the like of you who have declar'd your selves hitherto in all things to be men loving righteousness,
10 hating wrong, & observing faithfulness in covenant. Our complaint is that a ship or Pinke of ours called the Crowne Herring, laden with oyles, Tho. Arret being Master, coming from Gallippole was on the taken by some ships of warre belonging to Algiers whereby the owner Joh:Frederick Alder-
15 man of London is likely to sustaine great losse, unlesse you give command forthwith that the ship & goods be restor'd to him which were taken, as is manifest to all men directly against the league & friendship between us: which we on our

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parts will not faile to observe justly, & expect the like from your
honours. Given in our Palace at West: the day of the month
June in the year 1656.

[164.CU.MS.98]

Instructions for the Agent to the Great Duke of Muscovy.

- 1st. he must be sure to give him all his titles: for some Embas-
5 sadours sent thither from Q. Eliz:, had much contest in thir
 embassies, for want of that point observ'd.
2. he shall assure that Great Duke, of the particular affection
 of his Highness towards him, both in behalfe of the nation
 which he governs, who were the 1st that ever traded with
10 him from these parts by the Northern sea, as also for the
 honour which he bears to his royall virtues, & puissance
 in war; having made himselfe thereby terrible to all neigh-
 bouring princes, & especially to the Great Turk the common
 foe of Christendome.
- 15 3ly, that his Highness would count it a great happynesse, if he
 could be any way instrumentall to make peace among
 Christian princes, that they might turne thir joynt forces to
 set in freedome the Greeks, & dispossessing infidells to plant
 again the gospel in those parts of Europe & Asia, which
20 now under bondage were once inhabited by orthodoxall
 Christians.
4. that hearing of an overture of peace made to him by the
 King of Sueden, a prince so powerfull & so prosperous in
 war, & that the Great Duke himselfe hath signified no un-

disposednesse thereto, his Highness could not but expresse his well wishing to so good a work & offer his mediation to the furthering therof, & with the more alacrity in that he hopes on either party so ready a disposition thereto.

- 5 5. that if he intended, as is fam'd abroad, a glorious expedition against the Turk, & thereby to win him selfe honour throughout Europe as cheif defender of Christendome, he could not set forth more securely, then by leaving behinde his back so potent a prince his friend; & thereby all the
10 northerne & westernne parts of his Empire secure.
6. That none can be a more profitable confederate to the Great Duke then the King of Sueden, who having possession of so many port townes at the bottome of the Baltick, will let in great trade & riches into his land, by a shorter way then
15 from Archangell.
7. that as he shall leave hereby all his countreys on that side safe from invasion, & in a way of much enriching, so likewise no lesse secure from the feare of force or innovation on the Russian religion, it being no principle of that protestant
20 King to force consciences, as it is of the Polonian a Popish King; & that the Muscovitish religion, a branch of the Greek church, is not so different from the Protestant religion, as is the Popish and Polonian, which if it get footing in his dominion by Polonian Jesuits, will not fail to work
25 alterations.
8. that the King of Sweden, now since his conjunction with the Prince of Transilvania & the Cossacks, will be much

more considerable & active either to hinder or promote any enterprize of the great Duke against the Turk, & more answerable to the prudent allyance which he hath lately sought with the Venetian, then the King of Poland can be,
 5 whose countrey now, after so many devastations, needs nothing more then rest & peace, & yet lies open to the spoile of all hir neighbours. [1657.]

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS OF STATE

[165. Translation, partly in Milton's hand, of a letter from Princess Sophie to Prince Maurice.]

High born Prince, deare Brother, I must write unto you by all occasions, for I have still some newes to tell, which shall bee
 10 at this time that the Prince Elector is heere, and that he is now altogether as wee are against the knaves or Skellums, he will soone goe to his country; the Peace in France is made, my Brother Edward saith he has tak'n no employment yet. Prince Ratzevil is deadly sick they say that the Marques Gonzaga
 15 hath poyson'd him, he is in Poland yet; The states have forbidd'n all thir ministers to pray for any kings in the Church. but the French will not desist. I so am vext that you have not writen, that I cannot express, yet I hope you have not forgott'n me seeing I am

20

Your faithfull sister and humble servant

Sophie

the 13th of Aprill 1649

A Monsieur Monsieur l'Prince Maurice Conte Palatin

There is a postscript of commendations in this letter subscribed with the Electors name. which was this

My service to you brother Rupert, & brother Maurice, more I cannot say beeing newly arriv'd, & visitations doe hinder me.

[166.(M.iv,225.)]

- 5 [Entry, in a hand believed by Masson to be Milton's, in the Scroll Order Book of Council, April 30, 1650.]

That Mr. Chambers in the gatehouse be released upon his own engagement, & twenty nobles giv'n him for his relief.

[167. *Lost Diplomatic Papers.*]

[To the Governor of Tituan, 1649/50.]

- 10 [Documents relating to the Dutch Ambassadors' Negotiations, May 1649–April 1652.]

[To the Spanish Ambassador, 1651–1652.]

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[From the Portuguese Ambassador, 1652.]

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SCRIPTUM

DOM. PROTECTORIS

*Reipublicæ Angliæ, Scotiæ, Hi-
berniciæ, &c.*

Ex consensu atque sententiâ

CONCILII SUI

EDITUM;

In quo hujus Reipublicæ Causa contra

HISPANOS

justa esse demonstratur.



L O N D I N I :

Excudebant *Henricus Hills & Iohannes Field,*
Impressores Dom. Protectori. 1655.

SCRIPTUM

DOM. PROTECTORIS REIPUBLICÆ ANGLIÆ,
SCOTIÆ, HIBERNIÆ, &C. EX CONSENSU ATQUE
SENTENTIA CONCILII SUI EDITUM; IN
QUO HUIUS REIPUBLICÆ CAUSA CONTRA
HISPANOS, JUSTA ESSE DEMONSTRATUR.

QUIBUS causis adducti, quasdam insulas in occidentali
India, ab Hispanis jam antea occupatas, adorti nu-
per simus, eas & justas esse & rationi quam maximè
consentaneas nemo est quin facile intelligat, qui modò secum
5 reputaverit, quemadmodum Rex ille, ejúsque subditi erga gen-
tem Anglicanam in illo tractu Americano semper se gesserint;
non alium nempe ad modum nisi perpetuò planè hostilem; qui
modus sese gerendi ab ipsis & initium habuit injustissimum, &
ab eo tempore contra gentium commune jus, contra fœderum
10 peculiare inter Anglos atque Hispanos leges eâdem est prorsùs
ratione continuatus.

Fatendum quidem est Anglos, his annis proximis, vel iniqua
æquo animo ferè pertulisse, vel se duntaxat defendisse; unde
forsitan potest fieri, ut nonnulli de illa nuper in occidentalem
15 Indiam nostræ classis protectione ita sentiant, quasi de bello à
nobis ultrò incæpto atque illato, non quasi de eo, quod re qui-
dem verâ ab Hispanis ipsis & primò ortum atque conflatum, &
(quanquam hæc Respublica, quod in se erat, confirmandæ

A Declaration of His Highness,
by the Advice of His Council;
SETTING FORTH, ON THE BEHALF OF THIS
COMMONWEALTH, THE JUSTICE OF
THEIR CAUSE AGAINST
S P A I N

THE Just and most Reasonable Causes and Grounds of
Our late Enterprize upon some Islands possessed by
the Subjects of the King of Spain in the West-Indies,
are very obvious to any that shall reflect upon the posture
5 wherein the said King and his people have always stood, in
relation to the English Nation in those parts of America, which
hath been no other then a continual state of open War and
Hostility; at the first most unjustly begun by them, and ever
since in like sort continued and prosecuted, contrary to the
10 Common Right and Law of Nations, and the particular Trea-
ties between England and Spain.

It is true indeed, That of late Years the English have for the
most part been Patients, and upon the Defensive onely, which
may possibly occasion some to look upon the late Expedition
15 into the West-Indies, as an Entrance into a new War, and not
as it was indeed, the prosecution of a War already in being, and
still (notwithstanding all Endeavors on the part of this State,

- Pacis, & Commercii iis in locis habendi causâ nihil prætermisit) ab iisdem hactenus continuatum summoque studio gestum reperietur: Qui quoties oblata sibi occasio est, nullam omnino justam ob causam, nullâ injuriâ lacesiti, occidere, trucidare,
- 5 imò sedatis nonnunquam animis obtruncare nostros illic homines, quos visum est, bonis etiam atque fortunis direptis, Coloniis habitationibusque deletis, navibus, si quas per illa maria offendunt, captis, hostium imò prædonum in numero habere non desinunt. Illius enim nominis opprobrio omnes
- 10 cujuscunque gentis, præter se solos, afficiunt, qui illa maria navigare audeant. Neque hoc alio jure aut meliore se facere intelligunt, quam Papæ nescio quâ donatione nixi, & quod partes quasdam illius occidentalis plagæ ipsi primi omnium scrutati sunt: quo nomine ac titulo novi illius orbis jus omne, ac
- 15 ditionem universam ad se solos pertinere contendunt: de quo titulo sanè quàm absurdo copiosius dicendi locus erit, cùm ad expendendas eas causas veniemus, cur Hispani exercere omne genus hostilitatis in nostros illic homines usque eo licere sibi arbitrentur, ut qui illas in oras aut tempestate appulsi, aut
- 20 naufragio ejecti, alióve simili casu delati sunt, eos non ut captivos ad vincula solùm, sed in servitutem etiam redigant, ipsi tamen ruptam sibi Pacem etiam in Europa, & gravissimè violatam existiment, si Angli vicissim, paria reddendi, resque suas repetendi causâ, quicquam iis in locis contra eos moliuntur.
- 25 Verum, etiamsi Hispaniæ regis apud nos legati, Hispanicâ factione, quæ semper in Concilio Regis proximi, Patrisque ejus plurimum potuit, confisi, siquid Angli hoc in genere fecissent, levissimis de causis querimonias & postulationes iniquas &

for settling a firm Peace and friendly Commerce in those parts) obstinately continued, and carried on by the Spaniards; who, as oft as they have opportunity, without any just Cause or Provocation at all, cease not to kill and slaughter, nay sometimes
 5 in cold Blood, to murder the people of this Nation, spoiling their Goods and Estates, destroying their Colonies and Plantations, taking also their Ships (if they meet with any) upon those Seas, and using them in all things as Enemies, or rather as Rovers & Pyrates, for so they most injuriously and ignomin-
 10 iously brand all Nations (except themselves) which shall presume to sayl upon those Seas, upon no other or better Right or Title, then that of the Popes Donation, and their first Discovering some parts of the West-Indies; whereupon they would appropriate to themselves the sole Signiory of that New World;
 15 of which most absurd Pretension, there will be occasion to speak more largely, when We come to consider the Causes why the Spaniards should think it reasonable for them to exercise all maner of Hostility in those parts against the English, in so far as to make such of them, as by stress of weather, Ship-
 20 wrack, or other like Casualty, are cast upon those Coasts, prisoners, nay slaves; and yet to accompt it a great Injury, and Breach of the Peace (even here in Europe) for the English to attempt any thing upon them in those parts by way of Retaliation, and for their just Satisfaction.

25 But although the King of Spain's Embassadors (emboldened upon the assurance of a prevalent Spanish Faction, always in the Council of the late King and his Father) have had the Confidence to make most ridiculous and irrational Com-

ridiculas afferre non dubitarint; Illi tamen Reges, Hispanis licet nimium addicti, suorum subditorum constringi noluerunt manus, ubi Hispani suas esse solvendas existimarunt: imò vim vi propulsare, & Hispanos, qui ad Pacem iis in locis servandam
 5 perduci nullo modo potuerunt, in hostium numero habere suis permiserunt. Adeo ut anno circiter millesimo sexcentesimo & quadragesimo cum hæc res in Concilio regis proximi agitata esset, postularetque Hispanorum legatus ut naves quædam in Americam profecturæ, & in ostio fluminis vela jam facere
 10 paratæ prohiberentur, propterea quòd hostilitatis in Hispanos illic exercendæ potestate essent instructæ, simulque ipse jus commercii in occidentali India habendi postulantibus per Consiliarios quosdam regis, ad eam rem constitutos, Anglis denegaret, placuit ut illæ naves institutum iter suum perse-
 15 querentur, quod & factum est.

Hactenus prædicti Reges subditis suis, bellum iis in locis ob rationes suas privatim suscipientibus, non defuerunt: tametsi, propter potentiam Hispanicæ factionis supradictæ, publicè, pro eo ac debuerant, & existimatione gentis pristinâ dignum erat,
 20 causam eorum suscipere noluerunt. Et nobis certè contumeliosum æquè & indignum fuisset, quibus, largiente Deo, tot naves ad omnem maritimi belli usum ornatae atque instructæ in promptu erant, si eas carie potius corrumpi otiosas domi voluissemus, quam ad ulciscendum Anglorum, quidni etiam
 25 dicam, Indorum sanguinem, ab Hispanis tam injustè tam inhumanè totiésque fustum, illis in locis usui esse. Quandoquidem
Deus fecit ex uno sanguine totam gentem hominum, ut habitaret super universa superficie terræ, definitis præstitutis tem-

plaints and Demands, upon any thing done in that kinde by the English; yet would not the said Kings (though too much addicted to the Spaniards) ever tie their own Subjects hands, where the Spaniards held their hands to be loose, but suffered
 5 them to repell Force, by Force, and to exercise Acts of Hostility in those parts against the Spaniards, who never would keep any Peace there; insomuch that about the year One thousand six hundred and fourty, when this Question was brought into debate before the Council of the late King, the Spanish Am-
 10 bassadour demanding the stop of certain Vessels then in the River, ready to set sail for America, with Commissions to exercise Acts of Hostility there against the Spaniards; And the English, upon a Demand made of Commerce in the West-Indies, by the Lords of the Council appointed for that affair,
 15 being denyed the same, they determined that the Ships should proceed in their Enterprizes, which they did accordingly.

Thus far the late Kings owned their Subjects in the War they maintained in those parts, upon their private accompt, although through the prevalency of the forementioned Span-
 20 ish Faction, they would never afford them that publique Protection which was due unto them, and which was suitable to the Honour and Interest of this Nation. And it would have been as Dishonourable and Unworthy for Us, who, through the goodness and providence of God, were so well furnisht
 25 with Ships of War fit for Foreign Service, to have let them lie rotting at home, rather than to have employed them for the just Revenge of so much English (why may we not also say) Indian blood, so unjustly, so unhumanely, and so cruelly spilt

poribus, & positis terminis habitationis eorum. Et certè Deus, quocunque id tempore, cujuscunque id manu administrandum sit, tanti sanguinis innocentissimi, tantarum cædium, quibus tot millia Indorum ab Hispanis tam barbarè occisa sunt, tantarum denique injuriarum, quibus illæ gentes miserè sunt ab iisdem vexatæ atque oppressæ, certissimas aliquando pœnas repetiturus est.

Verum ad communem hominum inter se necessitudinem, quæ fraterna sanè est, quæque facit ut gravissimæ & atrocissimæ quorumvis mortalium injuriæ ad reliquos omnes pertinere quodammodò videantur, necesse non est ut recurramus: cum ipsorum hominum nostrorum factæ cædes ac spoliationes satis causæ quamobrem a nobis illa nuper expeditio suscepta sit, satisque justam vindicandi materiam dederint: ut nequid præterea nostrarum in præsentia rationum, ut ne in futurum etiam nostram ipsam sociorúmque incolumitatem, eorum præsertim qui orthodoxam Religionem colunt, consideremus; ut alias denique causas, quæ illam nobis expeditionem suaserunt, quasque nunc sigillatim enumerare consilium non est, omittamus: cum non causæ singulæ sed ipsius rei jus atque æquitas declaranda nobis proponatur. Quod ut clarius faciamus, & generatim dicta particulatim explicemus, ad præterita referre oculos paulisper oportebit: quæque inter Anglos atque Hispanos transacta sint, quo statu res eorum utrinque, ad se mutuò quod attinet, fuerint, ex quo & perlustrata primò occidentalis Indiæ ora, & reformata Religio est, strictim percurrere. Quæ duæ res maximæ, cùm eodem ferè tempore accidissent, permagnas ubique conversiones orbis terrarum rebus attulere; ad Anglos præser-

by the Spaniards in those parts, *Since God hath made of one blood, all Nations of men, for to dwell on all the face of the Earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation*; And certainly, at one time or
 5 another, by some hand or other, God will have an accompt of the Innocent Blood of so many Millions of Indians, so barbarously Butchered by the Spaniards, and of the Wrong and Injustice that hath been done unto them.

But we shall have no need to have recourse unto the com-
 10 mon Brotherhood between all Mankind, which in some sort may interest them in the horrid, and enormous injuries of each other; the blood and spoils of our own Countreymen, being sufficient to warrant the late Expedition, besides the Consideration of Present Interest, and Future Security to this Na-
 15 tion, and all its Allyes, especially of the Protestant Religion, with sundry other Reasons and Motives, which were Inducements to that Undertaking, the which it is not our Business (at present) particularly to declare, but the Justice and Warrantableness thereof; For the better clearing whereof, and mani-
 20 festing what hath been already alleadged in generall, it will be necessary to cast our eyes a little back, and to take a view of the Transactions between England and Spain, and the state they have been in, with Relation to each other, since the Reformation of Religion, and the Discovery of the West Indies;
 25 which two great Revolutions, happening neer about the same time, did very much alter the State of Affairs in the World, especially in Relation to the English and Spanish Nations, who ever since have taken a Different, and almost a contrary Measure of their Interest, from what they did before. For,

tim & Hispanos quod spectat, qui diversam ab eo tempore & penè contrariam res suas agendi rationem secuti sunt. Tametsi enim Rex proximus, ejusque Pater, adversis fermè totius populi Anglicani studiis atque sententiis, duo fœdera cum Hispanis quoquo modo sarserunt, diversi tamen illi utrorumque sensus ac studia ex diversâ religione nata, perpetuæque in occidentali India controversiæ, & Hispanorum simul, dum suis illic thesauris metuunt, suspensiones de Anglis ab initio conceptæ, cum hujus Reipublicæ conatus in assequendâ æquis atque honestis conditionibus Pace inutiles nuper reddidere, tum præcipuas re verâ causas *Philippo secundo* præbuere, ut regnante *Elizabetha*, antiquum illud diûque inviolatum fœdus, quod huic genti cum majoribus ejus, tam Burgundici quam Castellani generis intercesserat, rumperet, & illato illi Reginæ bello, nationem hanc totam subigendam sibi proponeret, idque ipsum anno supra millesimum quingentesimo octuagesimóque octavo (dum interea de Pace stabilienda agebatur) omni impetu aggrederetur: quod quidem in Anglorum animis necesse est adhuc altè residere, neque inde posse facilè evelli. Et quam postea pax quædam & commercium in Europa fuit (quamvis ejusmodi nunquam ut Anglorum quisquam suam profiteri Religionem in Hispanicâ ditione, aut Sacra Biblia habere domi, ne in navi quidem ausus fuerit) in occidentali tamen India Hispanus nunquam ex eo tempore, aut pacem esse aut commercium est passus; etiamsi in illo fœdere *Henrici octavi* Regis Angliæ, cum *Carolo quinto* Imperatore anno millesimo quingentesimo quadragésimo secundo de utraque illa re disertis verbis convenisset; in quo fœdere nominatim pax

although the late King, and His Father, contrary to the Stream and Current of the Affections and Hearts of this Nation, patched up two Treaties of Peace with Spain; yet those New Principles, begotten through the Difference of Religion, and
 5 the Continual Quarrels in the West Indies, together with the Spaniards perpetual Jealousies of the English, in respect of his Treasure there, as they have rendred the late Endeavours of this Common-wealth Fruitless, as to the settling of a Firm Peace, upon Just and Honorable Terms, so were they the true
 10 Causes that induced Philip the Second King of Spain, in the time of Queen ELIZABETH, to break that Antient and long un-interrupted League, which this Nation had with his Predecessours, both of the Burgundian and Castillian Line, and entering into a War with the said Queen, to Design (and
 15 depending a Treaty of Peace) in the year, One thousand five hundred eighty eight, to attempt a total Conquest of this Nation, which must needs ly close by English mens hearts, and will not easily out of their Mindes. And albeit there was after, a kinde of Peace and Commerce in Europe (though
 20 never such a one, as that an English man durst own his Religion in the Spanish Dominions, or keep a Bible in his House or Ship) yet in the West Indies, the Spaniards would never since admit either of Peace or Commerce, notwithstanding that both are expresly accorded, by the Treaty made between
 25 Henry the eighth King of England, and the Emperour Charles the Fifth, in the year One thousand five hundred fourty two, wherein Peace and free Commerce is agreed upon between the two States, and the Subjects of each Prince in all the Domin-

atque liberum commercium inter utrósque & utrorúmque populos per omnem alterutrius ditionem, portus, & territoria quæcunque sancitum est, sine ulla occidentalis Indiæ exceptione, quamvis illam tunc temporis Imperator ille obtineret.

- 5 Quod autem ad Articulum Pacis per universum terrarum orbem colendæ, is quidem articulus in omnibus Pacis fœderibus, quæ inter utramque gentem unquam extitere, dilucidè continetur; neque ulla de commercio ullo in fœdere exceptio habetur ante illud anni millesimi sexcentesimali quarti, cum quo
 10 fœdus illud postremum anni millesimi sexcentesimali trigesimi hac de re per omnia consentit. In quibus duobus proximis fœderibus, per omnes atque singulos utriusque imperii fines commercium convénit, *Quibus in locis ante bellum* inter Philippum secundum Hispaniæ Regem, & Elizabetham Angliæ
 15 Reginam *fuit commercium juxta & secundum usum & observantiam antiquorum fœderum & tractatuum ante id tempus initorum.*

Hæc ipsa fœderum verba sunt; quæ rem dubiam relinquunt, atque ita Rex Jacobus pacem cum Hispanis quoquo modo con-
 20 ficere satis habuit, cum eandem de pace tractationem resumeret, quæ paulò antè mortem Elizabethæ inchoata fuerat; in qua etiam tractatione suis illa deputatis inter cætera mandaverat, ut de commercio libero in occidentali India habendo instantèr agerent.

- 25 Verum Rex Jacobus (qui pacis cum Hispanis faciendæ admodùm erat cupidus) ita istam clausulam relinquere contentus erat, ut utrique parti eam suo modo interpretandi facultas esset; quanquam si illa verba *Usus & observantia antiquorum*

ions, Ports and Territories of each other whatsoever, without any exception of the West Indies, though at that time in possession of the said Emperour.

And as to the Article of Peace in all parts of the World; It is
 5 expresly contained in all the Treaties of Peace, that ever were
 between the two Nations; neither is there any restriction of
 Commerce in any Treaty, before that of One thousand six
 hundred and four, whereunto the last Treaty, in the year One
 thousand six hundred and thirty, doth exactly agree, as to this
 10 matter. In which two last Treaties, Commerce is agreed in all
 and singular the Dominions of both States; *In which, before
 the Warre between Philip the Second King of Spain, and
 Elizabeth Queen of England, there had been Commerce be-*
tween the two Kingdomes, like and according to the use and
 15 *observance of the Ancient Leagues and Treaties made before*
the said time: These are the words of the Treaties, which leave
 the matter doubtful, and so King James was contented to slub-
 ber up a Peace with Spain, when he resumed the Treaty, which
 was on foot a little before the death of Queen Elizabeth; and
 20 wherein, amongst other things, she gave her Commissioners
 Instructions to insist upon Commerce, and a Free Trade in the
 West-Indies.

But King James (who was exceeding fond of a Peace with
 Spain) was content to leave that Point in such sort, as that
 25 either part might interpret the Article in their own sense;
 although if those words of *Use and observance of the ancient
 Leagues and Treaties* are to be understood (as in Reason they
 ought) according to what of Right ought to have been ob-

fœderum, & tractatum, sic intelligenda sunt (ut par est) juxta & secundum id quod jure fieri debuit, non juxta & secundum quod ex parte Hispanorum ad manifestissimam eorum violationem factum est, quæ Anglis querimoniarum, utrisque
 5 dissidiorum materia perpetua erat, ex ipsis antiquorum fœderum disertis verbis clarissimum est, per omnem Hispanorum ditionem, quæcunque illa esset, tam commercii quam pacis jus Anglis fuisse.

Cæterùm si antiqua fœdera & pactiones servandi ratio ab
 10 eorum manifestâ violatione petenda est, habent Hispani obtentum aliquem sic intepretandi illam in postremis fœderibus clausulam, quasi commercium illis in locis exciperet. Et tamen ad dimidiam usque illius temporis partem quod inter supradictum fœdus 1542, & initium belli a Philippo secundo contra
 15 Elizabetham suscepti intercessit, quantum ipsis ex rebus gestis intelligi potest, haud minus permitti illis in locis quam prohiberi commercium apparet. At posteaquam Hispani commercium omnino recusarunt, a permutandis mercibus ad alternandos ictus ac vulnera deventum est, tam ante bellum inter
 20 Philippum & Elizabetham ortum, quam post pacem ab Jacobo Rege anno 1604 factam; alteramque ab ejus filio anno 1630, ita tamen ut hinc commercium per Europam non interpelleretur; tametsi nunc primum Hispaniæ Rex, post hanc nuper nostrarum rerum retentionem, eorum locorum controversias ad hæc
 25 etiam Europæ loca propagandas interpretatus est.

Verùm neque in fœderum interpretatione, neque in jure commercii ex illis fœderibus, aliave ratione habendi insistimus; quasi in iis fundamenta hujus dissidii jacienda necessariò sint,

served, and not according to what in Fact was practised on the Spaniards part, in direct violation thereof, (which was continual matter of complaint on the part of the English, and of quarrel between the two Nations) it is very evident by the
 5 express words of the Ancient Treaties, That the English were to have Commerce, as well as Peace, in all the Spanish Dominions whatsoever.

But if the measure of the Observance of the Ancient Leagues and Treaties, is to be taken from the manifest Violation and
 10 Infringement of them, the Spaniards may have some colour to interpret that Clause of the last Treaties, as restraining Commerce in those parts. And yet, for the first half of the time between the aforementioned Treaty 1542. and the breaking forth of the War between Queen Elizabeth and Philip the
 15 Second King of Spain, there appeareth as much in matter of Fact for the Permission, as for the Prohibition of Trade in those parts. And after, when the Spaniards utterly refused Commerce, the Exchange of Wares was turned into the Exchange of Blows, and of Powder and Shot, as well before the War
 20 between Queen Elizabeth and Philip the Second King of Spain, as after the Peaces made by King James in the Year 1604, and by his Son in the Year 1630, yet so, as that it did not interrupt the Commerce in these parts of Europe; although now the King of Spain by his late Embargo, hath first inter-
 25 preted the Quarrels of those parts, to extend unto these of Europe also.

But We do not insist either upon the interpretation of the Treaties, or Right of Commerce thereby, or otherwise, as that

cum id clarissimis atque evidentissimis rationibus nitatur, quod statim planum faciemus. Sunt tamen ejusmodi nonnulla, quæ, etsi bellum iis fundari non ita necesse est, possunt, neque injuria, impedimenta esse sancientiæ pacis, aut instaurandi
 5 saltem fœderis, in quo ea non conceduntur, vel quæ in prioribus pactis concessa sunt, vel non immeritò expectari queunt. Quod etiam pro responso esse potest ad id quod quæritur, quare, quandoquidem antiqua fœdera cum aliis omnibus populis redintegravimus, idem cum Hispaniæ Rege non fecimus;
 10 neque continuò nos in conditionibus fœderis dextrum ejus oculum, multòque minùs ambos (quod objicitur) ejus oculos postulasse, si crudelissimæ Inquisitioni obnoxii esse, ubi commercium permissum est, nolimus, dandùmque nobis commercium institimus, unde, neque per antiqua fœdera, neque
 15 communi jure excludendi sumus. Tametsi enim Rex Hispaniæ id sumpsit sibi ut nobis commercii leges finésque præscriberet, Romani pontificis lege quâdam fretus, quâ is omne commercium cum Turcis, Judæis, aliisque infidelibus vetat,¹ eoque nomine etiam pacis tempore naves ejus bellicæ aliis etiam in locis
 20 præterquam in India occidentali nostras naves ceperunt & expilarunt, & quanquam simili Papæ autoritate ejusque dona-

¹ *Gulielmus Stephanus Bristolensis*, aliique Mercatores aliquot *Londinenses* anno 1606, & 1607, cum per oram Mauritaniz tribus cum navibus commercium cum illis populis haberent, Hispaniæ Regis naves, quæ per illa litora prædabantur, eas nactæ in *Saphio* & *Sanctæ Crucis* statione, dum in anchoris ibi stabant, diripuerunt; hac solâ ratione redditâ, *Nolle Regem Dominum suum cum Infidelibus commercium permittere*: quorum damna amplius duobus millib. librarum æstimata sunt.

whereon We have any need to state Our Quarrel, it being founded upon Clear and Undisputable Grounds, as We shall presently declare; yet such things as may not be so necessary Causes whereupon to found and begin a War, may be reasonable Impediments to the concluding of a Peace, or at least to the renewing of a League, wherein We cannot have so much allowed, as in former Leagues have been admitted, and in reason may be expected; which may serve also for an Answer to that Question, Why, having renewed Our Leagues with all
 5 other Nations, We have not done it with the King of Spain; and that We have not demanded as a Condition thereof, his right Eye, much less (as hath been said) both his Eyes, because We would not be at the Mercy of a cruel Inquisition, where We are admitted to Commerce, and would be admitted to
 10 Commerce where We ought not to be excluded from it, neither by the ancient Treaties, nor of Common Right; for although the King of Spain hath formerly taken upon him to prescribe Us Bounds of Trade, upon a Law made by the Pope, inhibiting all Trade and Commerce with Turks, Jews and other Infidels,¹
 15 and upon that Accompt his Ships of War in time of Peace, have taken and spoiled Our Ships in other parts of the world, as well as in the West-Indies; And although by the like Au-

¹ *William Stephens of Bristol*, with divers Merchants of *London*, in the Years 1606, and 1607, having three of their Ships on the Coast of *Barbary*, in trade with the People of that Countrey, the King of *Spains* Men of War ranging that Coast, and finding these Ships at anchor in *Saphio* and *Sancta Cruce* Road, rifled them of what they had, saying, *That the King their Master would not give Liberty of Trade with Infidels*; Their Losses amounted to above Two thousand pounds.

tionis titulo jus in Indos sibi vindicat, perinde quasi sibi jure essent subjecti, etiam illi, qui neque in potestate neque in fide ejus sunt, nos tamen auctoritatem ejusmodi nullam neque in Papa, neque in Hispaniæ Rege agnoscimus, ut possit vel Indis
 5 jus libertatis suæ, vel nobis concessum naturæ gentiumque legibus jus versandi cum illis, & commercium habendi adimere, cum iis præsertim, ut supradiximus, qui in potestate ac ditione Regis Hispaniæ non sunt.

Alterum impedimentum renovandi fœderis cum Hispanis
 10 manifestum est atque insigne, nec non ejusmodi, ut Legatis ac Ministris publicis in Hispanicam ditionem vel de amicitia vel de alio quovis inter utramque Rempublicam negotio missis, fiduciam omnem incolumitatis præcidat, ubi Rex opinionibus ejusmodi obstrictus est, ut per eas Legatis & Ministris publicis,
 15 ne in summo vitæ periculo versentur, incolumitatem a sicariis præstare non possit: quorum jus, ut principum Rerumque publicarum usus inter se, & amicitia conservetur, gentium jure semper inviolabile est existimatum, iisque asyis multo sanctius, quorum privilegia (auctoritate Pontificis & Romanæ Ec-
 20 clesiæ fundata) adhibita hactenus fuere ad eludendam vim legum atque justitiæ, quam exequendam subinde poposcimus in interfectores Dom. *Antonii Aschami*, qui idcirco missus ab hac Republica in Hispaniam fuit, ut usum & amicitiam inter utramque gentem procuraret ac stabiliret. Cujus barbaræ cædis

- thority from the Pope, and upon the Title of his Donation, he claimed a Right over the Indians, as if they were all his Subjects, even those that actually are not under his Power or Obedience; yet We acknowledge no such Right, neither in the
- 5 Pope nor King of Spain, to take away from the Indians the Right of their Liberty, or from Us the Right which We have by the Law of Nature, and of Nations, of Converse and Commerce with them, especially such of them as are not actually under the Power and Subjection of the King of Spain.
- 10 Another Impediment to the renewing of the League with Spain, is manifest and notorious, and such as cutteth off all Assurance from Publike Ministers and Agents imployed into the Dominions of the King of Spain, upon any Negotiation of Amity, or other Transactions between the two States, where
- 15 the prince holdeth forth such principles, as render him incapable to give Security and Protection to Ambassadors and Publique Ministers, against Assassinations and outragious Attempts of violence upon their persons; which, for the preserving of Entercourse, and a good Understanding between Princes
- 20 and States, by the Law of Nations, have always been held most inviolable and more sacred then those Sanctuaries, whose Priviledges (derived from the Authority of the Pope and Church of Rome) have been pretended to elude and avoid the Execution of Justice from time to time demanded, and insisted upon
- 25 by this Commonwealth, upon the Assassimates of Mr. Anthony Ascham, sent under a Publique Character from this Commonwealth into Spain, to procure and settle a good Understanding between the two Nations; for which barbarous Murther, no satisfaction or condign punishment upon the said Assassimates,

nulla satisfactio, nullum supplicium neque sumptum est, neque impetrari unquam potuit, quamvis a² Parlamento postularetur ejusque nomine a Concilio statútus vehementer ac sæpius esset flagitatum. Quod quidem fœderis inter utramque gentem
 5 renovandi continuatum hactenus impedimentum atque justissimum fuit, immò verò (pro eo quod ab aliis nationibus factitatum est) justa belli causa censeri potuit.

Quod autem ad controversias in occidentali India exortas, cum tam in ipsa continente quam in insulis Coloniz nobis quoque
 10 sint Americanæ, easque jure non deteriore, immo meliore possideamus quam Hispani suarum ullas obtineant, parique jure ea maria navigare nobis liberum sit, sine ulla tamen causâ, nullâque prorsus injuriâ læsi (idque ubi de commercio controversia nulla versata est) tamen perpetuò Colonias nostras

² Hoc constat ex literis Parlamenti, Prolocutoris manu obsignatis, ad Hispaniz Regem mense Januario 1650, his verbis, *Majestatem tamen vestram rogatam volumus insistimusque, uti Iustitiæ publicæ tandem satisfiat super cæde Antonii Ascham Residentis nostri flagitiosa, eo magis quod post istius modi facinoris auctores merito supplicio affectos, in aulam vestram Regiam Oratorem nostrum non dubitabimus delegare, ea expositurum quæ non minus Majestati vestræ poterunt inservire quam rei nostræ publicæ. Ex adverso, si nos sanguinem illum tot circumstantiis insignitum inultum pateremur, coram Deo unico liberatore perennique misericordiarum nostrarum fonte, & coram natione Anglicana participes nos fore criminis necesse est; Præcipue, si alium adhuc Anglum in illud velimus regnum mittere, ubi fas est impune trucidari. Nos vero tanti æstimamus Majestatem vestram, ut non facile simus credituri potentiam vestram Regiam in ditionibus ipsi subjectis alienæ cuiquam potentiz subjectam esse.*

could ever be obtained, though required^a by the Parliament, and often insisted upon by the Council of State in their behalf, which hath been a continual and most just Obstacle, to the renewing of the Leagues between the two Nations, and might
 5 well be esteemed (according to what hath been practised amongst other Nations, upon the like occasion) a just Cause of a War.

But as to the state of Our Quarrel in the West-Indies; Whereas We have Collonies in America, as well in Islands as
 10 upon the Continent, upon as good and a better Title then the Spaniards have any, and have as good a right to Sail in those Seas as themselves; yet without any just Cause or Provocation (and where the Question of Commerce was not at all in the Case) they have notwithstanding, continually invaded, in an

^a This appears by a Clause in a Letter sent from the Parliament, and signed by their Speaker, to the King of Spain in January 1650. viz; *We Require of your Majesty, and insist upon it, That Satisfaction be at length given to Publique Justice, touching the flagitious Murther of Anthony Ascham Our Resident; And the rather, because after due Punishment inflicted upon the Authors of a Wickedness of such a nature, We shall not doubt to send Our Ambassador to your Royal Court, to treat of those things which may be of Advantage, as well to your Majesty, as to this Our Commonwealth. On the contrary, if we should suffer that Blood, notorious by so many circumstances, to pass unavenged; We shall necessarily in the sight of God, Our onely Deliverer, and the everlasting Fountain of Our Mercies, and before the whole English Nation, become Partners in the Guilt; especially if We shall afterwards send another Englishman into that Kingdom, where it is lawful for any without fear of punishment, to murther him; But We for Our parts have so high an esteem of your Majesty, That we cannot easily believe your Royal Power within your own Dominions, to be subjected to any Forreign Power whatsoever.*

hostiliter invaserunt, nostros homines interfecerunt, naves ceperunt, bona diripuerunt, ædificia sationesque vastarunt, nostros populares captivos in servitutem abduxerunt; atque hæc facere non destiterunt ad illud usque tempus in quo hanc nuper expeditionem contra eos suscepimus.

Ob quam causam, contra quàm antehac in hujus modi occasione fieri consuevit, ubique ferè ditionis Hispanicæ naves nostras negotiatoresque omnes retinuerunt, eorumque bona proscripterunt; adeo ut, sive ad Americam, sive ad Europam oculos
 10 convertamus, belli authores ipsi soli existimandi sunt, quæque ex eo cædes atque incommoda sequi poterunt iis omnibus causam ipsi præbuisse.

Exempla perpetuæ crudelissimæque hostilitatis in occidentali India, etiam pacis tempore ab Hispanis in Anglos edita, & ab
 15 anno 1604, cum ab Jacobo Rege coagmentata pax est, usque dum rursus bellum erupit, & ab ea pace quæ anno 1630, proximè facta est, ad hanc usque diem per multa sunt perque inhumana & cruenta: ³pauca attulisse satis habebimus.

³ Navis quædam *Ulyssis* nomine insignita, cum per oram *Guianæ* Mercaturam faceret, & mercatores ac nautæ, adducti fide ac jurejurando Berrei illius loci præfecti, in terram exissent, eorum tamen triginta capti & in custodiam traditi sunt: Scribit deinde ad mercatorem præfectus se quidem triginta ex suis nautis cepisse, ideo quod nonnulli exteri, qui mercandi causâ illuc appulerant, viginti millibus ducatis ipsum fraudaverant; quos nummos si sibi misisset, remissurum se ei omnes suos juravit, & commercii potestatem facturum. Mercator partim numeratò, partim mercium æstimatione optatam ei summam mittit: quam cum præfectus Berreus accepisset, alligatos ad arbores illos homines triginta strangulari jussit, excepto solo Chirurgo qui ad sanandum præfecti morbum asservatus est. Hæc redemptio aliis cum damnis ibi datis septem millibus librarum æstimata est.

Hostile maner, Our Collonies, slain Our Countreymen, taken Our Ships and Goods, destroyed Our Plantations, made Our People Prisoners and Slaves, and have continued so doing from time to time, till the very time that We undertook the
 5 late Expedition against them.

Whereupon, contrary to what hath been formerly practised, they have also made an Embargo of Our Ships, and Arrested the Persons and Goods of all English men in Spain; so that whether We look to the parts of America or of Europe, they
 10 are the first beginners and causers of the War, and of all the Blood and Inconvenience that may ensue thereupon.

The instances of the continual Acts of Hostility, and Cruelties, exercised by the Spaniards against the English in the West-Indies in the times of Peace, both from the Year 1604, when a
 15 Peace was made by King James, till the War broke out again, and from the conclusion of the last Peace in the Year 1630, till this time, are very many, and very Barbarous, and Bloody, We shall content Our selves with some³ few.

³A Ship called the *Ulysses*, being in Trade upon the Coast of *Guiana*, when the Merchants and Mariners went on shore upon the Faith and Oaths of *Don Berreo* Governor of that place; to which Oaths the Mariners giving credit, were notwithstanding Thirty of them suddenly taken and committed, and Letters written from the Governor to the Merchant, That it was true he had taken Thirty of his men prisoners, for that divers Strangers that had formerly traded there, had deceived him of Twenty thousand Duckets, but if that he would send him the Twenty thousand Duckets, then he vowed presently to send him all his Thirty men aboard safe, and then to continue their Trade also: whereupon, the Merchants sent him in Plate and Goods, his desired Sum; which when the Governor *Don Berreo* had received, he caused all the Thirty men to be strangled to trees, except the Chyrurgeon of the Ship, which was kept alive to cure the Governors disease. This Ransom with other Losses there, amounted to Seven thousand pounds.

Post factam pacem anno 1605, Navis Maria dicta, *Ambrosio Birch* magistro, ad septentrionalem Hispaniolæ oram in occidentali India mercaturas faciebat; magister, cum a Sacerdote quodam patre Joanne, sic enim nominabatur, cum sex sociis, 5 tuti & liberi commercii promissis allectus esset ut in terram videndarum mercium quarundam causâ egrederetur, & Hispani duodecim ad Anglicanas merces inspiciendas in navem ascenderent, dum Angli suas merces ostendunt nihil doli metuentes, dante signum ab littore Sacerdote, Hispani, eductâ 10 quisque sicâ, omnes in navi Anglos jugularunt, præter duos duntaxat qui in Mare desiluerunt; cæteri in terra exquisitis cruciatibus necati sunt; magister ipse exutus vestibus & ad arborem alligatus, nudus muscarum morsibus expositus est, ubi post horas viginti Nigrita quidam, audito hominis ejulatu, 15 accedens, jam antè moribundum lanceâ transfixit: Navis hæc cum mercibus quinque millibus & quadringentis libris æstimata est.

Alia navis, cui nomen *Arcuaria*, eodem anno ad Sanctum Dominicum capta est, nautæque omnes interfecti: hæc navis 20 mille trecentis libris æstimata est.

Alia navis dicta *Amicitia* Londinensis, cum navigio suo a *Lodovico Fajardo*, classis Regiæ Hispaniensis Nauarcho, capta est, navis cum bonis omnibus publicata, mercatores ac nautici in Mare demersi, præter unum puerum, qui ad serviendum est 25 servatus: Hæc navis cum navigio quinquies mille & quingentis libris æstimata est.

Ex alia navi, cui nomen *The Scorn*, cum omnes nautæ, Hispanorum dejectionibus confisi, in terram egressi essent, om-

After the Peace concluded in the Year 1605, a Ship called the Mary, Ambrose Birch being Master, was in Trade upon the North-side of Hispaniola in the West-Indies; and the Master with six of his Company being enticed on Shore by a Priest
 5 called Father John, to see some Merchandise, under promise of secure and fair Trading, and twelve Spaniards going aboard the Ship to view the English Wares; whilst the English Merchants were shewing them their Merchandise, nothing doubting of any fraud, the Watch-word being given from the shore
 10 by the Priest, every Spaniard drew out a great Knife, and stabbed all the English men aboard, except two that leaped into the Sea, and the rest on shore were put to strange deaths, and the Master himself was stripped naked, and bound to a tree with cords, and so pinched and stung to death, being
 15 naked, by Mosquito's; where continuing about twenty hours, a Negro hearing a man roar, and cry in that extremity, and finding him, ran him through with his Lance: This Ship and Goods was worth Five thousand four hundred pounds.

Another Ship called the Archer Was the same Year taken
 20 near to Sancto Domingo, and all her men executed: This Ship was worth Thirteen hundred pounds.

Another Ship called the Amity of London with her Pinace, was taken by Don Lewis Faczardo, Governor of the King of Spains Armado, the Ship and Goods were confiscated, and the
 25 Merchants and Mariners all cast into the Sea, except one Boy to do them service: This Ship and Pinace were worth Five thousand six hundred pounds.

Another Ship called the Scorn, having her men on shore,

nes tamen alligati ad arbores & strangulati sunt. Ubi Mercatores & navem & bona omnia amiserunt, mille quingentis libris æstimata.

- Anno 1606 navis, cui nomen *Neptunus*, ad Tortugam ab
 5 Hispanorum navibus prædatoriis capta est, quatuor millibus & trecentis libris æstimata.⁴

Eodem anno navis alia, quæ *Alanda* nominata est, a Lodovico Fajardo capta, & cum toto onere publicata est; quæ quatuor millibus quingentis & septuaginta libris est æstimata.

- 10 Navis alia, cui nomen *Castor & Pollux*, ab Hispanis ad Floridam capta est, qui & eam publicârunt nautasque omnes vel necaverunt, vel in servitute retinuerunt, nihil enim de iis postea est auditum: Hæc navis cum suo onere quindecim mille libris æstimata est.⁵

- 15 Anno 1608, navis Plimouthensis Richarda nominata, cujus Præfectus erat *Henricus Challins*, Domini *Pophami* summi Angliæ Justiciarii *Ferdinandi Gorges*, ordinis equestris, aliorumque sumptibus instructa, ut Virginiam peteret, ad australem Canariarum insularum partem vi tempestatûm delata,
 20 cum inde cursum ad destinatam oram tenuisset, sub latitudine 27 graduum in undecim naves Hispanicas ab Sancto Dominico

⁴*Ioannes Davis* duo navigia cum omnibus bonis amisit, interfectis eorum omnibus nautis, ad illius navigationis interitum, unde trium millium & quingentarum librarum jacturam fecit.

⁵Alia navis Mercatorum quorundam *Londinensium*, (cujus magister erat *Ioannes Lock*) a classe Hispanorum ad insulam Tortugam capta est, propterea quod mercaturam fecisset, & arbores cecidisset, ob id navis est publicata, & nauticorum plerique morte multati, reliqui ad triremes damnati: Hic quinque millium & trecentarum librarum jactura facta est.

upon confidence of the Spaniards Oaths, they were notwithstanding all strangled to trees; where their Owners lost their Ship and Goods, amounting to Fifteen hundred pounds.

In the Year 1606, a ship called the Neptune, was taken near
5 the Tortugas by the Spanish men of War, being worth four thousand three hundred pounds.⁴

In the same Year, another ship called the Lark, was taken by Don Lewis Faczardo, and confiscated with her whole Lading, being worth Four thousand five hundred and seventy pounds.⁵

10 Another ship called the Castor and Pollux, was taken by the Spaniards upon the Coast of Florida, which they confiscated, and executed all the Men in her, or kept them Slaves, for they could never be heard of since: This ship with her merchandize was worth Fifteen thousand pounds.

15 In the Year 1608, a Ship called The Richard of Plimouth, whereof was Captain one Henry Challins, being set forth by the Lord Chief Justice Popham, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and others, for Virginia, and by violent Storms being driven to the southward of the Canary Islands, and then bending her course
20 for the place they intended, in 27 degrees, by chance they met with Eleven sayl of Spanish ships coming from St. Domingo,

⁴Mr. *Iohn Davies* lost two Pinaces with all the Goods in them, and had all the men in the same murdered; to the overthrow of the Voyage, by which he lost Three thousand five hundred pounds.

⁵One other ship belonging to divers Merchants of *London*, (whereof the Master was *Iohn Lock*) was by the Spanish Forces taken near the Island of *Tortugas*, for Trading and cutting Wood; and for the same the ship and goods confiscated, and most of the Men taken and executed, and the rest committed to the Gallies, to the loss of Five thousand three hundred pounds.

redeuntes fortè incidit; quæ ipsam ceperunt, & quanquam præfectus navis diploma regium protulit, quo se expediret, tamen navis cum bonis publica facta est, ipse crudeliter habitus, & ad triremes missus. Unde amplius duo mille & quingentæ
 5 libræ sunt amissæ.

Simile quiddam navi alteri, cui nomen *The Ayde*, factum est a Lodovico Fajardo captæ, obtentu amicitia; hæc item cum bonis publicata est, omnesque nautæ, ad triremes abducti; ubi nonnulli fustibus, ad necem pulsati sunt, quòd remigium re-
 10 cusassent. Quæ navis & bona, Hispanis ipsis æstimantibus, septem millibus librarum æstimata sunt.

Eodem anno Navis alia, Anna Gallant appellata, magistro *Gulielmo Curry*, cum ad Hispaniolam mercaturas faceret, similiter & navis & bona publica facta sunt, omnesque nautæ
 15 suspendio necati, assutis unicuique ad ludibrium chartulis, in quibus erat scriptum, *Cur huc venistis?* Hæc navis cum onere octo millibus librarum æstimata est.

Hæc exempla satis ostendunt, cujusmodi nobis Pacem Hispani in occidentali India temporibus Jacobi servarunt; qui Rex
 20 diligentissimè curavit vel potius pertimuit ne Pax cum iis dirimeretur. Ejusmodi hostilia planè & cruenta vestigia, ab illa etiam proxima Pace, quæ anno 1630 confecta est, ad hanc usque diem, persequi licet.

De iis coloniis, quæ, ab hujus nationis nobilibus quibusdam
 25 viris, in insulam Catelinam (ab his Providentiæ dictam) & in insulam Tortugam (ab iisdem Associationis dictam) deductæ sunt, primum dicemus. Hæ autem anno circiter 1629, cum essent incolarum & pecorum omnino vacuæ, indicto inter

which took the said Ships, notwithstanding that the Captain shewed the Kings Broad Seal for his Warrant, yet the Ship and Goods were confiscated, and the man most cruelly used, and sent to rowe in the Gallies; whereby was lost above Two thousand five hundred pounds.

The like was done to another Ship called the Ayde, taken by Don Lewis Faczardo, under colour of friendship, and the Ship and Goods confiscated, and all the men sent to the Gallies, where some were beaten to death with Cudgels, for that they refused to rowe; which ship and goods were worth by the Spaniards own computation, Seven thousand pounds.

In the same Year, another Ship called the Anne Gallant, Mr. William Curry Master, being in Trade upon Hispaniola, the Ship and Goods were confiscated, and the whole company hanged up with papers written upon them, *Why came you hither?* This Ship and Goods was worth Eight thousand pounds.

These particulars may suffice to shew what Peace the Spaniards kept with Us in the West-Indies in the time of King James, who was very careful, or rather fearful to break the Peace with them; And the like Hostile and bloody Foot-steps, We may trace down from the time of the last Peace concluded in the year 1630, unto this very time.

We shall begin with the Colonies of this Nation, settled by certain Noblemen and Gentlemen, in the Islands of Cattelina (called by them Providence) and Tortugas (by them named Association) which about the year 1629, being void of all Inhabitants, and tame Beasts or Cattel, were actually possessed

Anglos & Hispanos tunc temporis bello, ab Anglis occupatæ sunt atque possessæ. Sequenti anno Pace inter utramque gentem factâ, cum de iis insulis haudquaquam ab Hispanis in fœdere exciperetur, Carolus Rex, non impediri se hâc Pace arbitrus, suo diplomate, quod & magno sigillo Angliæ signatum erat, supradictam insulam Providentiæ, simul & alias vicinas ditionis esse suæ declaravit; easque nobilibus quibusdam viris eorúmque hæredibus possidendas concessit; & sequente anno ad Tortugam usque insulam concessionem illam extendit.

- 10 Et quanquam supradicti Coloni, ejusdem Regis concessione in earum insularum possessionem venerant, eaque concessio jure optimo fundata erat, primum Naturæ, eò quòd neque Hispani, neque alii quicunque in eorum locorum possessione essent, deinde Belli, quandoquidem belli tempore occupatæ
15 sunt, & in Pacis articulis nequaquam exceptæ, unde extinguere jus Hispanorum (si quod illic juris habuissent) ipsorum assensu, ex secundo proximi fœderis articulo, sequitur, quanquam etiam neque supradicta Colonorum Societas, nec suorum quisquam ullo suo facto justam offensionis causam vel Hispaniæ Regi, vel Hispanorum cuiquam præbuerat, donec priores ipsi naves nostras atque Colonias vi invasissent, & Anglorum haud paucos, incensis etiam eorum ædificiis ac sedibus, interfecissent, Hispani tamen, cum nullam iis in locis pacem servare statuissent, circa 22 Januarii 1632, nullâ injuriâ lacessiti,
20 navem quandam societatis, cui nomen Flos Marinus, ab insula Providentiæ redeuntem, inter Tortugam & Floridæ caput hos-

by the English in time of Open War between England and Spain; And the next year a Peace being concluded between the two nations, & no Claim or Reservation therein of the said Islands by the Spaniards, the late King did by his Letters
 5 Patents under the Great Seal of England, (notwithstanding that Peace) assume the said Island of Providence, with other adjacent Islands, as part of his own Dominions, and did grant the same to divers Noblemen and Gentlemen, and their Successors; and the next year extended his Grant to the aforemen-
 10 tioned Island of Tortugas.

And notwithstanding that the said Adventurers were in possession of the Islands aforesaid, by the late Kings Grant, founded upon a double Right, that of Nature, the Places not being in the possession of the Spaniards or any others; and that
 15 of War, being taken in the time of War, and not excepted in the Treaty of Peace, and consequently the Spaniards pretensions thereunto, (if they had any) extinguished, by their own Agreement in the Second Article of the last Treaty; And notwithstanding that neither the said Company, nor any em-
 20 ployed by them, did give the least just Cause of Offence unto the King of Spain, or any of his Subjects, until such time as they had first assaulted their Ships and Colonies, and slain divers of the English therein, burning and destroying their Plantations; yet the Spaniards observing no Peace with the
 25 English in those parts, about the 22 of January 1632, without any just Provocation, did assault one of the Ships of the said Company, called The Sea-flower, in her peaceable Return from Providence, between the Tortugas and the Cape of Flor-

tilitè aggressi sunt, in qua pugna nonnullos in ea navi occiderunt, alios vulnerârunt.

Post hæc anno circiter 1634, Tortuga insula ab Hispanis cum quatuor navibus oppugnata est, cum ab Anglis nulla injuria
5 exorta esset: in quâ oppugnatione sexaginta vel amplius occisi sunt, multi sauciati ac capti, sedes deletæ, domus incensæ, bona haud parui pretii ab Hispanis asportata, Angli penitus ex ea insula dejecti, quorum alii suspendio sublati, alii Havanam abducti in servitute miserrimâ retenti sunt; unus præ cæteris,
10 cui nomen *Grymes*, qui in Tortuga Bombardarius fuerat, crudeliter est trucidatus; pars ad desertam quandam insulam confugiens, cui Sanctæ Crucis nomen est, ab Hispanis, qui eo etiam cum tribus navibus longis fugientes persequabantur, oppugnata mense *Martio* 1636, quadraginta occisi, reliqui capti
15 & crudelissimè accepti.

Anno 1635 *Iulii* 24, Hispani duabus navibus magnis unâque longâ advecti in Providentiæ quoque insulam impetum fecerunt, compluriumque horarum spatio prælium ibi commiserunt; & tum quidem rejecti sunt, & ab incæpto desistere
20 coacti; donec idem rursus tentantes circa annum 1640, cum duodecim navibus magnis & minoribus, quarum Prætorix Armadillo Carthaginensi nomen erat, ex majoribus Regiæ classis Argentariæ triremibus, cum magnum militum numerum in terram exposuissent, totius insulæ expugnationem
25 polliciti sibi sunt, verùm, haud parvo accepto incommodo, re-

ida; in which Assault, they killed some, and wounded others in the said ship.

And after about the year 1634, the Island of Tortuga was assaulted by divers Subjects of the King of Spain, in four Vessels, though there was no Provocation at all on the part of the English; in which assault, threescore or more were slain, divers wounded and taken prisoners, their Plantations spoiled, their Houses burned, their Goods to a great value carried away by the Spaniards, and the Island wholly dis-peopled thereby of the English, whereof some being hanged, and others carried
 10 prisoners to the Havana, were detained in cruel slavery, and one of them called Grymes, formerly a Gunner at Tortuga, was there barbarously murdered; and some of them flying for Refuge to Sancta Cruce, an Island void of Inhabitants, were
 15 pursued thither by the Spaniards in three Friggots, and there assaulted in March 1636; in which Assault, about forty of the English were slain, and the rest carried away prisoners, and used with very much hardship.

And the 24 of July 1635, the Island of Providence it self was
 20 assaulted by the Subjects of the King of Spain, in two great ships and a Friggot, which maintained a Fight for divers hours, but were beaten off at that time, and forced to discontinue their Attempt, till they renewed it again about the year 1640, with twelve sayl of ships, great and small, whereof the
 25 Admiral was the Armadillo of Cartagena, one of the King of Spain's Gallioons of his Plate-Fleet; from this Fleet having landed a considerable number of soldiers, they promised themselves the Conquest of the Island, but were again repulsed with

pulsi denuò recesserunt. Alterâ tamen classe instructâ paulò post cum revertissent, Coloni dissidiis laborantes, non tam quâ se ratione defenderent, quam quibus conditionibus commodissimè se dederent, cogitarunt, quas tradita demum insulâ, facilè
 5 impetraverunt. Sed insula hoc modo & Colonis erepta est, & Reipublicæ, illis octoginta amplius millium librarum damno dato, huic, detrimento & ignominiâ publicâ simul acceptâ. Ita in Hispanorum potestatem cum esset redacta, navis quædam, quæ vectores aliquot ab nova Anglia in eam insulam
 10 transmigrantes advexerat, intra ictum Bombardarum callidè perducta est (ignorabat enim eam insulam in Hispanorum potestate jam esse) nec sine permagno discrimine ac difficultate se extricavit, amisso etiam navis magistro, viro probissimo, quem ictus tormenti ab insula displosi transverberavit.
 15 Nec contenti intra fines Americanos hostilitati suæ in illius Coloniae socios modum statuere Hispani, in his etiam partibus Europæ eandem in eos exercuerunt: anno enim 1638 *Decembris* 25, Navis quædam ejusdem societatis, Providentiæ nomine insignita, cui *Thomas Newman* Præfectus erat a Promontorio
 20 Dengioleucis duabus in ipsa Angliæ ora a Sprengfeldio Dunkirkanae navis prædatoriæ præfecto oppugnata atque capta est; Dunkirkam deinde abducta; ubi navis onera retenta sunt; (quæ multorum etiam illic æstimatione triginta millium librarum summam conficere existimabantur) Anglorum au-
 25 tem partim occisi, partim vulnerati, cæteri postquam in ipsa

a considerable Loss on their part; yet soon after returning with another Fleet, the Colony being then fallen into Divisions and Distractions amongst themselves, they did not think so much of making a good Defence, as of making good Conditions for
 5 themselves, which upon the Delivery up of the Island, with little or no opposition they obtained; but the Island was thereby wrested from the said Adventurers, and from the Commonwealth, to the particular Loss of the one, above Eighty thousand pounds, and to the Publique Dishonor and Detriment of
 10 the other; And being possessed by the Spaniard, a ship that came from New-England with some People from thence, that intended to have transplanted themselves into that Island, was cunningly drawn within the reach of their Canon (being ignorant that the Place was in the Spaniards hands) and got
 15 off with a great deal of danger and difficulty, and the loss of the Master of the ship (a very honest man) who was slain with a Cannon shot from the Island.

Neither were the Spaniards content to bound their Enterprizes against the said Adventurers within the parts of America,
 20 but also extended their acts of hostility against them to these parts of Europe; for on the 25 of December 1638, a ship called the Providence, belonging to the said Company, under the Command of Captain Thomas Newman, was assaulted and surprized two Leagues off Donegenesse upon the Coasts of
 25 England, by one Captain Springfield, Captain of a Dunkirk Man of War, and carried to Dunkirk, where the said Goods were detained (being by divers there acknowledged to be of Thirty thousand pounds value) and of the English aboard the

navi suâ barbarè atque inhumanè essent habiti, Dunkirkam abrepti haud melius accepti sunt, donec rationem aliquam profugendi invenissent. Et quamvis supradicti socii satisfacti-
 onem omnibus modis postulassent, Rexque proximus per Resi-
 5 dentem suum Dom. *Balthasarum Gerberium*, perque literas tam sua manu, quam a Secretario *Coco* scriptas, eorum nomine reparationem poposcisset, nullam tamen neque bonorum restitutionem, neque ob ea ut compensatio ulla fieret impetrare potuerunt.

10 Sunt & alia recentioris & acerbioris etiam memoriæ exempla, illud nempe Sanctæ Crucis ab Hispanis a Portorico provectis oppugnatæ anno circiter 1651, insulæ quidem antea non habitatæ; illo autem tempore Colonia Anglorum, duce Nicolao Philips, eam tenuit; qui cum centum circiter Colonis ab His-
 15 panis crudelitè occisus est; qui etiam naves in portu occupârunt, sedes diripuerunt, vastârunt, & funditùs exciderunt. Cumque plures quos occiderent invenire non possent (cum incolarum pars alia in silvas profugisset) Hispani Portoricum reversi iis miseris & fame propemodum confectis reliquiis ad
 20 alias vicinas insulas recipiendi sese, illiamque Sanctæ Crucis penitus deserendi, spatium dedere. Sed brevi post tempore Hispani ad pervestigandum & quasi venandum eos qui in silvas sese abdiderant, reverterunt: verum illi ex manibus eorum effugiendi, & in alias insulas dilabendi rationem aliquam in-
 25 venerunt.

Eodem anno 1651, Navis quædam Joannis Turneri, cum esset in portum Cumanagotæ vehementioribus ventis appulsa,

said ship, some were slain, others wounded, and the rest after a barbarous and uncivil Usage aboard, were carried prisoners to Dunkirk, where some were used with much hardship, till they found means to escape; And notwithstanding that the
 5 said Adventurers used all due means for to obtain satisfaction, and that the late King by his Agent sir Balthazar Gerbeere, and by his Letters, as well written by Secretary Cook, as with his own hand, required Justice on their behalf; yet could they not obtain Restitution of any part of the said Goods, or any
 10 Reparation in lieu thereof.

There are Examples of more fresh and bleeding Memory, as that of Sancta Cruce, assaulted by the Subjects of the King of Spain, from Puertorico, about the year 1651. being an Island formerly void of all Inhabitants, and possessed at that time by
 15 a Colony of the English, under the command of Captain Nicholas Philips, who, together with about a hundred more of the said Colony, were slain and butchered by the Spaniards, who seized the Ships in the Harbour, pillaged, burnt, and destroyed their Plantations, and Houses, and finding no more men to
 20 massacre (part of the Inhabitants escaping by flight into the Woods) the Spaniards returned to Puertorico, and gave opportunity to that Miserable, and almost starved Remnant, to betake themselves to other adacent Islands, and totally desert that of Sancta Cruce; yet the Spaniards returned after a while
 25 from Puertorico, to hunt out and murder those who had retired themselves into the Woods, but they found means to escape their hands, and to get into other Islands.

In the same year 1651. a Ship belonging to Mr. John Turner,

ab illius loci præfecto occupata & cum omni onere in fiscum redacta est.

Similiter factum est navi & bonis Capitanei Cranlei.⁶

Et anno 1650 Navis quædam *Samuelis Wilson*, quæ Barbados insulas petebat, equis onusta, in alto capta & Havanam abducta est; navis & bona publicata, nautarum plerique in custodiam traditi, & mancipiorum more in munimentis operas dare coacti.

Similia experti sunt nautæ cujusdam navis Barnstapulensis, annis abhinc circiter duobus, quæ navis cum propè Hispaniolam, dum a Coloniis quibusdam nostris in insulis *Caribiis* reverteret, rimas agere cæpisset undámque accipere, nautæ ejus in Scapha sibi consulere coacti ad littus evaserunt, ubi omnes captivi facti, mancipiorum ritu, in munimentis operas dare cogebantur.

His, aliisque permultis hujusmodi exemplis, quæ omnia recitare nimis longum esset, manifestissimum est Hispaniæ Regem eique Subjectos arbitrari se nulla Pacis conditione nobis præstandâ illis in regionibus obligari: cum & omne genus hostilitatis in nos exercere, immò graviora hostilitate, consueverint, eaque inhumanitas, quâ illic Anglos tractare solent, usque eò a Pacis legibus aliena sit, ut ne belli quidem legibus non internecini convenire videatur. In illo tamen Hispaniæ Regis Embargo, quo mercatorum nostrorum naves ac bona proscribi ac retineri imperat, in Anglos culpa omnis confertur; quasi *Fædifragos* nimirum & *Sacrosanctæ Pacis atque Com-*

⁶ Similiter etiam factum fuerat eodem in portu navi cuidam *Ioannis Blandi*, cui Præfectus erat *Nicolaus Philippus*.

being forced into the Port of Cumanagota by stress of Weather, was seized by the Governour, and the Ship and Goods confiscated.

The like was done to another Ship and goods belonging to
5 Captain Cranley.⁶

And in the year 1650. a Ship belonging to Mr. Samuel Wilson, bound for Barbadoes, and laden with Horses, was taken at Sea, and carried into the Havana, the Ship and goods were confiscate, and most of the Men kept Prisoners, and forced to
10 work in the Bulwarks like Slaves.

The like usage had the Company belonging to a Ship of Barnstable, about two years since at Sancto Domingo in Hispaniola; which Ship, springing a Leak neer Hispaniola, as she was returning from some of Our Plantations in the Cariby
15 Islands, her Company were forced to save themselves in their Boat upon Hispaniola, where they were taken Prisoners, and made to work like slaves in their Fortifications.

By these particulars (and many other of the like nature, which would be too long to rehearse) it is most apparent that
20 the King of Spain and his Subjects, do not account themselves bound to hold any terms of Peace with the English in those parts, but continually exercise all manner of Hostility against them, and worse than Hostility; the Barbarous Usage of the English there, being so far from the Laws of Peace, that it is
25 not agreeable to the Laws and Customs of a Fair War: And yet the English must be taxed (as they are by the King of Spain in his Order for the late Embargo) as those, *That had been want-*

⁶ The like had formerly been done in the same Port to a Ship belonging to Mr. John Bland, of which Capt. Nicholas Philips was Commander.

mercii liberi violatores tam Religiose ut ipse ait ab se servati; idque tam inopinata atque professa hostilitate fecisse nos, ut urbem Sancti Dominici in Hispaniola insula oppugnare adoremur. Quod folùm causæ affertur, quamobrem Anglorum
 5 bona in Hispania proscribantur, negotiatoresque retineantur: quanquam & hoc prædicatâ ejus humanitate exaggeratum est. *Se nostras classes in⁷ Portus suos, quoscunque ingredi aut attingere commodum nobis fuisset, amice recepisse; neque Ministros suos exegisse rigide a nobis illos Pacis articulos inter*
 10 *utramque Coronam sancitos, qui cum amplius sex vel octo navibus bellicis intrare portus utrinque vetant.*

Verùm quemadmodùm ipse dum hæc dicit, classes nostras omni commisso ac fœderis violatione illis in portubus absolvit, cùm, siquid ejusmodi, quod objicitur, factum & condonatum
 15 sit, id ipsius & Ministrorum suorum permissu ac bonâ veniâ sit factum, & quemadmodùm luce clarius est non eum gratuitò tam facilem fuisse, si, quanta a classibus nostris momenta suis rationibus accesserint, secum cogitet, ita è contrario Rex ille ejusque Ministri, quas ipse commemorat pactiones minimè

⁷ At vero Navarchus noster *Swanleius* in *Sicilia* non ita est amicè in *Portu Drepani* acceptus, ubi anno 1653, circa mensem Junium Navis ejus, cui nomen *Henricus Bonaventura*, unâ cum Hollandica Navi magna & opulentissima, cui nomen *Petro*, quam ceperat, proditione Hispanici præfecti, qui ei loco præerat, a septem navibus Hollandicis junioris *Trumpii* ductu, in ipso portu, non longiùs a munimentis quam selopi minoris ictus ferri potuit, oppressa est; unde mercatores, quorum illa navis fuit, plus sexaginta tribus millibus librarum amiserunt.

ing to, and Violators of the sacred Bonds of Peace & free commerce (so religiously (as he saies) observed by him) and that with so unthought of, and declared Hostility, as the assaulting of the City of Saint Domingo in the Island of Hispaniola:

5 which is laid down as the sole Ground and Cause of the said Embargo of the English goods, and arrest of their persons in Spain, though aggravated against Us, by a Representation of *His Friendly admission of Our Fleets into his' Ports, where they were pleased to come, and had found it convenient for*
 10 *them to touch, without notice taken by his Ministers, according to the rigour of the Capitulations of Peace, between the two Crowns, which doth reciprocally prohibite the entrance into the Ports with more than Six or Eight Ships of War.*

But as himself in those words cleareth Our Fleets of any
 15 Infringement of the Capitulations in what they did, being done by leave and permission of himself, and his Ministers (if any such thing were done, and connived at, as is alleged) and as all the world well knoweth, he was not so courteous for nought, Considering the advantage and countenance that his
 20 affairs of late have received from Our Fleets; so on the other side the said King, and his Ministers, have taken very little notice of the Capitulations by him mentioned, wherein it is so

⁷Captain *Swanley* found no such kinde entertainment in the Port of *Trepanni* in *Sicily*, where about *June* 1653. his Ship called the *Henry Bonaventure*, together with a *Dutch-Prize* called the *Peter*, a Great and rich Ship, were surprized in that Port within Pistol shot of their Fort, by seven *Dutch* men of War under the command of young *Trump*, through the treachery of the King of *Spains* Governor of that place, whereby the Merchants concerned in the said Ship, lost to the value of sixty three thousand pounds and upwards.

- sanè observârunt; quarum Articulo vigesimo tertio tam disertè cautum est, *Si contingat ut displicentiâ inter utramque Rempublicam oriantur, ut subditi hinc inde ita ea de re admoneantur; ut sex menses a tempore monitionis habeant ad trans-*
- 5 *portandas merces suas, nulla interea arrestatione, interruptione, aut damno personarum aut mercium suarum faciendis vel dandis.* Qua in re Rex ille exiguam sanè pactionum illarum, quas contra nos profert, in illa nuper nostrarum rerum proscriptioe rationem habuit. Quod autem in eo edicto declarat,
- 10 hostilitatem in occidentali India exortam, his in partibus violationem pacis liberique commercii habendam esse, nova, adeoque alia plane interpretatio est, atque hactenùs ab utraque Republica in medium unquam allata est; tametsi hoc declarandi occasiones utrinque non defuere.
- 15 Verùm cùm Hispaniæ Rex ipse & verbis & re ipsâ declaraverit pacis articulos intelligi sic debere, efficitur hinc ut tot contra Anglos iis in regionibus hostilitèr factis & ab ipso primum exortis, & ab ipso tempore proximè percussi fœderis, ut supradictum est, huc usque continuatis, ab se primo soluta
- 20 *sacra amicitiae vincula ipse se coarguisse videatur.* Quæ res tam clara per se & manifesta est, ut adversarios nostros certè ipsos puduerit in hac controversia factum negare, de jure potius nobiscum disceptaturos; quemadmodùm scilicet Hispaniæ Rex, inter titulos suos, *Regis Indiarum* titulum sibi sumpsit, ita
- 25 universam Indiam, marèque Indicum tam Boreale quam Australe suam esse propriam ditionem, hostèsque omnes & piratas esse qui ejus injussu illuc accesserint. Quod si ita esset, & nos

expresly Provided in the 23. Article thereof, that if any misunderstanding should happen to arise between the two States, *The Subjects of either are thereof so to be admonished, as that they may have six moneths, from the time of the Monition, to*
 5 *transport their Merchandizes without any arrest, disturbance or hurt in the mean season to be done, or given unto them, either in their persons or Merchandize.* In which, the said King by the late Embargo hath been manifestly wanting to the bonds of those Capitulations by himself remembred
 10 against Us, and his Declaration in the said Order, That acts of hostility exercised in the West-Indies, are a breach of Peace, and of the freedom of Commerce in these parts, is of the first Impression that hitherto hath proceeded from either State; though there have not been wanting several occasions on both
 15 sides to have done it.

But since the King of Spain hath both by word, and deed, Declared the Treaties of Peace so to be understood, he hath consequently concluded himself to have first violated the sacred bonds of friendship, by so many acts of open Hostility,
 20 first exercised by him upon the English in those parts, and from time to time continued, ever since the last Treaty of Peace, as before hath been particularly declared; which is a thing so evident, and notorious, that Our adversaries themselves cannot certainly have the face to deny the matter of Fact,
 25 but will choose rather to insist upon the matter of Right, and that as the King of Spain hath assumed amongst his Titles, that of Rex Indiarum; so indeed all the Indies and Indian Sea, both North and South, are his proper Dominions, and that

& omnes cæteræ nationes, quicquid iis in locis possidemus, ei relinquere ac reddere, &, reductis Coloniis nostris, injuriæ sibi factæ veniam petere deberemus. Verum si rationem ac veritatem illius tituli altiùs inspiciamus, tenui admodum atque
5 infirmo eum niti fundamento comperiemus, quo tanta contentionum ac belli moles superstruenda sit, quantam hanc verisimile est futuram.

Duplex titulus præfertur, Papam videlicet ea loca donasse, seque primos omnium perlustrasse: ad primum quod attinet,
10 scimus Papam in donandis Regnis ac regionibus liberalissimum semper fuisse, illi interea dissimillimum cujus Vicarium se esse profitetur, qui ne hoc quidem tantulum sibi sumere volebat, ut in dividundis hæreditatibus constitui se judicem pateretur, nedum ut suo arbitrio cuiquam donaret, quemad-
15 modum Angliam, Hiberniam, aliaque Regna Papa largitus est. Verùm nos auctoritatem in eo istiusmodi nullam agnoscimus, neque gentem ullam usque adeo mentis inopem existimamus, ut in eo tantam auctoritatem inesse credat; vel Hispani ipsi ut credant, aut essent assensuri, si ab iis Papa tantum ab-
20 judicasset quantum largitus est. Quod si Galli atque alii, qui auctoritatem Papalem in Ecclesiasticis rebus agnoscunt, hunc Hispanorum titulum pro nihilo habent nos ut de eo aliter sentiamus non est expectandum, adeoque hoc relinquimus, responso ampliore prorsus indignum.

25 Sed neque alter Titulus majoris est ponderis; quasi verò, si Hispani paucas quasdam Americæ partes primi perscrutati sunt, insulisque aliquot, fluminibus, ac Promontoriis nomina imposuere, idcirco novi illius orbis dominium jure sibi acqui-

they are all Enemies and Pyrates, that come there without his permission. Which truly if it were so, both We and all other Nations, ought to quit to him all We hold in those parts, and displanting Our Collonies, ask him pardon for the wrong We
 5 have hitherto done unto him. But if We look into the ground of his Claim and Title, it will appear a very poor and weak foundation, to raise so great, and so bloody, a building upon, as this hath, and is like to prove.

A double Title is pretended, that of the Popes Donation, and
 10 that of first Discovery; For the former, We know very well, the Pope hath indeed been very free in disposing of Kingdoms and Countreys, therein being very unlike him whose Vicar he pretendeth to be, that would not take upon him so much as to be a Judge to divide Inheritances, much less to give them away
 15 at his pleasure; as the Pope hath done the Kingdoms of England, Ireland, and others: But We acknowledge no such power in him, nor do We believe, that any Nation is so void of sense, as to think he hath any such power; or that the Spaniards themselves do believe it, or would affirm it, if the Pope had
 20 given asmuch from them, as he hath given to them: And if the French, and others, who acknowledge the Popes power in Ecclesiastical matters, do esteem this Title of the Spaniards ridiculous, it cannot be expected that We should account it any other; and so We leave it as not worthy any further answer.
 25 And of as little weight is their other Title, as if the Subjects of the King of Spain, having first made discovery of some few parts of America, and having given names to some Islands, Rivers and Promontories, they should thereby be intituled to

sivissent. Verùm imaginarius ejusmodi Titulus tali præscriptione nixus sine possessione jus aliquod verum aut legitimum creare non potest. Jus optimum tenendi Americanis in locis quod quisque habet, est Coloniarum deductio, & possessio vel
 5 ubi nulli omnino incolæ fuere, vel, sicubi fuere, eorum assensu, vel saltem in desertis quibusdam suarum regionum & incultis locis, quibus vel colendis vel habitandis ipsi non sufficiant; quandoquidem Deus terram hominum usibus creavit, præcepitque iis ut universam implerent.

- 10 Hoc si verum est, quemadmodum Hispani iniquissimo jure parta illic obtinere inveniuntur; cum omnia invitis incolis, & quasi ex ipsis eorum visceribus sibi acquisiverint, quorum sanguine suum imperium illic fundârunt, magnasque insulas & regiones totas non reperêre quidem desertas set reddidere,
 15 indigenis omnibus eradicatis, ita Angli, quæ illic habent, jure optimo possederint; easque nominatim insulas in quibus Hispani Colonias eorum oppugnarunt atque delerunt; quæ aut incolas omnino non habuere, aut si ab Hispanis interfectos, desertæ etiam ab iisdem & sine cultoribus relictæ sunt: adeo ut
 20 naturæ gentiûmque jure occupantibus quibusvis eas & possidentibus cedant; juxta illud in legibus notissimum, *Quæ nullius sunt & pro derelictis habentur, cedunt occupanti*. Quanquam si Hispanos expulsemus iis locis in quæ nostras Colonias deduximus, unde ipsi priùs incolas radicitiùs exturbaverant, nos tanquam occisionum & injuriarum illius populi ultores meliore jure regiones illas obtinuissemus, quam oppressores ejusdem & interfectores. Cum autem nostræ Coloniæ iis
 25 in locis fuerint, ubi neque Indigenæ neque Hispani possessio-

- the sole Signiory of that New-world. But an Imaginary Title, upon such a prescription, without possession, cannot create any real right: The best Title, that any can have to what they possess in those parts of America, is Plantation and Possession,
- 5 where there were no Inhabitants, or where there were any, by their consent, or at least in such waste and desolate parts of their Countries, as they are not able in any measure to plant, and possesse; (God having made the world for the use of men, and ordained them to replenish the same.)
- 10 Upon which grounds, as the Spaniards will have little right to what they hold, having got all which they have, contrary to the consents, and out of the bowels of the first Inhabitants, in whose blood they have founded their Empire; and not found, but made great Islands, and whole Countries void of Inhabitants,
- 15 tants, having rooted out all the Natives: So on the other side, the English will have a very clear Title to their Plantations, especially to divers Islands, which the Spaniards have assaulted, and slain their Colonies in, which either never had any Inhabitants, or if destroyed by the Spaniards, were also deserted
- 20 by them, and left unpeopled; so that by the Law of Nature and of Nations, they rightfully accrew to the Occupiers, and possessors thereof, according to the known maxime, *Quæ nullius sunt & pro derelictis habentur, cedunt occupanti*. Although if We had dispossessed the Spaniards of the places where We
- 25 planted Our Colonies, and where they had first dispossessed and rooted out the Natives; We, as avengers of those peoples blood and wrongs, should have had a better Title to their Countries then their oppressors, and murderers. But Our

nem ullam tenuerunt, neque habitationes ullas aut pecora post se reliquerant, aliámve rem, quæ possit ullo modo jus possessionis retinere, tanto evidentius jus nostrum iis in locis fuit & Hispanorum injuriæ nobis illatæ tantò apertiores; iis
 5 præsertim in locis quæ indicti utrinque belli tempore occupata sunt (quo in genere Providentiæ insula atque Tortugæ fuit) quas si Hispani suas esse ullo priore Titulo necdum prolato ostendere potuissent, tamen cum in pacis proximæ tractatione id non fecerint, per secundum ejus Articulum talem omnem
 10 prætextum ipsi sibi in posterum amputârunt, jusque ipsi suum, si quod erat, extinxerunt.

Hoc argumentum copiosiùs tractare nihil attinet; neque est quisquam rerum peritus quin facilè perspiciat quàm inanes atque infirmæ sint istæ rationes quibus innixus Hispanus, tam
 15 immensi tractûs imperium arrogare sibi soli non dubitat. Verúm id egimus ut obtentuum istorum debilitatem paucis aperiremus, quibus Hispani quicquid in nos indignè atque atrociter in occidentali India commiserunt, defendere conantur; mancipationes, suspendia, demersiones, cruciatúsque
 20 nostrorum hominum ac neces, navium ac bonorum spoliationes, Coloniarum summa in Pace depopulationes idque nullâ prorsus injuriâ affecti, ut Anglicana gens quoties hæc tam acerba atque atrocia in suum sanguinem, & ejusdem Orthodoxæ Fidei cultores perpetrata meminerit, non naves bellicas

Plantations having been where neither Natives nor Spaniards had any possession, nor had left behinde them any habitations, cattle, or other thing, which might in any sort retain or preserve their Claim or Title, Our right in those places was the
 5 more clear, and the wrongs and injuries done unto Us by the Spaniards, the more apparent; especially in such places which were seised upon in time of open War between the two Nations (as were the Islands of Providence and Tortuga) whereunto, if the Spaniards could have pretended any precedent
 10 Dormant Title, yet, not making their Claim upon the Close of the last Peace; by the second Article thereof they concluded themselves, as to any such pretentions, and extinguished all future Claim, and right thereunto.

We need not enlarge Our Discourse upon this subject, for
 15 there is not any understanding man who is not satisfied of the vanity of the Spaniards pretentions to the sole Sovereignty of all those parts of the world. But We have opened a little the weak and frivolous pretences, whereupon the Spaniards ground all their cruel & unworthy dealings with the English in
 20 the West-Indies; enslaving; hanging, drowning, and cruelly torturing to death, Our Countrey-men, spoiling their Ships and Goods, and destroying their Colonies in the times of greatest Peace, and that without any just cause or provocation at all, That the English Nation reflecting upon the indignity of such
 25 proceedings against their own flesh and bloud, and the professors of the same true Christian Religion with them, might consider with themselves how the Honour of this Nation would lie rotting, aswel as their Vessels of War, if they should any

sed decus suum omne obsolescere & interire cogitet, si his indignissimis modis tractari sese diutiùs æquo animo patiatur; neque solùm tanta ac tam opulenta orbis terrarum parte contra jus legésque gentium communes ab omni libero commercio
 5 excludi, verùm etiam pro piratis atque prædonibus haberi, eodemque supplicio plecti, si illa maria navigare, si vel aspicere vel aspirare, si denique vel cum nostris ibi Coloniis usum aliquem aut commercium habere ausa fuerit.

De Inquisitione Hispanicâ sanguinariâ nihil dicimus, ini-
 10 micitiarum causâ universis Protestantibus communi; neque de tot Seminariis Sacerdotum ac Jesuitarum Anglicorum sub Hispanico patrocínio nidulantium, offensionis causâ & periculi gravissimi huic Reipublicæ propriâ, cum propositum nobis potissimùm sit controversiarum in occidentali India nostrarum
 15 causas & rationes exponere. Hoc verò æquioribus cunctis & incorruptis rerum æstimatoribus planum fecisse confidimus, Necessitatem, Existimationem, Justitiam ad hanc nuper susceptam Expeditionem nos evocasse; Necessitatem, bellandum enim necessariò est si per Hispanos Pacem colere non licet; Ex-
 20 istimationem atque Justitiam, neutra enim harum nobis constare poterit, si injurias tam inhumanas atque intolerandas impunè civibus nostris, ac popularibus inferri desides patiemur, quales in occidentali India illatas iis esse demonstravimus.

Et certè parum vident, qui de consiliis ac rationibus His-
 25 panicis conjecturam capiunt ex ea personâ ac specie quam in præsentia suarum rerum inclinatio induere versùs nos in his orbis terræ partibus coegit; quasi non nunc mens eadem, iidem sensus animorum ac rationum suarum sint, qui tum fuere, cum

longer suffer themselves to be used, or rather abused in this manner, and not only excluded from Commerce with so great and rich a part of the world, against all right and reason; but also be accompted, and executed as Rovers and Pyrates for
 5 offering to Sail, or look in to those Seas, or having any intercourse (though with Our own Plantations only) in those parts of the world.

We say nothing of the bloody Spanish Inquisition (a common cause of quarrel to all Protestants) nor of so many Sem-
 10 naries of English Priests and Jesuits in the Spanish Dominions (a particular ground of offence and of danger to this Commonwealth) Our scope principally being, to declare the causes and grounds of Our quarrel in the West-Indies. And We trust, by what hath been said, We have sufficiently manifested unto
 15 the Consciences of all indifferent and impartial men; that Our Necessity, Our Honour, and Our Justice, have called Us forth to the late Engagement: Our Necessity; for We must have War, where the Spaniards will not let Us have Peace: Our Honour and Our Justice, for it cannot stand with either, to sit
 20 down and suffer such vile indignities to be continually done in the West-Indies, to the people of this Nation, as before hath particularly been declared.

Besides, they look but a little way, that take a measure of the Spanish interest and intentions, from the late shape and coun-
 25 tenance that the present exigent of their affairs, have made them to put on towards Us in these parts of the world; as if their minde, or the sense of their interest, were altered (and not rather heightned, together with their hatred and jealousy upon the late Changes, and temper of this State) from what

anno 1588, subjugare hanc totam insulam suumque sub imperium ac ditionem subjungere affectabant, immò quasi ex hoc immutato apud nos rerum statu formaque Reipublicæ non accensa potius eorum in nos odia auctæque suspiciones sint.

- 5 Quòd si hæc opportunitas, quæ, propter nonnulla quædam quæ nuper acciderunt, ineundi rationem aliquam, quâ ab hoc tam vetere & implacato Religionis nostræ, ac patriæ hoste nobismetipsis (Deo bene juvante) consulere possimus, occasionem fortè suppeditaverit, prætermissa fuerit, fieri poterit ut eas vires
- 10 facilè sit recuperaturus (animus enim certè illi neque unquam deerit neque desse poterit) ex quibus intolerandus æquè & formidabilis reddi possit atque antea fuerit. Nos interea si injurias tam immanes in occidentali India sine satisfactione ulla aut vindicta nostris fieri, si excludi nos omnes ab illa tam
- 15 insigni orbis terrarum parte, si infestum atque inveteratum hostem nostrum (Pace præsertim cum Batavis jam factâ) ingentes illos ab occidentali India thesauros, quibus præsentia incommoda sarcire possit, nostrâ pace domum deportare, resque suas in eum rursus locum restituere patiemur, quò
- 20 eandem iterum possit deliberationem suscipere, quam anno 1588 habuit, *Utrum fuisset consultius ad recuperandas Belgii fœderatas Provincias initium facere ab Anglia, an ab illis ad subigendam Angliam*, proculdubid non minus multas immò plures causas excogitabit, cur potius ab Anglia initium sit
- 25 faciendum: Quem finem ut assequantur ullo tempore ea consilia, si Deus permetteret, expectare meritò possemus ut in nos primos, in omnes denique ubicunque Protestantes exerceatur quod restat occidionis illius immanissimæ, quam fratres nostri

they had in the year 1588. when they designed the totall Conquest of the English Nation; and if this point of time, which through some late accidents may possibly minister an occasion to lay some foundation for securing Our selves (by Gods blessing) from so inveterate and irreconcilable an Enemy of our Religion and Countrey, be let passe, he may soon recover again a power (for a minde he neither can, nor will ever want) to become as intolerable and dangerous as heretofore; and We in the mean time suffering such Barbarous usage of our Countreymen in the West Indies, without requiring any satisfaction or Justice for the same; and Our whole Nation to be excluded out of so considerable a part of the World, and suffering Our grand and known Enemies, quietly to bring home that vast treasure from the West Indies (having now also a Peace with the Dutch) and thereby to repair his present Breaches, and put himself into a condition again to resume that Debate which he had in the year 1588. *Whether it were not better to begin with England, in order to reduce the United Provinces, or to begin first with them in order to reduce England:* And no doubt he will finde as many and more reasons than he did then, to begin first with England: In which attempt, if God should permit him to obtain his Will, We might justly expect upon Us first, and after upon all Protestants wheresoever, a second part of that sad Tragedy which was lately acted upon Our Brethren

in Alpinis vallibus passi nuper sunt: quæ, si illorum miseriorum editis querimoniis Orthodoxorum credendum sit, per illos fraterculos, Missionarios quos vocant, Hispanicæ aulæ consiliis intimis informata primitus ac designata erat.

- 5 His omnibus animadversis, speramus quidem fore, ut omnes Angli, præsertim sinceri, privatas adversus se mutuò inimitias deposituri sint, suisque propriis commodis potius renunciaturi quàm propter cupiditatem lucri, haud ita multi, ex mercaturis illis faciendi (quod non nisi inhonestis conditioni-
- 10 bus & quodammodo improbis parari, & aliundè etiam supeditari poterit) multorum adolescentium negotiatorum animas, ex iis conditionibus quibus nunc in Hispania negotiantur & degunt, summo periculo, sicuti faciunt, objecturi; vitamque & fortunas multorum in America fratrum Chris-
- 15 tianorum, hujus denique nationis totius agi existimationem passuri; quodque gravissimum est, oblatas sibi a Deo ad gloriam ipsius, regnumque Christi amplificandum opportunitates præclarissimas ex manibus dimissuri. Quæ quidem non dubitamus quin, remotis quæ veritati penitus inspiciendæ officiant,
- 20 expeditionis nuper nostræ in occidentalem Indiam contra Hispanos susceptæ potissimum fuisse finem appareat.

FINIS.

in the Valleys of Piedmont. Which (if we may believe the Remonstrance of those poor Protestants) had its source and first Contrivance from the Missionary Fryars, through the influence of the Court of Spain.

- 5 All these things considered, We hope all true hearted English men will lay by their private animosities against each other, and rather deny themselves in their particular concerns, then out of Covetousness of a little gain by Trade (which cannot be had but upon Dishonorable, and in some
 10 sort, Dishonest terms, and may be supplied otherwise) hazard the Souls (as they do of many young Merchants and Factors upon the Terms they live and trade in Spain) and sacrifice the Lives and Estates of many of their Christian Brethren in America, together with the Honour of this Nation: And, which is
 15 worst of all, sell away the precious opportunities which God hath put into their hands for his Glory, and the advancement of the Kingdom of Christ, which We do not doubt will in the end (all Mists being dispelled and cleared) appear to have been the principall end of the late expedition and undertaking
 20 against the Spaniards in the West Indies.

Friday October 26. 1655.

Ordered by His Highness the Lord Protector, and the Council, That this Declaration be forthwith Printed and Published.

Henry Scobell, Clerk of the Council.

FOEDUS ANGLICUM.

SERENISSIMI ac Celsissimi OLIVARII, Protectoris Angliæ, Scotiæ & Hiberniæ suarumque ditionum Commissarii Nos Nathaniel Fiennes, unus è Custodibus Magni Sigilli Angliæ, & à Secretioribus Consiliis Celsitudinis suæ, Bulstrodeus Witbock miles, unus è Commissariis Thesaurarii dicti Serenissimi Protectoris & Constabularius Castride Windsor, & Gualterus Strickland, armiger & à dictis Secretioribus Consiliis Celsitudinis suæ: Notum testatumque facimus universis & singulis, quorum interest, aut quovis modo interesse poterit, quod cum in Tractatu inter dictum Serenissimum ac Celsissimum Protectorem Rempublicamque Angliæ & Serenissimam Potentissimamque Principem ac Dominam, Dominam Christinam Deo gratia Svecorum, Gothorum, Vandalorumque Reginam &c. &c. ac Regnum Sveciæ XI, Aprilis An. 1654. inito negotia quædam tam mutuæ amicitie stabilimentum, quam commoditates commerciorum & navigationis concernentia, in tempus commodius dilata essent, cumque dicto Serenissimo Celsissimoque Protectori visum esset, Nos sufficienti potestate ad transigenda eadem & reliqua, quæ sequuntur negotia muniri, & Serenissimo Potentissimoque Principi ac Domino, Domino Carolo Gustavo Dei gratia &c. &c. Prænobilem Virum, Illustrissimum & Excellentissimum Dominum Christiernum Bonde, liberum Baronem de Laghila, Dominum in Ymsioholm, Bordesio & Springstadh, dicti Serenissimi Regis Regni-que Sveciæ Senatorem, Commerciorum Collegii Consiliarium, & Lega-

THE TREATY WITH SWEDEN,

1656.

WE the Lords Commissioners of the said most Serene Lord Protector, viz. the most noble Lord Nathaniel Fiennes, one Keepers of the Great Seal, and of his Highness's Privy Counsellors, Sir Bulstrode Whitlock, Knight, one of the Commissioners of his Highness's Treasury, and Constable of Windsor Castle, and Walter Strickland, Esq; both Members also of his Highness's said Privy Council, do hereby make known and testify to all and every one whom it concerns, or whom it may in any measure concern, That whereas in the treaty made at Upsal, the 11th of April 1654, between the said Lord Protector of the republic of England, &c. and the most Serene and Potent Princess Christina, by the grace of God Queen of the Swedes, Goths, and Vandals, Great Princess of Finland, Duchess of Esthonia, Carelia, Bremen, Verden, Stetin, Pomerania, Cassuben, and Vandalia, Princess of Rugen, Lady of Ingria and Wismar, and the kingdom of Sweden, certain affairs, relating as well to the establishment of mutual friendship, as to the advantages of commerce and navigation, were deferred to a more convenient time. And whereas it hath seemed good to the most Serene Protector that we should be furnished with sufficient powers to transact the same, and the other affairs which follow; and to the most Serene Royal Majesty of Sweden that Christiern Bonde, Free Baron of Layhela, Lord of Ymfisholm, Bordsoo, and Springestadt, &c. Senator of the kingdom of Sweden, and of the most Serene and Potent Prince and Lord, the Lord Charles Gustavus, by the grace of God King of the Swedes, Goths, and Vandals, Great Prince of Finland, Duke of Esthonia, Carelia, Bremen, Verden, Stetin, Pomerania, Cassuben, and

tum suum Extraordinarium, ad hunc actum sufficienti potestate & mandatis munitum, in Angliam transmittere, ideo cum Serenissimæ Regiæ Majestatis dicto Legato extraordinario congressi, postquam Consilia nostra mutuo contuleramus, & super sequentia negotia sedulo deliberaveramus, ita convenimus, quemadmodum infra Scriptorum Articulorum claris & perspicuis verbis exprimitur, videlicet.

I.

Fœderatorum alterutri licitum erit intra Regna, Regiones atque urbes alterius ad pulsum tympanorum militum omne genus & nautarum conscribere, Naves etiam tam bellicas & præsidarias quam onerarias conducere, sequentibus tamen servatis conditionibus.

1. Uter fœderatorum habere delectum cupiet, is notificabit intentionem suam confœderato suo, cum specificatione locorum, in quibus commodissime institui conductiones tales existimat, quod si alterius fœderati conditio non permiserit, ut illo in loco delectus habeatur, tum requisitus alter alium locum assignabit, prout suis rationibus convenientius & utrique parti quam minime incommodum.

2. In numero militum naviumve conducendarum rerum ac temporum ratio habebitur illius confœderatorum, in cujus Regnis ac ditionibus delectus illi habendi sunt, ne si majores copiæ, quam par est, postulentur, alter in propriis occasionibus defectum sentiat vel destituatur.

3. Milites in ea regione, ubi conscribuntur, arma non accipiant, ne in navibus quidem, nisi intra viginti leucas ab eo loco, ubi in terram exponendi sunt.

4. Tribuni, Centurionesve multos milites conscribant, qui jam in alterius Regis vel status stipendio sunt constituti, neque à signis quemquam ad se alliciant.

5. Milites, nautæ, naves in alterutrius Confœderatorum Regnis ac

Vandalia, Prince of Rugen, Lord of Ingria and Wismar, also Count Palatine of the Rhine, and Duke of Bavaria, Juliers, Cleves, and Mons, and Ambassador Extraordinary from that Prince to the most Serene and most High Oliver Lord Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions thereof, and to the republic of England, should be sent over to England, vested with sufficient powers to transact the same; after we had mutually imparted our opinions, and maturely considered the following points, we agreed as is clearly and perspicuously expressed in the words of the underwritten articles.

I.

It shall be lawful for either of the confederates to raise any soldiers and seamen by beat of drum within the kingdoms, countries, and cities of either; and also to hire men of war and ships of burden, observing only the following conditions.

1. Whichsoever of the confederates desires to have a muster, he shall notify his intention to his ally, and specify the places in which he thinks such levies may most conveniently be made; and if the condition of the other ally will not permit that the levy should be made in that place, then the other, being so required, shall appoint another place more convenient for his purpose, and as little as possible to the detriment of both parties.

2. As to the number of soldiers to be raised, or of ships to be hired, regard shall be had to the affairs and circumstances of that confederate in whose kingdoms and dominions the musters are to be made; lest if a greater number of forces be required than is fitting, the other should find the want of them, or be disappointed of them for his own occasions.

3. When soldiers are raised in that country, they shall not take arms, nor so much as on board the ships, till they come within twenty leagues of the place where they are to be set ashore.

4. The colonels or captains shall raise no soldiers who are already entered into the pay of another king or state, nor shall they entice any from their colours.

5. The soldiers, sailors, and ships, raised or hired, as above, in the

Regionibus conscripti, conductæve, ut supra dictum est, contra amicos sociosve alterius non adhibeantur, in quantum conservationi fœderum inter se invicem atque socios percussorum & nunc vigentium, contrarium sit.

II.

Cum in articulo undecimo fœderis inter Angliam & Sveciam nuper icti Upsaliæ 1654. convenerit, & designarentur, quæ bona & merces contrabanda sive vetita in posterum dicenda essent, tenore supradicti articuli nunc sancitum est, uti hæc sola, quæ infra recensentur, pro vetitis habeantur, quo minus hostibus alterutrius suppeditari possint, nempe Bombardæ cum suis igniariis, & aliis ad eas pertinentibus, ignes missiles, pulvis tormentarius, formites, alias *Lunthen* globi, cuspides, enses, lanceæ, hastæ, bipennes, tormenta, tubi catapultarii, vulgo mortaria, indutiles Sclopi vulgo pedardæ, glandes igniariæ, furcæ sclopetariæ, Bandeliers, Salpetræ, sclopeti, globuli seu pilæ quæ sclopetis jaculantur, cassides, galeæ, thoraces loricati, vulgo Curasses, & similia armaturæ genera, milites, equi, omnia ad instruendos equos necessaria, sclopothecæ, balthei, & quæcunque alia bellica instrumenta, uti etiam naves bellicæ & præsidiariæ. Pecuniæ quoque hostibus suppeditandæ pro vetitis habeantur, quas, ut & merces supradictas ad hostes alterius devehere non licebit sine periculo, si ab altero Confœderatorum deprehendantur, quod prædæ cedant absque spe restitutionis. Neque fœderatorum alteruter sinat, uti suorum cujusquam opera hostis aut perduellis alterius utatur, navesque vendantur, commodentur, ullove modo usui sint alterius hostibus aut perduellis ad ejus incommodum aut detrimentum.

III.

Alterutri Confœderatorum ejusque populo subditisve cum alterius hostibus commercium habere iisve merces quascunque, de quibus supra exceptum non est, advehere licebit, idque sine ullo impedimento, nisi iis in portubus locisve, quæ ab altero obsidiantur, quod si acciderit, vel obsessoribus bona sua divendere, vel in alium quemvis portum non obsessum libere se conferre permissum erit.

kingdoms and countries of either of the confederates, shall not be raised against the friends or allies of the other, to the violation of the treaties concluded and now subsisting between one another and their allies.

II.

Whereas in the XIth article of the treaty lately made at Upsal in 1654, betwixt England and Sweden, it was agreed and specified what goods and merchandize should hereafter be declared contraband and prohibited; it is now by virtue of the said article established, that only those hereafter mentioned shall be reckoned prohibited, and consequently not to be disposed of to the enemies of either, viz. bombs with their fusees and other appurtenances, fire-balls, gun-powder, matches, cannon-ball, spears, swords, lances, pikes, halberts, guns, mortars, petards, granadoes, musket-rests, bandaliers, saltpetre, muskets, musket-balls, helmets, headpieces, breast-plates, coats of mail, cuirasses, and the like kind of arms; soldiers, horses, with all their furniture, pistols, holsters, belts, and all other warlike instruments; and also ships of war. Money shall also be reckoned among the goods with which the enemies are not to be supplied, and which it shall not be lawful to carry to the enemies of either, any more than the things above mentioned, on the penalty of being made prize without hopes of redemption, if they are seized by either of the confederates. Nor shall either of the confederates permit that the enemies or rebels of the other be assisted by any of their subjects, or that their ships be sold, lent, or in any manner made use of by the enemies or rebels of the other, to his disadvantage or detriment.

III.

But it shall be lawful for either of the confederates, and his people or subjects, to trade with the enemies of the other, and to carry them any goods whatsoever, which are not excepted as above, without any impediment: Provided they are not carried to those ports or places which are besieged by the other; in which case they shall have leave either to sell their goods to the besiegers, or to repair with them to any other port which is not besieged.

IV.

Quoniam Articulo XI. Tractatus inter Sveciam & Angliam Upsaliæ 11. Aprilis Anno 1654. conclusi convenerit, quod etiam articulis prioribus cautum prohibitumque sit, ne quisquam Confœderatorum opem suppetiasque alterius inimicis hostibusque subministret, hoc tamen non ita intelligi debere, quasi uni Confœderatorum, cui bellum cum hoste alterius non fuerit, commercium cum dicto ipsius hoste non liceat exercere. Verum hoc solum, modo cautum erat, donec ampliùs hac de re conveniret, ne illa bona mercesve, quas contrabanda vulgo vocamus, alterius hostibus advehere licitum esset sine periculo, si ab altero Confœderatorum deprehenderentur, quod prædæ cederent absque spe restitutionis. Similiter Artic. XII. ejusdem Tractatus ad omnes suspensiones evitandas, ne navigationes commerciave unius Confœderati tam mari quam terra, durante bello alterius Confœderatorum ipsi fraudi essent, neve inimicorum hostiumve bona sub amicorum nomine occultata veherentur, conclusum statutumque erat, ut omnes naves, vehicula, merces, hominesque ad alterutrum Confœderatorum pertinentes in itinere transituque muniti esse deberent salvi conductus, vulgo vocatis Passeportus & certificationum literis, à supremo ejus provinciæ urbisque unde exiverant, Præfecto aut Magistratu signatis, utque Passeportus & certificationum eæ formulæ observari deberent, de quibus mutuo utrinque fœderati convenirent, & ubi merces, bona, navigia, homines alterutrius confœderatorum ejusque subditorum ac incolarum in aperto mari, fretis, portubus, stationibus, terris ac locis, quibuscunque obvia aut obvii forent navibus bellicis publicis & privatis, vel hominibus subditis ac incolis alterius fœderati, vel quocunque modo in unum cum ipsis locum convenirent, exhibitis duntaxat salvi conductus & certificationum literis, nihil ulterius ab iis exigeretur, in bona, navigia aut homines nequaquam inquireretur, multo minus injuria, damno aut molestia ulla afficerentur, sed persequendo itineri aut instituto suo, prout superius significatum est, liberrime dimitterentur, & Articuli. XIII.

IV.

Whereas in the XIth article of the treaty concluded at Upsal the 11th of April, 1654, between England and Sweden, it was agreed, that although it was precautioned and prohibited by the preceding articles, that either of the confederates should give aid and assistance to the enemies of the other, yet it ought not to be understood, that that confederate who is not involved in war with the enemy of the other, shall not be allowed to carry on trade with the said enemy of that confederate: but it was only provided thereby, till there should be a farther agreement concerning this matter, that no goods or merchandize which we commonly call contraband shall be carried to the enemy of the other, without danger of being made prize, and without hopes of redemption, if they are seized by the other confederate. In like manner, whereas by the XIIth article of the said treaty, for the evading of all suspicions, lest the navigation or commerce of one of the confederates, whether by land or sea, should be carried on during war to the prejudice of the other confederate, or lest the goods of enemies should be carried under the disguise of the goods of friends, it was stipulated and concluded, that all ships, carriages, wares, and men, belonging to the other of the confederates, should be furnished in their journey and passage with safe-conducts, commonly called passports, and certificates, signed by the chief governor or magistrate of that province and city from whence they came; and that those forms of the passports and certificates were to be observed on which the confederates should mutually agree on both sides; and when the merchandize, goods, ships, men of either confederates, and his subjects and inhabitants, shall meet or be met by the ships of war, public or private, or the subjects and inhabitants of the other confederate, in the open sea, straits, harbours, havens, lands, and other places, wheresoever or howsoever they shall come together, after producing only their safe-conducts and certificates nothing farther should be demanded of them, no inquiry whatsoever should be made into the ships, goods, or men, much less should they be injured, damaged, or molested; but should be freely let go to prosecute their journey and purpose, as is above signified.

And whereas by the XIVth article it was stipulated, that the said

dictum Tractatum vel fœdus nihil derogaturum præminentia, juri ac dominio cujuscunque alterius Confœderatorum in suis maribus, fretis, atque aquis quibuscunque, sed quod habeant retineantque sibi eadem pari amplitudine, qua eousque gavisī erant, & quæ illis jure competit. Nunc itaque ut ejusmodi certificationum ac Passeportuum apta formula formari & observari possit, quæ sensui Articulorum prædictorum respondeat, utrinque conclusum statutumque est, ut ad fraudes quas-cunque & mercium hostilium occultationes, omnesque disputationum & querelarum occasiones evitandas in omnibus certificationum ac Passeportuum literis tales, ut infra scriptæ sunt, formulæ, de verbo ad verbum observari, & à supremo illius provinciæ & civitatis magistratu, unde veniunt, subscribi signarique debeant, tum ut vera nomina navium, vehiculorum, mercium & navarchorum specificari, dies quoque & tempora fideliter & absque ulla fraude una cum aliis ejusmodi descriptionibus, quæ in sequenti salvi conductus & certificationis formula expressæ sunt, notari debeant. Quare si ullus, qui sub fide illius juramenti, quo Regi, statui & civitati suæ obstrictus est, asseveraverit, vera se pertulisse, sufficientibus rationibus convincatur, fraudem aliquam suo consensu sub illa ejus assertione celatam fuisse, is severe, & sicut transgressor ejusdem juramenti puniatur.

Nos N.N. Gubernator aut supremus magistratus provinciæ vel civitatis N. (apposito titulo aut officio respective Gubernamenti istius loci) notum testatumque facimus, quod die - - mensis - - - anni - - - personaliter se nobis stiterint in civitate aut oppido N. ditionis (Serenissimi Dn. Protectoris, vel Serenissimæ Regiæ Majest. Sveciæ, quemadmodum casus fuerit) N. N. N. cives & habitantes in N. ac subditi Sereniss. Domini Protectoris, vel Sereniss. R. M. Sveciæ atque sub fide illius juramenti, quo Sereniss. Dno. Protectori & civitati nostræ vel Sereniss. ac Potentiss. Regi Sveciæ ac Dn. nostro Clementissimo & civitati nostræ attinentur & obstricti sunt, nobis declaraverint, quod navis aut navigium N. dictum N. lastarum aut tonnarum capax, pertineat ad portum, civitatem aut oppidum N. ditionis N. quodque dicta navis ejus aut subditorum Sereniss. Dni. Protectoris, Sereniss. R. Majestatis Sveciæ justo titulo propria sit, jam vero de portu N. iter vel itinera directe destinasse ad N. sequentibus

treaty and confederacy should derogate nothing from any preheminance or right and dominion whatsoever of either of the confederates, in any of their seas, straits, and waters whatsoever, but that they should have and retain the same to themselves in as ample a manner as they had all along enjoyed them, and as by right to them belonged; Now therefore that a fitting draught of such certificates and passports may be formed and observed, which may be answerable to the meaning of the aforesaid articles, it is agreed and concluded on both sides, That for avoiding all frauds and concealments whatsoever of the enemies goods, and all occasions of quarrels as to any certificates and passports, such forms as are underwritten verbatim shall be observed, and subscribed and signed by the chief magistrate of that province and city from whence they come; that then the true names of the ships, carriages, merchandize, and masters of the ships be specified; as also the punctual days and times, without any fraud, together with other descriptions of that sort, which are expressed in the following form of a safe-conduct or certificate. Wherefore, if any person who shall declare upon the oath by which he is bound to his king, state, or city, that he has given in a true account, be convicted by sufficient proof of having concealed any fraud by his permission under his said declaration, he shall be severely punished as a transgressor of the said oath.

We *N. N.* governor or chief magistrate of the province or city of *N.* [the title or office of the respective government of that place being added] do make known and certify, that on the -- day of the month of --- A^o --- *N. N. N.* citizens and inhabitants of *N* and who are engaged and bound as subjects of the most Serene Lord Protector our most gracious Lord, and to our city, or of his most Serene Royal Majesty of Sweden, and to our city, personally appeared before us in the city or town of *N.* in the dominion [of the most Serene Lord Protector of England, or of his most Serene Royal Majesty of Sweden. Just as it shall happen] and declared to us, that the ship or vessel called *N.* of - - - about - - - lasts or tons, belongs to the port, city, or town of *N.* in the dominion of *N.* and that the said ship does rightfully belong to him or other subjects of the most Serene Lord Protector, or of his most Serene

onusta mercibus, videlicet (hic specificentur bona cum quantitate & qualitate eorum, exempli gratia, tot circiter plaustra vel involucra (tot circiter) dolia &c. (quemadmodum quantitas & conditio mercium fuerit) iidemque asseveraverint sub juramento prædicto tantum N. ex dictis bonis mercibusve ad subditos Serenissimi Domini Protectoris Angliæ, Serenis. R. Majestatis Sveciæ vel tantum N. ad N. N. (cujuscunque nationis possessores fuerint, exprimatur) pertinere. Quodque N. N. N. sub fide juramenti dicti affirmaverint dicta bona superius specificata, & non alia esse imposita aut imponenda in prænominatam navem pro dicto itinere, & quod nulla pars eorum bonorum ad alium quenquam pertineat, quam hosce supradictos, neque in illa sub quocunque fictitio nomine alia bona colorata aut relata sint, sed vere ac realiter prænominatas merces in usum dictorum proprietariorum impositas esse, & non aliorum: Quodque dictæ navis navarchus nominatus N. N. civis sit civitatis N. Idcirco cum post accuratam examinationem nobis supradictis (Gubernatori aut supremo Magistratui civitatis supradictæ) sufficienter constet, dictam navim aut navigium bonaque imposita libera esse, & vere ac realiter pertinere ad subditos Serenissim. Domini Protectoris, Serenis. R. Majestatis Sveciæ vel aliarum nationum incolas supradictos: Ab omnibus proinde ac singulis terrarum mariumque Potestatibus, Regibus, Principibus, Rebuspubl. ac liberis civitatibus, nec non bellorum Ducibus, Thalassiarhis, Generalibus, Officialibus, portuumque præfectis, aliisque omnibus, quibus custodia aliqua portus aut navis commissa est, quibuscunque navem hanc navigando obviam venire, quorumque in classes forte incidere & transire, aut in portibus morari contigerit, humillime & officiose requirimus, ut ratione fœderum & amicitæ, quæ respective unicuique aut superioribus cujuscunque est, ac cum Serenissimo Dno. Protectore, Domino nostro Clementissimo vel Serenissimo Rege Sveciæ Domino nostro Clementissimo intercedit, dictum navarchum cum navi N. & personis rebus ac mercimoniis ad eandem spectantibus non modo sine impedimento & molestiis iter suum libere persequi permittantur, sed etiam si ex dicto portu alio quovis tendere commodum duxerit, ei tanquam Serenissimi

Royal Majesty of Sweden, that she is now bound directly from the port *N.* to the port *N.* laden with the following merchandize, viz. [here shall be specified the goods, with their quantity and quality; for example, about so many chests or bales, hogsheads, &c. according to the quantity and condition of the goods] and affirmed upon oath to the aforesaid *N.* that the said goods or merchandize belong only to the subjects of the most Serene Lord Protector of England, his most Serene Royal Majesty of Sweden; or expressing to whatever other nation they belong, and that *N.N.N.* have declared upon their said oath that the said goods above specified, and no others, are already put on board or are to be put on board the abovenamed ship for the said voyage, and that no part of those goods belongs to any one whatsoever, but the persons abovementioned; and that no goods are disguised or concealed therein by any fictitious name whatsoever, but that the merchandize abovementioned is truly and really put on board, for the use of the said owners and no others; and that the captain of the said ship named *N.N.* is a citizen of the city of *N.* Therefore whereas after strict examination by us the abovementioned [governor or chief magistrate of the city aforesaid] it fully appears that the goods on board the said ship or vessel are free, and do truly and really belong to the subjects of the most Serene Protector, or of his most Serene Royal Majesty of Sweden, or to the inhabitants of other nations abovementioned; We do most humbly and earnestly require it of all and singular the powers by land and sea, kings, princes, republics, and free cities; also of the generals of armies, admirals, commanders, officers and governors of ports, and all others to whom the custody of any harbour or sea is committed, which meet this ship in her voyage; or if she happen to fall in, among, or pass through their squadrons, or to stay in their harbours, that for the sake of the treaties and friendship which subsist respectively between them, or whoever are his superiors, and the most Serene Lord Protector our most gracious Lord, or the most Serene King of Sweden, they will not only permit the said captain with the ship *N.* and the men, goods, and merchandize to her belonging, to prosecute her voyage freely without lett and molestation; but also, if he think fit to depart elsewhere from

Domini Protectoris, Serenissim. R. Majestatis Sveciæ subdito cum navi sua omnia humanitatis officia exhibeant, eadem vicissim à Serenissimo Protectore nostro, Serenissimo Rege nostro, omnibusque ejus ministris & subditis in pari vel alio casu expectaturi. In cujus rei fidem præsentēs manu nostra subscriptas civitatis nostræ sigillo muniri curavimus. Dabantur in curia nostra Anno &c.

V.

Neuter horum fœderatorum naves, navigia, bona, merces alterius, ejusve populi subditorumve mari aliove in loco ab hostibus seu rebellibus captas abduci suos in portus ditionemve permitat, imo istiusmodi ne quid fiat, palam prohibeat. Quod si quæ naves, navigia, bona mercesve alterutrius populivē aut subditorum ejus in alto, aliove loco captæ, in alterius portus regionesve ullo ab hoste seu rebelle fœderatorum eorumve alterutrius asportantur, divendi eas, ullamve earum partem in illo portu aliave sua ditione non sinat. Ut etiam Magister navis aut navigii hunc in modum capti, ut & nautici, cæterique vectores simul atque advenerint, protinùs liberentur, curet, una cum omnibus captivis alterius Regni vel Reipubl. subditis, quotquot simul adducentur, neve prædictam navem navigiumve eo in portu commorari permittat, quin imo eam navem cum bonis, mercibus atque onere confestim exire portu jubeat. Proviso tamen, ne hoc articulo fœderibus ab altero Confœderatorum cum aliis nationibus antea initis præjudicium aliquod afferatur, ubi vero illa non obstant, supradictus articulus plenum vigorem obtinebit.

VI.

Fœderatorum alterutrius bellicis & præsidariis navibus portus, stationes fluminave alterius intrare, quo ejusmodi naves accedere consueverunt, ibique in anchoris stare, manere, rursusque abire, sine ulla injuria aut molestia liberum erit, his tamen servatis conditionibus.

such harbour, that they will shew all kind offices to him and his ships as a subject of the most Serene Lord Protector or of his most Serene Royal Majesty of Sweden, as they shall in like manner experience the same from our most Serene Lord Protector, or our most Serene King, and all his ministers and subjects in the like or any other case. In witness whereof we have taken care that these presents signed by our hands be sealed with the seal of our city. Given at our court.

V.

Neither of those confederates shall suffer the ships, vessels, goods, or merchandize of the other, or of his people or subjects, which are taken at sea or elsewhere by enemies or rebels, to be brought into their ports or dominions, but shall publicly forbid any thing of that kind to be done; and if any ships, vessels, goods, or merchandize of either, or his people or subjects, taken at sea or elsewhere, shall be carried into the ports or countries of the other by any enemy or rebel of the confederates, or either of them, that confederate into whose harbours they shall be carried, shall not suffer the same or any part thereof to be sold in that port, or any other place in their dominion; but shall take care that the master of the ship or vessel so taken, as also the mariners and passengers, shall as soon as they arrive, be immediately set at liberty, together with all the prisoners, subjects of either kingdom or republic, as many as shall be brought thither; nor shall he permit the said ship and vessel to stay in that harbour, but shall command the said ship, with her goods, merchandize, and lading, immediately to leave the harbour. Provided nevertheless, that nothing in this article be turned to the prejudice of the treaties formerly entered into by either of the confederates with other nations; and where these things do not interfere, the above article shall remain in full force.

VI.

It shall be free for the men of war and guard-ships of either of the confederates to enter into the ports, havens, or rivers of the other, where such ships use to repair, and there to cast anchor, stay, and to depart from thence without any injury or molestation; provided these conditions are observed.

1. Ut quinque vel sex navium numerum classis non excedat, quam absque indicio prius facto in portus fœderati deducere integrum sit.

2. Ut absque ulla interlabente mora classis & navium Præfectus exhibeat salvi conductus sui literas arcis, munimenti, urbis aut provinciæ Præfecto vel Magistratui, ubicunque appulerit, causas adventus sui notas faciat, simulque aperiat, in quem finem & quanto tempore in illo portu aut statione manere constitutum habeat.

3. Ut naves ejusmodi non justo propius ad ipsa castella vel munimenta appellant aut subsistant.

4. Ut non ultra quadraginta simul vel turmatim, & numero aduspicionem aliquam composito, nautæ sociique navales & milites in terram descendant.

5. Ut nemini, ne hostibus quidem suis ibidem damnum inferant, mercatoriis imprimis navibus quibuscunque exitum vel ingressum non prohibeant, aut difficilem faciant.

6. Ut inde tanquam ex statione sua non egrediantur redeantque infestandæ cujuscunque gentis navigationi.

7. Ut omni modo vivant gerantque se modeste, pacate & conformes locorum singulorum legibus aut consuetudinibus, & mutæ imprimis Confœderatorum amicitia. Ubi hæc prædicta secundum convenientem verborum sensum rite observata fuerint, permissum sit navibus bellicis alterutrius confœderati legere oras & subsistere in portubus fœderati alterius & evitandis tempestatibus hostibusve, vel conducendis congregandisque navibus mercatoriis, aliisque justis de causis. Si vero alteruter Confœderatorum utile aut necessarium sibi duxerit, majori navium numero alterius fœderati portus ingredi, & commoditatibus illius frui, significabit id confœderato suo duobus ante mensibus, atque tum de modo & ratione admittendi easdem conveniat.

1. That it shall not be free to carry into the harbours of the confederate any squadron, exceeding five or six ships, without giving some notice thereof beforehand.

2. That the commander of the squadron and ships shall without delay exhibit his letters of safe-conduct to the governor of the castle, fort, city, or province, or acquaint the magistrate of the place where he arrives with the reasons of his coming, and for what end, and how long he designs to stay in that port or haven.

3. That such ships shall not come or stay nearer to those castles or forts than is convenient.

4. That the mariners, ships companies, and soldiers, shall not go ashore in bodies above 40 at a time, nor in any number that may give suspicion.

5. That while they are there they shall not do any damage to any person, not so much as their enemies; and above all shall not stop or obstruct the passage of any merchant ships whatsoever, into or out of the harbour.

6. That they shall not leave their station for the sake of infesting the navigation of any nation whatever.

7. That they shall in all respects live and behave modestly, quietly, and conformably to the laws and customs of every place, and have special regard to the reciprocal friendship between the confederates. Where the terms aforesaid are rightly observed according to the true meaning of the words, it shall be lawful for the men of war of either confederate to keep upon the coasts, and continue in the harbours of the other confederate, whether for avoiding tempests and enemies, or for rendezvousing and assembling merchant ships, or any other just causes. But if either of the confederates shall think it advantageous or necessary to enter the ports of the other confederate with a greater number of ships, and to enjoy the conveniences thereof, he shall signify the same to his confederate two months beforehand, during which time the ways and means of admitting the same shall be settled.

VII.

Cum ex supradicto fœdere Upsaliæ inito cautum sit, ut quæ damna confœderatorum alteruter ejusve populus subditive ab altero ejusve populo subditivæ acceperint belli tempore inter hanc Remp. & Fœderati Belgii Ordines coorti, pro iis satisfactio detur, constitutum nunc est, ut Commissarii tres utrinque deligantur ac deputentur, qui de iis controversiis omnibus cognoscant & decident: Qui Commissarii primo die Januarii sequentis Londini conventum habebunt, tresque supradicti Commissarii eum in modum utrinque delecti ac deputati omnibus de rebus, quæ utrinque exhibitæ aut propositæ erunt, & dicto tempore acciderunt, deliberandi potestatem habebunt, tam de navibus bonisve restituendis, quæ adhuc retinentur, quam de satisfactione ob accepta damna ex retentione alterutrius navium, quæ jam liberatæ aut liberandæ erunt, aut si quo alio modo fieri conveniat, deque iis ex æquo & bono summatim judicabunt, sine ulla provocatione aut formulis juris, cum id agat pars utraque & id maxime velit, ut quod par & æquum est, in supradictis controversiis, nulla interposita mora transigatur, & ablatorum restitutio, damnorumque sumtuum ac expensarum satisfactio plene & realiter ex tenore prædicti articuli XIII. Tractatus Upsaliæ initi fiat & præstetur. Quod si autem in causis quibusdam vel fundamentis probationum restitutiones vel satisfactiones concernentium inter dictos Commissarios convenire non poterit, tum differentiæ illæ ulteriori Confœderatorum conventioni relinquantur. Atque ut hoc minore cum temporis jactura fiat, dabunt iidem operam, ut intra sex menses post conventum primo habitum, totam harum quæstionum cognitionem absolvere possint. Ipsa vero damnorum restitutio satisfactioque à Rege vel statu ipso, cujus subditi ad satisfactionem persolvendam adjudicati erunt, intra mensis spatium post sententiam latam plenarie & sine mora fiet & repræsentabitur.

VII.

Whereas it is provided by the aforesaid treaty at Upsal, that satisfaction should be given for the losses which either of the confederates or his people or subjects sustained from the other, or his people or subjects, during the war between the Republic and the States of the United Netherlands, it is now agreed, that three commissioners shall be delegated and deputed on each side, who shall take cognizance of, and decide all those disputes; which commissioners shall meet at London, the first day of January next. And the three commissioners abovementioned, so chosen and deputed on both sides, shall have power to take all those things into their consideration which shall be exhibited or proposed on both sides, and which happened in the said period, as well concerning the restitution of the ships or goods hitherto detained, as the satisfaction for losses sustained by the detaining of the ships of either of the confederates, which are already or shall hereafter be released; or if it can be conveniently done in any other manner, they shall judge of them summarily, according to right and reason, without any appeal or forms of law; and both parties shall make it their chief business and endeavour that what is just and right be transacted in the controversies aforesaid without any delay, and that what is taken away be restored, and satisfaction performed and made fully and really for the losses and expences, according to the tenor of the XIIIth article of the aforesaid treaty at Upsal. But if the said commissioners cannot agree in any reasons or foundations whatsoever of the proofs relating to such restitution or satisfaction, then those differences shall be left to another convention of the confederates. And that this may be done with the least loss of time, they shall use their endeavour to finish the cognizance of all these matters in question within six months after the first meeting; and the restitution and satisfaction for those losses shall be made and performed fully and without delay, within the space of a month after sentence is passed, by that king or state whose subjects shall be doomed to perform the satisfaction.

VIII.

In commerciis omnibus, quæ in Borussia & Polonia, vel alibi in dominiis prædicti Serenissimi Regis Sveciæ hactenus à dicti Serenissimi Domini Protectoris dictæque Reip. subditis exerceri solita fuerunt, prærogativis omnibus, quas præ aliis nationibus antea habuerunt, posthac etiam gaudebunt, & si privilegia plura aliquando cupiant desideriis ipsorum omni possibili modo satisfiat. Quod si prædictus Serenissimus Rex Sveciæ cuius præterea exteræ nationi aut populo sibi non subjecto privilegia majora supradictis ampliora in Polonia Borussiaque concesserit, nationumve ullam aut populum ibidem ejusmodi privilegiis instruxerit, iidem, postquam id à Sereniss. R. Majestate desideraverint, fruuntur. Quemadmodum etiam si edicta aliqua, quæ Anglis & Scotis in Polonia Borussiaque habitantibus vel commercia exercentibus oneri esse poterint, post annum 1650. proclamata sunt, eadem nullum posthac obtinebunt vigorem, in quantum id prohiberi in potestate Serenissimi Regis Sveciæ fuerit, sed subditi prædicti Domini Protectoris ab omnibus istis in posterum totaliter liberi sunt.

IX.

Quod ad commercium in America habendum, id quidem lege diserte cautum est, ne cujusvis præterea Reip. subditis sine peculiari licentia commercium illic promiscue habendi potestas fiat, si quis autem subditorum Serenissimi Regis Sveciæ, ejusdem literis commendatitiis munitus, hanc sibi licentiam privatim ad eas quaslibet colonias petiverit, Dominus Protector, quoad rerum ac Reip. status pro tempore permiserit, haut invitus hac in parte Serenissimi R. Majestatis Sveciæ desiderio satisfaciatur.

X.

Subditis Serenissimi Regis Sveciæ liberum erit, per maria atque litora, quæ in ditione hujus Reip. sunt, piscari, atque haleces aliosque pisces, capere, dum modo mille navium numerum piscantes non excedant,

VIII.

The subjects of the said most Serene Lord Protector and the said republic shall also hereafter enjoy all the prerogatives in the several branches of trade, which they used to carry on in Prussia and Poland, or elsewhere in the dominions of the said most Serene King of Sweden, which they enjoyed heretofore, in preference to other nations; and if at any time they desire farther privileges, their desires shall be gratified by all the means possible; And if the said most Serene King of Sweden shall grant greater and more ample privileges than the abovementioned, in Poland and Prussia, to any nation besides, or people not subject to him, or shall suffer any nation or people to enjoy such larger privileges there, then the people and citizens of this republic shall enjoy the same privileges in all respects, after they have desired it of his most Serene Royal Majesty. And moreover, if any edicts that have been published since 1650, happen to be burdensome to the English and Scots, dwelling or trading in Poland and Prussia, the same shall after this time be of no force, as far as it can be rendered so in the dominions of the most Serene King of Sweden; but the subjects of the said Lord Protector shall hereafter be entirely free from those burdens.

IX.

As to the commerce to be carried on in America, it is expressly provided by law, that the subjects of no republic besides shall be impowered to trade there in common without a special licence: but if any of the subjects of the most Serene King of Sweden, furnished with his recommendations, shall privately solicit such licence of the Lord Protector to trade to any of those colonies whatsoever, he will in this respect comply with the desire of his most Serene Royal Majesty of Sweden, as far as the state of his affairs and of the republic will for that time permit.

X.

It shall be free for the subjects of the most Serene King of Sweden, to fish and catch herrings and other fish in the seas and on the coasts which are in the dominion of this republic, provided the ships employed

neque inter piscandum ullum iis impedimentum aut molestia afferatur, neque à navibus præsidariis hujus Reip. neque ab iis, quibus Diplomate permissum est, res suas privatim suo Marte repetere, nec à piscantibus in boreali plaga Britanniaë piscationis nomine onera aliqua exigantur, quoque opus est commeatum ab eorum locorum incolis justo pretio comparare sibi licebit.

XI.

Item conventum, conclusum & concordatum est, quod præsens Tractatus atque omnia & singula in eo contenta & conclusa à dicti Serenissimi ac Celsissimi Protectoris Commissariis & Serenissimi Regis Sveciæ Legato supradicto per Patentes dicti Protectoris & Regis literas sigillo magno munitas, debita & authentica forma intra quatuor menses - - - proxime insequentes (aut citius, si fieri poterit) confirmabuntur, mutuaque instrumenta intra prædictum tempus hinc inde extradentur.

Sequitur tenor Commissionis ex parte Serenissimi Domini Protectoris.

OLIVARIUS, Protector Reip. Angliæ, Scotiæ & Hiberniæ &c. Omnibus & singulis, ad quos præsentis literæ spectaverint, salutem. Scitis, quod cum in Tractatu inter Nos & Serenissimam, Potentissimamque Principem Christinam &c. &c. Upsaliæ inito negotia quædam tam mutuaë amicitiaë stabilimentum, quam commoditates commerciorum & navigationis concernentia in tempus commodius dilata essent, cumque Serenissimus & Potentissimus Princeps ac Dominus, Dominus Carolus Gustavus &c. &c. ad Nos miserit & legaverit Prænobilem Virum Illustrissimum & Excellentissimum Dominum Christiernum Bonde &c. sufficienti potestate instructum ad transigenda eadem aliaque negotia, Nos de probitate, fide, prudentia & circumspectione dilectorum Nobis Nathanielis Fiennes &c. Bulstrodi Witbock &c. & Gualteri Strickland &c. plenario persuasi, ipsos ex assensu consilii nostri fecimus, constituimus & assignavimus atque his præsentibus facimus, constituimus ac assignamus

in the fishery do not exceed a thousand in number; nor while they are fishing shall they be any ways hindered or molested; nor shall any charges be demanded on the account of the fishing by the men of war of this republic, nor by those who are commissioned privately to trade at their own expence, nor by the fishing vessels on the northern coasts of Britain, but all persons shall be treated courteously and amicably, and shall be allowed even to dry their nets on the shore, and to purchase all necessary provisions from the inhabitants of those places at a fair price.

XI.

It is also agreed and concluded, that the present treaty, and all and singular the things therein contained and included by the commissioners of the most Serene Lord Protector, and the aforesaid ambassador of his said most Serene Royal Majesty of Sweden, shall be confirmed and ratified within four months next ensuing (or sooner if possible) by the letters patent of the said King and Protector, sealed in due and authentic form with their great seal; and that the mutual instruments shall be exchanged on both sides within the term aforesaid.

The Commission from the most Serene Lord Protector.

OLIVER, Protector of the republic of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c. To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Know ye, That whereas in the treaty made at Upsal between us and the most Serene and Potent Princess Christina, &c. some points relating to the establishment of a mutual amity, and to the advantages of trade and navigation, were adjourned to a more convenient opportunity; and whereas the most Serene and Potent Prince and Lord Charles Gustavus, &c. hath sent to us as his ambassador the most noble Lord Christiern Bonde, &c. vested with full powers to transact those and other affairs; we being entirely satisfied of the probity, fidelity, care, and prudence of our well-beloved Nathaniel Fiennes, &c. Bulstrode Whitlock, &c. and Walter Strickland, &c. have, by the advice of our council, made, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents do

veros & indubitatos nostros Commissarios, Procuratores & Deputatos, dantes & concedentes iis vel eorum duobus plenariam auctoritatem, facultatem & potestatem generale & speciale mandatum cum præfato Domino Legato extraordinario Serenissimi Regis prædicti tractandi, concludendi & determinandi de & super omnibus præmissis, sub illis modis, capitulis, forma, promissionibus, cautionibus & securitatibus, quas ad firmam conventorum observationem putaverint requirendas. Et quicquid prædicti nostri Commissarii cum prædicto Domino Legato convenerint, concluderint, Nos bona fide promittimus (Nos & Successores Nostros his præsentibus obligando) id omne observare, præstare, omni-que meliori modo firmum ratumque habere, quasi ipsi interessemus. In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras præsentis propria manu sub-signavimus, iisque magnum sigillum nostrum Angliæ apponi fecimus. Dabantur è Palatio nostro Westmonasterii decimo quinto die Julii st. v. An. 1656.

Olivier P.

Sequitur tenor Commissionis Sereniss. Regiæ Majestatis Sveciæ.

Nos CAROLUS GUSTAVUS &c. &c. notum testatumque facimus, quod cum id sibi proprium habeat integerrima amicitia, ut augeri indies cumularique amet, atque è re communi nostra Regni-que nostri, deinde Serenissimi ac Celsissimi Olivarii, Domini Protectoris Reip. Angliæ, Scotiæ ac Hiberniæ, suarumque ditionum, nostri boni amici ejusdemque Reip. sit. ut de arctiori adhuc fœdere incundo invicem cogitemus, hoc præsertim tempore, ubi multos in perniciem nostram conspirare liquido constat, proinde in mandatis dedimus, ut & hisce in optima forma mandamus & committimus Legato nostro extraordinario, Illustri & Generoso, nobis sincere fideli Domino Christierno Bonde &c. Viro spectatæ prudentiæ, solertiæ ac probitatis, ut cum iis, qui à parte Domini Protectoris dictæque Reip. sufficienti potestate cum in finem deputati de arctiori inter Nos fœdere, iisque quæ huc pertinent, tractet, statuatur ac concludat. Quicquid igitur antememoratus noster Legatus extraordinarius cum Plenipotentariis Domini Protectoris ejusdemque Reip.

make, constitute, and appoint them our true and undoubted commissioners, plenipotentiaries, and deputies, giving and granting to them, or any two of them, full authority and power, and a general and special command, to treat, conclude, and determine with the said lord ambassador of the said most Serene King or and concerning all the premises, under such regulations, heads, forms, promises, restrictions, and securities, which they shall think requisite for the due observation of the conventions. And whatsoever our said commissioners shall agree and conclude with the said lord ambassador, we promise bonâ fide (obliging ourselves and our successors by these presents) to observe, perform, and ratify in every point, in the best manner possible, as if we ourselves were present. In witness whereof we have signed these presents with our own hand, and caused our great seal of England to be affixed to them. Given at our place of Westminster the 15th day of July, O.S. Anno 1656.

OLIVER, P.

The Commission of his most Serene Royal Majesty of Sweden.

WE Charles Gustavus, &c. &c. do certify and make known, that whereas it is natural to those who are in the most sincere friendship, to desire that the same may be improved and increased every day; and whereas it is for the common interest of our kingdom, and of the republic of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and of our good friend the most Serene and most High Oliver Lord Protector of that republic, and the dominions thereof, that we should concert a closer league than what has been hitherto, especially at this time, when it is very manifest that many persons are conspiring our destruction:

We have therefore given it in command, as we do by these presents in the best form command and commission our well-beloved Lord Christiern Bonde, &c. our ambassador extraordinary, a man of known prudence, circumspection, and probity, to treat, stipulate, and conclude a stricter league between us, and all things thereunto appertaining, with those persons who shall be deputed with full powers for that purpose, on the part of the Lord Protector, and of the said republic.

egerit, concluderit, statueritque, id nos omni, vigore harum, ratum gratumque sumus habituri, præstabimusque reipsa. In quorum fidem roburque præsentis manu nostra subscriptas sigillo nostro majori firmari jussimus. Dabantur in Regia nostra Stockholmensi die 15. Junii An. 1655.

Carolus Gustavus.

Canthersteen.

In quorum omnium & singulorum præmissorum fidem & testimonium Nos Serenissimi ac Celsissimi Protectoris Reip. Angliæ, Scotiæ & Hiberniæ &c. Commissarii vi & vigore suprascriptæ Commissionis seu Procurationis nostræ præsentem Tractatum undecim articulis comprehensum manibus & sigillis nostris subscripsimus & subsignavimus. Actum Westmonasterii 17. die Julii Anno 1656.

Conventio de Articulo secundo in fœdere inter Sveciam & Angliam Act. Westmonasterii die decimo septimo Julii 1656.

Cum in Articulo secundo fœderis inter Angliam & Sveciam Westmonasterii Anno 1656. initi scriptum sit convenisse, ratumque haberi ac Commissariis Serenissimi Protectoris & Domino Legato Extraordinario Serenissimi Svecorum Regis, uti bona, merces, resque aliæ in eo articulo nominatæ pro vetitis in posterum publiceque interdictis tantum haberentur, cumque Serenissimus Dominus Protector per Commissarios suos proposuerit, & cum supradicto Legato Extraordinario egerit, & quoad hoc bellum Anglis contra Hispanos esset, sub pœna postmodum dicenda sanciretur, ne quid earum rerum merciumve quæ infra recensentur, ex Serenissimi Svecorum Regis ditione in ulla loca ditionis Hispanicæ comportetur, & quo hoc facilius concedatur, proposuerit etiam de omnibus illis mercibus, quæ ex ditione Svecica provenerint, à mercatoribus Anglis

And whatsoever our abovenamed ambassador extraordinary shall transact, conclude, and establish with the plenipotentiaries of the Lord Protector and of the said republic, shall by us be ratified and performed to all intents and purposes. In witness and confirmation whereof, we have commanded these presents, signed by our own hand, to be sealed with our great seal. Given at our palace of Stockholm the 15th day of June, 1656.

CHARLES GUSTAVUS

Canthersteen.

In witness of all and singular the premises, we the commissioners of the most Serene and the most High Protector of the republic of England, Scotland, Ireland, &c. by virtue of our aforesaid commission, or full powers, have signed the present treaty, consisting of eleven articles, with our hands, and sealed it with our seals. Done at Westminster July 17, Anno 1656.

A Convention relating to the second Article in the Treaty betwixt Sweden and England. Done at Westminster July 17, Anno 1656.

WHEREAS in the second article of the treaty concluded at Westminster, anno 1656, betwixt England and Sweden, it is declared as a point agreed and ratified by the commissioners of the most Serene Protector, and by the lord ambassador of the most Serene King of Sweden, that only the goods, merchandize, and other things mentioned in that article, should hereafter be deemed as contraband, and publicly prohibited. And whereas the most Serene Lord Protector has proposed by his commissioners, and has stipulated with the aforesaid ambassador extraordinary, that as long as the war continues betwixt the English and the Spaniards, none of the goods and merchandize following shall, under a penalty to be hereafter expressed, be carried from the dominions of the most Serene King of Sweden, to any part of the Spanish dominions; and whereas to the intent that this might be granted with the more ease, it has been also proposed that a conference should be held for ascertaining the price to be given by the English merchants,

pacto pretio coëmendis colloquium instituatur, & huic postulato supradictus Legatus ut assentire possit, negaverit se datis à Serenissimo Rege suo instructum hactenus mandatis esse, remque totam Serenissimo Regi suo, prout ipsi visum erit, in integro reliquerit, hoc scripto declaratur, illum articulum secundum hac lege duntaxat firmum ac ratum fore, si Serenissimus Rex Sveciæ assenserit ratumque habuerit, quoad hoc bellum Reip. Angliæ cum Hispanis erit, ne ipse, neve quis ex populo ejus picem aridam liquidamve, cannabim, rudentes, carbasum, malosve ulla in loca ditionis Hispanicæ advehat, imo contra supradictus Rex diserte hoc interdicat; quod si quid earum mercium contra hanc pactionem eo advectum erit, id omne in prædam deprehendentibus Anglis cessurum & fisco addictum iri. Quare expresse reservatum est, quod si in id supradictus Rex non consenserit, tum totus dictus secundus articulus merces contrabandas concernens (sicuti etiam articulus tertius, qui ex eo pendet) nullum protinus vigorem obtinebit, & quæstio de mercibus contrabandis nominandis in eo statu manebit, qualis fuerat, antequam hoc tempore Londini aliquid de eadem tractaretur, reliquis articulis in pleno vigore semper manentibus. Et ulterius utrinque conventum & concordatum est, virtute potestatum sibi utrinque datarum, quod licet præsens Articulus Tractatui prædicto non inseratur, eandem tamen vim & vigorem obtinebit cum prædicto Tractatu. Actum Westmonasterii die decimo septimo Julii Anno Millesimo Sexcentesimo Quinquagesimo Sexto.

Nathaniel Fiennes, (L.S.)

Bulstrode Witbock, (L.S.)

Gualter Strickland, (L.S.)

for all those goods which shall come from the Swedish dominions; and whereas the aforesaid ambassador said he could not give his consent to the said demand, because he had it not in his instructions from his most Serene King, and therefore left it entirely to the discretion of his most Serene Majesty; it is declared by this writing, that the said second article, if the most Serene King will agree to and ratify it, shall be only ratified upon this condition, That as long as the war continues betwixt the republic of England and the Spaniards, neither his Swedish Majesty, nor any of his people, shall carry pitch, tar, hemp, cables, sail-cloth, or masts, to any places in the dominions of Spain, but on the contrary, the said King shall most expressly forbid it; and if any such merchandize shall be carried thither contrary to this agreement, the same shall be liable to be seized by, and forfeited to the English. Wherefore it is most expressly provided, that if the said King shall not consent to it, then all the said second article relating to contraband goods (as also the third article which depends thereupon) shall immediately become of no force, and the question relating to the specification of contraband goods, shall remain in the state that it was before the time there was any treaty about it at London; nevertheless the rest of the articles shall remain in full force. And moreover, it is agreed and concluded on both sides, by virtue of the several powers granted to them, that although the present article be not inserted in the said treaty, it shall be of the same force and virtue as the treaty itself. Done at Westminster, July 17, 1656.

Nathaniel Fiennes, (L.S.)

Bulstrode Whitlock, (L.S.)

Walter Strickland, (L.S.)

L I T E R Æ

Λ Δ

OLIVARIO
PROTECTOR
ANGLIÆ &c.

Λ Δ

Sacram Regiam Majestatem
Succia.

Data 7. Februarij Anno M.DC.LVII

A P O G R A P H U M

L I T E R A R U M

Serassissimi Protectoris

OLIVERII GROMWELLI,

Quasi scriptis ad Excessus et Prophanitates

D. D. ORDINES GENERALES
FOEDERATI BELGII

Data 11. Augusti, 1656.



Unita cum.

RESPONSO eorumdem ORDINUM

642

D, P R O T E C T O R E M

Data 22. Septembris 1656.



ANNO M.DC.LVI

Notes

INTRODUCTORY NOTE ON STATE PAPERS

THROUGH the influence of Bradshaw, Milton was appointed Secretary for Foreign Tongues to the Council on March 15, 1649, and continued to serve the English Government in that capacity through the Protectorates and until the dissolution of the restored Rump in 1659. A part of his official duties was to prepare Latin letters to be sent to foreign powers over the signatures of the heads of the English Government, and occasionally to translate, for the use of Parliament or the Council, documents submitted to them in tongues other than English. But he was not the sole person who did this work. From Oct., 1653, till Mar., 1656, his colleague was Philip Meadows. George Rodolph Weckherlin, long employed by the Council, was specially assigned to help Milton from March 11, 1654, until November; he may have helped before. And from September, 1657, till 1659 Andrew Marvell was Milton's colleague. At all times he seems to have turned some of the work over to his nephew and probably to other subordinates in the office (like the three relatives of Gualter Frost). Although in a few cases there are records of the official orders instructing Milton to prepare specific documents, it would be impossible to be sure of the authorship of most of the letters, had not Milton himself fortunately given us a clew to what he claimed as his work. From almost the beginning of his service—at least from about August, 1649—Milton seems to have preserved drafts or records of what he wrote. And we know that he purposed publishing these, together with his *Epistolæ Familiares* in 1674, for the preface of that book explains that the disapproval of the new government alone prevented the insertion of the public letters (for which the *Prolusiones* were necessarily substituted) in that volume. Indeed Birch (*Works*, 1753, I, lxxiii) adds the circumstance that Milton "was prevailed upon by the Danish resident to get his state-letters transcribed."

However, though Milton did not succeed in bringing out the planned collection during his lifetime, three separate but similar collections of his state papers, compiled obviously with his approval (in one case with his certain, in the others his probable supervision), have reached the modern student. These are, in the probable order of compilation (the reverse of that in which they have become available to scholars):

First, a series of transcripts of 156 letters (including 10 in English) in a MS. which includes also texts of other writings of Milton (and some treatises not composed by him but probably used in connection with his official work) almost surely in the hand of the amanuensis who signed the *Paradise Lost* contract for the poet. This was prepared some time after 1659, for the letters are arranged not chronologically, but by grouping together (imperfectly) letters addressed to the same persons. It will be more fully described in the eighteenth volume of this edition as one of the manuscripts once in Milton's library. Its early history is obscure, but in 1703 Bernard Gardiner, Warden of All Souls' College, Oxford, kept some accounts on the blank pages. About a century ago it was acquired by Sir Thomas Phillipps, and was his MS. No. 3993. He described it briefly to the Royal Society. (See *Gentleman's Magazine*, New Series, VI [1836], ii, 462.) Though it has since been occasionally mentioned by Milton scholars, no one seems to have examined it until it was auctioned at Sotheby's on June 1, 1921 (item 1003) and purchased by President Nicholas Murray Butler for Columbia University. It is hereafter referred to as the Columbia MS. The texts of the letters occupy pages 23 to 79, and are clearly written in a hand with many contractions, but few corrections. One letter (our No. 154) is completely cancelled, and is hence doubtfully ascribed to Milton, but all the other 145 Latin letters occur in one or both of the other early collections, though neither the Skinner MS. nor the edition of 1676 is apparently based on the Columbia MS. It is the

sole authority for the ten English letters and No. 154, all now first published. Its variant readings are marked with the letter C.

The second collection is the celebrated Skinner MS., prepared at Milton's direction by his young disciple Daniel Skinner, who after Milton's death attempted to publish it through the Elzevirs in 1675, but was prevented through the disapproval of the English government. Masson (*Life*, VI, 790ff.) gives a long account of Skinner's adventures, and other documents connected with the matter are given by Professor James Holly Hanford in *The Review of English Studies*, VII (1931), 257-270.

To be brief, Skinner was induced to turn the MS., together with that of the *De Doctrina Christiana*, over to the English authorities, who deposited them in the archives at London. There they still remain. The Skinner MS. (P.R.O., S.P. 9/61) was rediscovered by William Douglas Hamilton, who in 1859 (Publications of the Camden Society, vol. 75) printed the until then unknown material under the title *Original Papers Illustrative of the Life and Writings of John Milton*. This volume was the first edition for Letters 137, 138, 140-150, and incidentally for 151 and the first version of 153, neither of which is in Skinner. See the notes to these and also to Letter 139.

The Skinner MS. is a quarto with text occupying 109 pages. Skinner's hand is fair, he made few corrections, and the work is arranged chronologically in three books. It contains 139 letters, of which 14 are not in the edition of 1676, and 4 not in the Columbia MS. Its variant readings are marked by the letter S.

The third collection is the printed one of 1676. This is a small duodecimo of 234 pages, without name of place or printer. There is no doubt that this was issued by the London bookseller, Moses Pitt. Skinner claimed that Pitt had "bought [the papers] of a poor fellow that had formerly surreptitiously got them from Milton." But Aubrey makes it clear that Milton's widow said she had given his papers to Edward Phillips, and Aubrey refers to these as "in the

hands of Moyses Pitt." This evidence is not absolutely conclusive, but combined with the circumstance that Phillips later made it the basis for his translation, it makes us feel, as did Masson, the the edition had the consent and approval of Milton's family. As for the Government, it seems to have overlooked the matter entirely. Perhaps this compliance resulted from Marvell's persuasion, or from admiration for Milton's Latin style in even higher quarters, which had led to an offer of a position under the King. The zeal displayed in suppressing Skinner may not have been altogether unfriendly to Milton's relatives. Or perhaps the Government merely bowed to a *fait accompli*.

There are two forms of the volume of 1676, often referred to as issues; but actually they are two separate editions, one virtually a line-for-line reprint of the other. Except for the normal number of printers' errors, they are apparently textually identical. The editions can be easily distinguished by the woodcuts on the titlepages. One of these (which are reproduced above, page 1) includes a face and has usually been regarded as the second issue because it is on the whole the better book and the more common in collections. But it is also possible that the "faceless" edition is indeed a Dutch reprint. The Preface to this is more tightly printed and therefore likely to be a later form.

The compiler of the 1676 collection often had access to versions which include the elaborate headings and other details usually the work of the clerks who prepared official copies. The texts are hence less purely Miltonic than those of the Skinner and the Columbia MSS., but have the virtue of greater completeness (save in occasional datings.) For this reason and because it is through this collection and the Phillips translation of it that posterity knew the Letters of State for two centuries, we have chosen to reprint as our basic text a copy of the "faced" edition of 1676, correcting only a few obvious printers' errors. The collection of 1676 contains 136 documents, of which 122 are also in the Skinner MS., and all save

one in the Columbia MS. It is referred to as A in our notes. See also the notes to Nos. 17, 20, and 43A.

There was much confusion on the downfall of the Rump. The Public Record Office can now find no original drafts or copies of letters claimed as Milton's sent by the Commonwealth, though it does have a letter (151) which was returned undelivered, known to be Milton's, and a translation prepared for Parliament, partly in Milton's hand (165), and in 1859 had two documents (now unlocated) according to Hamilton, *Original Papers*, pp. 2-3, 18-20.

However, a search of various foreign Archives revealed originals, contemporary copies, or both, of 35 letters. These are preserved at Stockholm (11), Sjöholm (1), The Hague (8), Copenhagen (5), Zurich (3), Geneva (2), Bremen (2), Oldenburg (2), Turin (2), Venice (1), Florence (1), Danzig (1), and Moscow (1). In some cases we could not search Archives but many letters have been lost. Those of the city of Hamburg, for example, were burned in 1849. Simancos contributed only one letter, doubtfully Milton's. Our search outside of England was conducted entirely by correspondence and we would record our thanks not only to the officials of the archives named, but also to many others who could help us by negative reports alone.

In several foreign archives have been found a fair number of letters of 1649-1659 not claimed as Milton's. In the case of three or four, some circumstance leads one to suspect his authorship. The variations in the three collections suggest he was not absolutely thorough as a collector of these documents. We print the Latin texts of three as "possibly Miltonic" letters at the end of our notes, but nothing more is suggested than that a desire for completeness might require it. They are numbered 170A-C. However, one letter, partly identical in language with No. 135, can be assigned definitely to Milton, and is given in our notes as No. 135 bis.

Although Milton did not himself publish his letters of state during his lifetime, some of them did find their way into print through

other channels. Samuel Morland included eight (with English translations) in his *History of the Evangelical Churches of the Valleys of Piemont*, 1658, though without ascribing them to Milton. Variants from this volume are marked MH. See the notes to Letters 51, 53–56, 58, 139, and 153.

Johann Just Winkelmann gave the text of No. 152 in his *Oldenburgische Friedens- und der benachbarten Oerter Kreighandlungen*, Oldenburg [1671]. See the notes to that document.

And there were obscure contemporary pamphlet printings of two letters, Nos. 63 and 75 (without reference to Milton). A text of No. 63 is in a four-page quarto pamphlet without note of place or printer, entitled *Literæ ab Olivario Protectore Angliæ &c. ad Sacram Regiam Majestatem Sueciæ. Datæ 7. Februarij Anno M.DC.LVI*. The British Museum has a copy [E. 1953. (15)]. Milton's letter occupies pages 2 and 3.

A text of No. 75 is in a somewhat similar quarto of two leaves without place or printer's name, called *Apographum Literarum Serenissimi Protectoris Oliverii Cromwelli, Quas scripsit ad Excellos & Præpotentes D.D. Ordines Generales Foederati Belgii Die $\frac{21}{31}$ Augsti. 1656. Unâ cum Responso eorundem Ordinum ad D. Protectorem Dato 22. Septembris 1656*. [Ornament.] *Anno M.DC.LVI*. A copy is in the British Museum (E. 1953 [14]). Milton's letter occupies the second and third pages; the reply of the Dutch is on the last page. Both pamphlets were probably printed in England, the misprints in the title of No. 75 notwithstanding.

The same letter was also reprinted on pages 16–18 of a curious pamphlet called *Verax Prodromus in Delirum*, 1656, headed *Literæ Cromwellii ad Unitarum Provinciarum Ordines*. A copy is in the British Museum (100.f.34), and variants are recorded in the notes to Letter 75.

Other similar ephemeral things may have existed, but we have not met with copies or references to them. Our notes to 151, 153,

165, and 166 record various first printings of those documents in the 19th Century. The Swedish Treaty (170) was printed in 1696.

Milton's method of composing these letters can be best learned from the correspondence and conversations with Mylius (given in this edition, volumes XII and XVIII) and a study of the variants. He seems to have written the texts of his letters in more or less close consultation with the Council, and then to have sent his drafts to the clerks, who put them into official shape, adding full titles and words of politeness, or softening and even omitting undiplomatic phrases. The Columbia MS. and the Skinner MS. more often represent copies of drafts than do the texts of 1676, but few letters (save No. 53) were fundamentally revised.

In the present volume we have first of all reprinted verbatim the edition of 1676 (omitting only the duplicate text, No. 20, which is the same as No. 17), and, except for the regularization of I and J, U and V, and the correction of the obvious misprints listed below, litteratim. Secondly are grouped together the letters found in the Skinner MS. and printed by Hamilton in 1859. These are given without intentional alteration from the MS. Next are given the documents identified as Milton's by other means than the collections, Nos. 151-154. Next come the English documents (all hitherto unpublished) from the Columbia MS. Nos. 155-164. Finally appear one or two English documents identified by other means, the Index to the Columbia MS., and Cromwell's celebrated *Declaration against Spain*, (always regarded as Milton's in Latin, and possibly partly composed by him in English) from the original editions of 1655 as No. 169, and the Swedish Treaty. The three highly doubtful letters, 170A-C are at the end of our notes.

The notes record the verbal variants of the Skinner and Columbia MSS., the original letters found in state archives, and the significant early publications, referred to for each letter at the head of the notes thereon.

The translation is that of Edward Phillips, 1694, which he said was "good Latin made good English." This does contain a few inaccuracies, but the translator was a contemporary and in Milton's confidence, and may even have discussed passages with him and been the amanuensis who wrote some of the letters at Milton's dictation. However, his text has not been regarded as sacred in the sense Milton's would be, and since we have been forced to add modern versions for one or two documents he omitted, we have also restored a few passages (omitted prudently, for they refer to the Royal Family), and we have revised the version of one letter, where Masson points out Phillips got his tenses and the order of historical events mixed. We have also corrected sure errors of spelling and wrong font, and even the name of one King.

We have preserved in the Latin the often imperfect and even incorrect dates of 1676 and the Skinner and Columbia MSS., but in the translation the dates are given in brackets *corrected* in the light of the studies of Masson, and the original official letters now accessible to us. It must be recalled Milton often had by him the date of a draft where we supply the date on which a letter was sent. In the heading to each letter, in addition to a number for easy reference to our own edition, we give the page of 1676 on which the text begins, the number of the letter in the two chief MSS., and a reference to Masson's often masterly and always valuable discussions in the *Life*. In letters printed from the two MSS., ambiguous marks of punctuation and capitals have been interpreted to suit the sense.

For letters not translated by Phillips, Professor McCrea has supplied the translations, sometimes based on Masson or others, except where a seventeenth century or other good old version was available, as happens in one or two cases. Milton himself wrote both English and Latin of the Oldenburg Safeguard.

September 21, 1937

T. O. M.
J. M. F.

NOTES ON TEXT

The editors have corrected the following obvious mistakes in the text. The first reading is that of the present text; the second that of 1676 (Latin) or 1694 (English). Variants follow.

I ENGLISH TEXT

The corrections not bracketed, but made by the editors from Phillips' text of 1694, which involve more than normalizing of purely obvious typographical errors, are: P. 25. —11 *Cardenas*] *Cardenos* P. 95. —19 *San Salvadore*] *Sun Salvadore* P. 123. —2 *Noel*] *Niel* (but *Noel* elsewhere and in catchword) P. 131 ff.] The form is modernized and the sums corrected throughout P. 131 wrested] wrestest P. 413. —10 the one:] they one P. 423. HEADING [Alphonso]] John

II LATIN TEXT

P. 10. —2 nunc] nune P. 20. —13 itaque] itaqne P. 50. —13 accepta] accepta P. 106. —13 optimo] obtimo P. 116. HEADING *Mulhusii*] *Multusii* P. 126. —12 abduxerunt] abduxerunt P. 130. —4 £. s. d.] special symbols are used. Also lines of dots have been substituted for brackets in the original, pp. 130–136 inclusive. P. 176. —7 itaque] itaqne P. 178. —1 quodque] qnodque P. 246. —6 *Junio*] *Jnnio*

P. 272. —11 retulerunt] retulerunr —13 *foederes*] *foedereres* P. 314. HEADING *Senatoribus*] *Senatoibus* P. 310. HEADING *Montium*,] *Montium* P. 400. —1 *memoriae*] *mememoriae* P. 430. —18 *Sueciae*] *Sneciae* P. 454. —14 ut] et P. 482 ff.] Morland prints this speech in italics throughout —16 *quanquam*] Morland has *quanquum*

Letter 1 Texts A s c

P. 4. HEADING] *Senatui Hamburgensi* sc —4 *unà*] CHANGED FROM *uti s* P. 6. —16 *ipso*] NOT IN C P. 8. —2 *custodiam*] *custodiam vobis s* —7 ut] et c —13 *è*] NOT IN C —14 *Tarquinius*] NOT IN SC —21 *Dat.*] NOT IN SC

Letter 2 Texts A s c

P. 10. —10 *opus*] INSERTED WITH CARET s —12 *accepti*] *recepti s* —13 *novasque*] *novas s* P. 12. —13 *sed*] NOT IN S —20 *Dat.*] *Westmonasterio s*

Letter 3 Texts A s c

P. 14. HEADING] *Philippo 4^{to} Hispaniarum Regi* sc —5 *honestum*] *honestissimum s* —*Dat*] *Westmonasterio s*

Letter 4 Texts A s c

P. 14. HEADING] AS LAST SC P. 16. —9 *nempe*] *semper s* —11 *atque*] et s —15 *pactiones*] *petitiones c* —23 *dat.*] NOT IN SC

Letter 5 Texts A s c

P. 18. HEADING *Serenissimo Principi*] NOT IN SC P. 20. —11 *Vane*] *Vanium* s —15-16 *obtestamur*] *rogamus* s —19 dat.] NOT IN SC

Letter 6 Texts A s c

P. 22. HEADING] *Eidem* sc —16 *iubeas*] CHANGED FROM *iubeatis* s —17 *pscudolegati*] *legationis nomine* s —18 *agnoscas*] CORRECTED FROM *adnoscas* s ENDING] *Westmonasterio*. Feb: 24^{to} 1649 s

Letter 7 Texts A s c

P. 24. HEADING *Quarto*] NOT IN C HEAD-
ING IS SIMPLY *Eidem* IN s —15 *par-*
ricidis] CORRECTED FROM *parricides* s
P. 26 —2 *verbis*] CORRECTED FROM
vestris s —8 *quidem*] NOT IN s END-
ING s ADDS *West*.

Letter 8 Texts A s c

P. 26. HEADING *Excellentissime Do-*
mine] NOT IN SC —15 *habet*] INSERTED
WITH CARET s —16-17 *Residentis* ...
Dom.] *Oratoris sui Antonij* s ADDS
West.

Letter 9 Texts A s c

P. 28. HEADING *Eidem* c *Serenissimo*
Principi] NOT IN s —7 *Pucche-*
ringem] *Buccheriam* c *Puccherin-*
giam s P. 30. —8 *omninò*] *omnes* s

—15 a *Vestra Celsitudine*] *Celsitu-*
dine Vestra s —19 in *modum*] NOT
IN c —*prædatorium*] SO FIRST IN c
BUT ALTERED TO *prædatoriam* P. 32.
—1 *precibus*] *cohortationibus* s END-
ING 28] *die* 28 c

Letter 10 Texts A s c

P. 32. HEADING *Serenissimo Principi*] NOT IN SC —8 *id*] INSERTED ABOVE
LINE IN s —10 *exteris*] *cæteris* s P.
34. —6 *intra*] *infra* c —19 ENDING
SC OMIT *Dat.* AND s READS *Apr: 27^{mo}*

Letter 11 Texts A s c

P. 36. —1-2 *aliis de rebus*] *de rebus*
aliis BUT MARKED TO BE TRANSPOSED IN
s —5 *confici vix*] TRANSPOSED s —5-
6 à *Carolo Stuarto*] *ab adversariis nos-*
tris s —11 *Bradshaw*] *Bradscivum*
s —13 *Reipub*] WRITTEN ABOVE EAR-
LIER *gentis* —19 *Dat.*] omitted sc
—2. *April.*] *Apr: 2^{do}* s

Letter 12 Texts A s c

P. 38. HEADING] s OMITTS *salutation* c
HAS MERELY *Eisdem*. —1 *Residen-*
tem] *Oratorem* s —2 *nostrum*] WRITTEN OVER *vestrum* s —3 *intelli-*
gamus] WRITTEN AFTER CANCELLED
agnoscimus s —14 *Dat.* 31. *Maij.*] *Maij* 31^{mo} s, WHILE c OMITTS *Dat.*

Letter 13 Texts A s c

P. 40. —14-15 *Quamquam* ... *utpote*

petimus] INSERTED LATER WITH ASTERISKS ABOVE LINE, THE *utpote* BEING THEN ERRONEOUSLY REPEATED s —16 corpus] *confossum corpus* s —17 examine] *ac lacerum* s —18 utque] FOLLOWED IN s BY CANCELLED *provisum tantisper sit* DATE HAS MONTH AND DAY TRANSPOSED IN s WHILE c OMITTS *Dat.*

Letter 14 Texts A s c

P. 42. HEADING] Antonio de Bonavides et Avilæ Galleciæ Præsidi s AND c (EXCEPT c HAS Benavides) —10 Domine] Præses s —17 DATE s TRANSPOSES NUMBER AND MONTH, c READS *Westm. 7^o Nov. 1650* —18-19 Signat . . . Præses] NOT IN SC

Letter 15 Texts A s c

P. 44. HEADING] Civitatis Gedanensis Senatui sc —1 Frequentes] *Frequenter* s —4 ut] et s —6 nostro hoste] NOT IN s —8 tyrannide] *regno domi* s —8-9 domi] NOT IN s —9 divinâ ope] NOT IN s — iidem] *eidem* sc —19 quoties] et quotiès s ENDING c OMITTS *Dat* AND s TRANSPOSES DAY AND MONTH.

Letter 16 Texts A s c

P. 46. HEADING] *Illustris Domine*] NOT IN SC —2 significas] *significatas* s —8 scire] *scire cupimus* sc —9 resarcienda] *sarcienda* s —10 illata] *illatæ*

s —14-15 accepisse te] TRANSPOSED IN s ENDING] s HAS *West.*

Letter 17 Texts A s c, and a second text in A as no. 20

P. 48. HEADING] Ferdinando 2^{do} Magno Duci Etruriæ s AND Ferdinando 2^{do} Hetruriæ Magno Duci c —2 Domino] NOT IN s —3 Salvetti] *Salvetto* s —16 mutuæ] *nostræ* s —20 SKINNER TRANSPOSES DAY AND MONTH AND c GIVES DATE AS *Maij. 22. 1651.* —21-23 Subscript . . . Angliæ] NOT IN SC

A set of readings from another version of this letter are here collected. The letter itself, which should be number 20, was omitted from the present edition, as also from Phillips's English edition, because except in date it was virtually identical with number 17. The variants follow. P. 48. HEADING D.] OMITTED —1-2 Florentiæ] *Florentiâ* —10 sint] *sunt* —17 Gentem iam] *rempub. tam* —20-23 *Westmonasterio . . . Angliæ.] Westmonasterio May 22. 1651.*

Letter 18 Texts A s c

P. 50. HEADING] *Hamburgensibus* c —5 illûc] *illic* c —9-10 Illius . . . injecêre] NOT IN c —15 cùm] *eum* c P. 52. —6-7 & . . . initam] NOT IN c THOUGH THE & ERASED IS PRESENT THERE —12 certosque] et certos c

—14—15 incitavit] NOT IN C —22 Westmonasterio. Dat.] Dat. Westm. c —24 &c.] NOT IN C

Letter 19 Texts A s c and L (original letter at Stockholm)

P. 54. HEADING CHRISTIANAE.... Reginæ &c.] Christinæ Dei Gratia Succorum, Gothorum Vandalorumque Reginæ, Magnæ Principi, Finlandiæ, Duci, Esthoniæ, Careliæ, Bremæ, Verdæ, Stetini, Pomeraniæ, Cassubiæ, & Vandalæ Principi Rugiæ, Necnon Dominæ Ingridæ & Wismaræ, &c. L. —2—3 Stockholma] Stockholmia L —3 per Silvercroon] NOT IN C —3 per Petrum] perque vestrum Ministrum Publicum Dominum Petrum L —3—4 accepimus, &] missas accepimus, atque L —4 & perlegimus] NOT IN C —7—12 Neque... reddidisse] NOT IN C —8 Legatus] idem publicus Minister L —10 audire] et audire L —14 audiri se petisset] petisset uti se audiremus CL —15 evenit ut] NOT IN CL —21 nostro] nostro Daniele Lisle Armigero L
P. 56. —2—3 simulque... Majestatis] NOT IN C —3—4 quàmque] quam L —6 existmabimus] æstimabimus L —10 recommendare] commendatam L —&] atque L —11 Datis... 1651] hisce literis Undecimo Die Martij 165½ Westmonasterio Datis L —13 Prolocutor] Gulielmus Lenthall Pro-

locutor L. THE ORIGINAL IS SUPERSCRIBED AS HEADING, BUT BEGINS Serenissimæ & Potentissimæ Principi Dominæ Christinæ THE WORD PRINCIPI BEING OVER ERASED Reginæ[?]. THE LETTER BEARS THREE ENDORSEMENTS, AS FOLLOWS: 11 Martij 1651 —oblat. S. R. Majestati à Lisle die 11. Maij, anno 1652—oblat. S. R. Majestati Holmiæ d. xi. Maij Anno 1652 per Dominum Lisle.

Letter 20 See notes to 17

Letter 21 Texts A s c

P. 56. HEADING] Philippo 4^{to} Hispaniarum Regi. s AND Phil. Q^{to} Hispaniarum Regi. c —14 deferunt] dederunt c —hujus Reipub.] reip. hujus c
P. 58. —11 quam] atque s —13 mittere] transmittre s —16—17 ab iniquis illis] illi ab iniquis s —17—18 hujus Gentis] nostri illic s —18—19 necnon] necnon et s —19 Domino] NOT IN s —20 de Carillo] Carillo sc —Guzman] CORRECTED FROM Gusman s —21 prædictos] NOT IN s —22 ut] uti c —21—P. 60. —2 utque... concesserit] NOT IN s —2 Augusti] Aug. 10^{mo} s

Letter 22 Texts A c

P. 60. HEADING] Eidem FOLLOWED BY COMPLETE HEADING AS IN TEXT. c —7—8 Joannes] Joanni c —22 Anglicam] anglicani c

Letter 23 Texts A c

P. 64. HEADING Ad Legatum Hispanicum] Eidem c —21 iis] iisque c

Letter 24 Texts A c and L (original letter at Copenhagen)

P. 68. HEADING Danix] SUBSTITUTE Danix, Norwegia, Vandalorum, Gothorumque L; C HAS MERELY Eidem FOR HEADING. P. 68. —1 eoque animi] NOT IN C —7 in nobis . . . quamvis] nescientes quamvis in nobis quoque esse; haud quam c —11 eundem] eundem L —17 in] NOT IN C —21-25 Sibique propositas] NOT IN CL —27 die 13^o Die L —anno Dom.] NOT IN C —29 Prolocutor] Gulielmus Lenthall prolocutor L

Letter 25 Texts A s c

P. 70. HEADING] Hanseaticarum Civitatum proconsulibus ac senatoribus sc —12 solidè] NOT IN C —14 Residens] Orator s —15 cum ea] ea cum s ea c P. 72. —3 æqualitate] æquitate sc —3-4 Residens] Orator s —4-6 cujus . . . prædicat] collatam in eum a vobis notâ publici muneris cuius prudentia et spectata probitas dignum prædicat. C WHERE THE FIRST FIVE WORDS ARE INSERTED WITH A CARET. —7-10 Datis. . . Angliæ] s HAS ONLY Westmonasterio. Apr: 16^o 1652 AND C HAS Westm. Apr. 1652

Letter 26 Texts A c

P. 72. HEADING] Civitatis Hamburgensis Senatui c —13 perque] per c P. 74 —2 vestra] vestram c —9 Westmonasterio . . . Dom.] Datis. Westm. die Apr. c

Letter 27 Texts A s c

P. 74. HEADING] s HAS Ferdinando 2^{do} Magno Duci Hetruriæ AND C ONLY THE LAST THREE WORDS —14 Celsitudinis Vestræ] Vestro s —15 certius] FOLLOWS fieret s —20 Angliæ] Anglici sc P. 76. —12 summa cum perfidia] NOT IN s —26-28 Datis . . . Præses] Westmonasterio. Julij 29^{no} 1652 s Julij. 29^o 1652. c

Letter 28 Texts A c

P. 78. HEADING] OMITTED IN C WHERE THE PRECEDING LETTER NO. 88 IS ALSO TO THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR. —4 Vestra exhibuit] exhibuit vestra, THE VESTRA BEING INSERTED WITH A CARET C —8 idem] NOT IN C —13 quæ] qui c —20 utque] NOT IN C —21 31 Martii] 30 Mart. c P. 80. —4 actione] arc-tiore c —7 nihilum] nihildum c —12 6] 5^o (THAT IS quinto) c —15 quàm] quem c —19 iri] vestri c P. 82. —6 ab se ad ea] FOLLOWS amicitiam

Letter 29 Texts A c and L (original at Copenhagen)

P. 82. HEADING] IN L THE WORD *Translatio* HAS BEEN ADDED IN ANOTHER HAND P. 84. —I fine] in fine c —5 quam] quem c —12 Leges] Legem c —17 acciderint] acciderit Lc in] INSERTED OVER caret c P. 86. —9 intelligitur] intelligit c —16 clausulam] CORRECTED FROM clauslam L —17 fœderibus] fœdribus L [AT THE FOOT L HAS A NOTE ON THE MILTONIC AUTHORSHIP ADDED BY A LATER HAND.]

Letter 30 Texts A c and L (original at Copenhagen)

P. 88. HEADING à prædicto Concilio nomine] prædicto concilio a nomine c P. 90. —5-6 pertineret] CHANGED BY INSERTION OF U WITH A CARET TO pertinuerit L —9 mentionem] FOLLOWED BY VERO INSERTED IN A NEW HAND WITH A CARET L —19-20 vectigalis] vegtigalis c —23 si] NOT IN L P. 92. ENDING] 1652. c [ON THE ORIGINAL L ARE A CAPITAL F (PROBABLY THE INITIAL OF FREDERICK ON READING IT) AND A MODERN(?) NOTE ON MILTON'S AUTHORSHIP AND A REFERENCE TO 1676.]

Letter 31 Texts A s c

P. 92. HEADING] Eidem sc —13 Parla-menti] WRITTEN OVER Reip: s —18 Belgis] Belgijs s —20 significandi

rursus Celsitudini Vestra] vobis denuo significandi s —21 navibus] NOT IN s P. 94. —5-8 Quæque . . . conservare] NOT IN sc —13-15 Datis . . . Præses] s HAS Westmonasterio. Sep: 2^{do} 1652, WHILE c HAS ONLY 7^{bris}. 1652.

Letter 32 Texts A c

P. 94. HEADING Hispanicum] NOT IN c P. 96. —I pro] NOT IN c —12-15 Subscripsit . . . Præses FOLLOWS DATE IN c

Letter 33 Texts A s c

P. 96. HEADING Excellentissime Domine] NOT IN s: c HAS Eidem —16-17 ab . . . navium] s HAS MERELY ab navium WHICH IS THE FINAL READING OF c AFTER a nostro Badileo WAS ERASED —20 ad . . . dictum] NOT IN sc —22 pugnam] pugnam instaurandam s P. 98. —4 præsidii] Præsidis sc —singularem] NOT IN s —5 actoris] arctioris s arctiori c —7 opportund] opportunè c —9 quoque] quo s —eique] ei s —12 referre] libentissimè referre s —13-15 Dat. . . . Præses] c HAS Westm. 11. 9^{bris}. 1652. WHILE s HAS Westmonasterio. Nov. 11^{mo} 1652.

Letter 34 Texts A s c

P. 98. HEADING] Eidem sc —18 cujusdam] NOT IN s —19 capitaneo] Capitaneo quodam s —20- P. 100. —I

prædictum Cardium] Cardium istum
s —6 ejus justum] transposed s
—prædicto Capitano] NOT IN s —9
Liburniensi] Liburnensi s —12 Ca-
rolo Longland] NOT IN SC —16-17
quam . . . esse] NOT IN SC —18-20
Datis . . . Angliæ] c HAS Westm: 9^{br}:
1652 WHERE s HAS Westmonasterio.
Nov: 9^{no}: 1652

Letter 35 Texts A s c and L (original at Copenhagen)

P. 102. HEADING] IN s Danix Regi IN c
Eidem AND IN L INSTEAD OF Danix
Regi IT IS Frederico tertio Danix Nor-
wegix Vandalorum Gothorumque
Regi. —1 postquam accepit] cum
acceperit L —2 ab . . . Classis] a
Capitano Ball, Classis illius L —ad
Hafniam] missa est Hafniam L —3
missa est] NOT IN L —4 domum]
NOT IN L —prædictis] ijs s —5
secum] cum ipso L —6 etiam]
FOLLOWS literis IN L —12 Virum]
FOLLOWS fidei s —illustrissimum et]
NOT IN s WHILE L HAS nobilem et —13
Bradshaw] Bradsciavum s —Armi-
gerum] NOT IN SC —13-14 Ora-
torem] Oratorem nostrum s Residen-
tem L —14 Oratoris] Residentis L
—15 prædicto] dicto SC —18 super
hoc negotio] NOT IN L —Vestrix Ma-
jestatis] NOT IN s —19-20 volumus]
NOT IN SC —21 6] Nono L —21-23
s HAS Westmonasterio. Nov: 6^{no}: 1652

WHILE c HAS Westm. 9^{br}: 1652. IN L
THE SIGNATURE IS Gulielmus Lenthall
Prolocutor AND ON THE LETTER IS AN
ANNOTATION ON MILTON'S AUTHORSHIP
AND REFERENCE TO 1676 EDITION.

Letter 36 Texts A s c

P. 104. HEADING] Venetiarum Duci sc
—13-14 Datis . . . Angliæ] s HAS Dec:
29^{mo}: 1652 AND c HAS 10^{br}: 1652.

Letter 37 Texts A s c

P. 106. HEADING] Eidem sc —2 Na-
varchiis] Navarchis s —2-3 vestrix]
PRECEDED BY CANCELLED Celsitudinis
c —5 Serenissimum] NOT IN SC
—7-8 accidit] accidisse confirmat s
—8 Appletono] NOT IN c —9 ab eo]
NOT IN SC —17 usque] Parlamentum
usque s P. 108. —4 se] nos s —5
suum] nostrum s —7-8 habitâ . . .
atque] NOT IN s —16 ac] et s P. 110.
—3 missis] remissis s —7-9 Datis
. . . Angliæ] c HAS West: 14^o 10^{br}:
1652 WHILE s HAS Westmonasterio.
Dec: 19^{to}: 1652.

Letter 38 Texts A s c

P. 110. HEADING] s HAS Frederico Co-
miti Oldenburgico. c HAS Frederico
Comiti in Oldenburge P. 112. —4
nosmet] in nosmet s —7 Principibus]
Principes s —15-20 Vestramque . . .
Præses] s HAS ONLY Westmonasterio.
Julij 2^{do}: 1653 AND c ONLY Westm. Jul.
1653.

Letter 39 Texts A s c

P. 114. HEADING Illustrissime Domine] NOT IN SC P. 116. —5-6 Cujus . . . Parlam.] NOT IN SC BUT s ADDS West.

Letter 40 Texts A s c and L
(original letter at Zurich)

P. 116. HEADING] Civitatibus Helvetiorum Evangelicis sc Landam.] Landamannis L —8 1652] atque alteras 13^{to} Februarij 1653 ADDED IN L *Illustres* . . . *Charissimi*] NOT IN SC —14 illis . . . claustris] locorum munimentis L P. 118. —3-5 post . . . peperistis] ab Aquilone, Deo vestram virtutem prosperante, libertatem vobis peperistis (post invectas Barbarorum Regum tyrannides) c —3-4 post . . . tyrannidos] NOT IN L —4 tyrannidos] tyrannides sc —17 tamdiu] NOT IN L P. 120. —2 Arausiana] Arausicana L —8 & . . . misso] NOT IN L —14-15 Illustres . . . Domini] NOT IN SC —18 digni] digni, et scl —23-25 *Datis* . . . *Angliæ*] s HAS Westmonasterio. Oct: 8^{vo} 1653 WHILE c HAS Westm. octob. 1653. —23 *die Octobris*] xxviii die Novembris L Prolocutor] Franciscus Rous Prolocutor L SUPERScription IN L AS IN HEADING BUT SUBSTITUTING &c. FOR *Glaronensis* . . . *charissimis*. L BEARS ALSO THREE ENDORSEMENTS BY THE RECIPIENTS AT ZURICH.

Letter 41 Texts A s c

P. 122. HEADING] Eidem c —Illustrissime Domine] NOT IN SC —13 prædictus] NOT IN s P. 124. —2 quæ] quæ est s —3 est] NOT IN s —4 caperet] WRITTEN AFTER CANCELLED Peteret s —9 ut] NOT IN s —10 prædicta] dicta s —14 ejusmodi] istiusmodi s AT END s ADDS West.

Letter 42 Texts A s c

P. 124. HEADING Illustrissime Domine.] NOT IN SC —22 Foyensis] Foiensis s P. 126. —1 circiter] circa sc —5 navis] navis illa s —10 caterique . . . firmiter] navis caterique socij sc —11 mercedes] merces s —14 his] hisce c —18-19 auferrent navis Magistrum] navis Magistrum auferrent s —25 AT END s ADDS West.

Letter 43 Texts A s c

P. 128. HEADING] Eidem c —14 quæque vestra] TRANSPOSED IN c —17 s ADDS West.

Letters 43A, and 43B

ARE FOUND ONLY IN A, WHERE SOME OF THE FIGURES ARE INCORRECT, AND WILL BE FOUND CORRECTED IN THE TRANSLATION.

BOOK II

IN THE SKINNER MS BEFORE THE FIRST OF OLIVER'S LETTERS IS A NEW

DIVISION, WITH THE HEADING: *Johannis Miltoni Angli Epistolarum Liber secundus, Quæ Oliverij Protectoris nomine scriptæ sunt.*

Letter 44 Texts A S C

P. 138. HEADING] S HAS *Eidem* C OMITTS *Illustrissime Domine* —3 *Woliso-*
gum] *Woliogum* SC —14 *defuturi*] CHANGED FROM *defuturus* S P. 140.
—3 Jun. 27] *Junij* 29^{no} S Jun. 29. C
—4-5 *Illustrissimæ . . . Protector*] OMITTED SC [See also page 644.]

Letter 45 Texts A S C

P. 140. HEADING *Illustrissime Domine*,] OMITTED SC —6 *die*] NOT IN S —9 *illustrissimi Domini*] NOT IN S —12 *eximios*] CHANGED FROM *eximias* S
—15 *suis domi*] TRANSPOSED S P. 142.
—1-4 *Pro . . . Protector*] NOT IN SC
—5 29. Jun.] C HAS Jun: 29 WHILE S HAS *Junij* 29^{no} [See also page 645.]

Letter 46 Texts A S C and L (original at Stockholm)

P. 142. HEADING] IN C MERELY *Eidem* IN THE ORIGINAL L THE NAME IS SPELLED *Olivarius*, THE WORD *potentissimoque* IS ADDED AFTER *Serenissimo* AND *Jul* IS EXPANDED TO *Juliaci*. —14-P. 144. —4 & *honoris. . . Suecorumque*] ADDED IN MARGIN AND LAST WORD REPEATED IN TEXT S —3 & *sponte*] *ut sponte* S —9 *sibi*] *ibi* L —13 *peperit*] NOT IN

S —17 *Vestram*] *Vestrum* S —23-26 *Majestatis . . . 1654*] S HAS ONLY *Westmonasterio Julij*. 11^{mo} 1654. C HAS *West. Jul.* 1654 L HAS *Vester bonus Amicus Oliver P. Alba Aula Westmonasterij* 29^o Augusti An. 1654. L BEARS ENDORSEMENTS: 29 Augu. 1654; *Serenissimo Potentissimoque Principi Carolo Gustavo Suecorum Gothorum Vandalorúmque Regi &c.* AND ANOTHER NOTE *præsentes* 21: Sept. 1654.

Letter 47 Texts A S C

P. 146. HEADING] *Illustrissimo Domino* NOT IN SC —1 *Illustrissime Domine*] NOT IN SC —13 *Serenissimum*] NOT IN S —18 *Illustrissime Domine*] NOT IN SC —20 *administras*] *administratas* S —21-23 *Amplitudinis . . . Aulâ*] OMITTED BY C WHILE S HAS MERELY *Westmonasterio*—23 THE DATE IS Sep. 4^{to} S

Letter 48 Texts A S C L (original at Stockholm) and Copy (contemporary copy at Bremen)

P. 148. HEADING] C HAS *Suecorum Regi* S HAS *Carolo Gustavo Suecorum Regi* L AND COPY HAVE *Olivarius Protector Reipublicæ Angliæ Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ &c. Serenissimo Potentissimóque Principi Carolo Gustavo Suecorum, Gothorum Vandalorumque Regi &c. Bono Amico et Federato. Salutem. Serenissime Rex* —7 *equidem*] *qui-*

dem L COPY —9 paci] c HAS incolumitate ac paci L AND COPY HAVE incolumitate ac paci et studere —10 gravius] FOLLOWED BY CANCELLED consulere s —10-11 Bremensium & Suecorum] TRANSPOSED L COPY —17-18 defenderent] DEFENDERANT L COPY. P. 150. —3 hac] INSERTED WITH CARET COPY —5 cedat] cedant L COPY —10 ut]et s —14-16 Majestatis . . . Aula] c OMITTS THIS, s HAS THE ONE WORD Westmonasterio L AND COPY HAVE Dab: ex Aula Nostra Westmonasterij Octobris 27^{mo} An. 1654. Vester bonus Amicus Oliver P. (BUT IN THE COPY THE SIGNATURE IS ONLY O.P.) L BEARS ENDORSEMENTS Westmonast 27. Octobr. 1654 AND presentes . . . 23 Novemb 1654.

Letter 49 Texts A s c and L (original at Bremen)

P. 150. HEADING] s OMITTS THE FORMS Magnificis Amplissimisque WHILE THE ORIGINAL L HAS Olivarius Protector Reipub: Angliæ Scotiæ et Hiberniæ &c. Magnificis Amplissimisque Consulibus ac Senatoribus Civitatis Bremensis. Salutem P. 152. —5-6 Ipsa . . . exercet] NOT IN SCL —8 petistis] petijstis L —10 uti] NOT IN SCL —11 quidem illis] NOT IN s —12-13 vestram. . . . commendo] NOT IN s —14-16 Amplitudinis . . . 1654] s HAS West: Oct: 5^{to} 1654 WHILE L HAS

Dab: ex Aula Nostra Westmonasterij Octobris 27^{mo} An. 1654. Vester bonus Amicus. Oliver P. THE L HAS ALSO AN ADDRESS AS FOLLOWS: Magnificis Spectatissimis Viris Consulibus et Senatoribus Civitatis Bremensis AND IN ANOTHER HAND AN ENDORSEMENT Protect. Angliæ West Monaster. 30. Jun. Exhib a Jacobo Wagner (?) 17. Sept. 1657.

Letter 50 Texts A s c

P. 154. HEADING] Principi Tarentino sc —13-14 Repub.] Civitate s P. 156. —3-4 pro . . . meritis] pro meritis in me tuis s —9 Vale] FOLLOWS 1655 IN c —10 Albâ Aulâ die] NOT IN sc —Aprilis] West. Apr. 4^{to} s.

Letter 51 Texts A s c and MH (Morland, pp. 572-574) and L (original letter, Geneva), and Copy (contemporary copy at Turin)

P. 156. HEADING] Immanueli Sabaudiz Duci s, Eidem. c, Serenissime Princeps MH, OLIVERIUS . . . SALUTEM] NOT IN L, OLIVERIUS . . . Angliæ NOT IN COPY —11 *Genevâ* . . . *Delphinata*] NOT IN MH *Genevâ* . . . aliisque] NOT IN SCL —15 autoritate] auctoritate MH —19 amplexuros] complexuros MH *Catholicam*] *Catholicam Romanam* s P. 158. —1 Regalem] NOT IN MH —8 sint] sunt MH —11 miseratione] commiseratione

(COM THEN CANCELLED) s —15 fraternæ] fraterni MH charitati] caritati MH —17 solo] sub MH —20 Regali] NOT IN MH, L —24 confirmanda]. CON ADDED ABOVE LINE WITHOUT CARET COPY —26-P. 160. —1 qui . . . voluit,] NOT IN s P. 160. —4 Vestra Regalis] TRANSPOSED s Vestra] NOT IN MH AND L —7 atque etiam] NOT IN COPY —15 nobisque] a nobisque s —18 vices] PRECEDED BY CANCELLED rationes s —26 *Albâ Aulâ*. May 1655.] West. Maij 10^{mo} 1655 s, Maij 1655 c, Dab. ex Aula Nostra Westmonasterii 25 Maii, Anno 1655. Oliver P. MH AND L (THOUGH L OMITTS SIGNATURE), Albâ Aulâ dat. 26 Maij 1655. Celsitudinis Vestræ Regalis studiosissimus Oliverius Reipubl: Angliæ etc: Protector COPY

Letter 52 Texts A s c

P. 162. HEADING] Principi Transylvaniæ SC —1 1654] PRECEDED BY CANCELLED datis s —16-17 qui . . . comuni] NOT IN s P. 164. —1 defendendæ] NOT IN s —3 & inter] inter c —25 uti] ut s P. 166. —12 *Alba Aulâ*.] West. s, NOT IN c

Letter 53 Texts A s c and MH (Morland, pp. 554-555)

P. 166. HEADING] Carolo Gustavo Suecorum Regi s, Eidem c P. 168. —2 aberrant] oberrant c —6 *Protes-*

tantes] NOT IN SC —10 inprimis] NOT IN SC —12 &] et CHANGED FROM at s —13 &] NOT IN SC —21 vestra cum] cum vestra c P. 170. ENDING] West. Maij 1655 s MORLAND'S TEXT DIFFERS SO RADICALLY FROM THE OTHERS THAT IT IS HERE REPRINTED.

Serenissime Rex,

Pervenisse nuper in regna vestra illius Edicti acerbissimi famam, quo Dux Sabaudia Subjectos sibi Alpinos incolas, Reformatam Religionem profitentes, funditus afflixit, & nisi Religione Romana suam mutare fidem intra dies viginti velint, patriis sedibus exterminari jussit, unde multis interfectis, cæteri spoliati, & ad interitum certissimum expositi, per incultissimos montes, hiememque perpetuam, fame & frigore confecti, cum conjugibus ac parvulis jam nunc oberrant, & hæc graviter tulisse Majestatem vestram nobis persuasissimum est. Nam Protestantium nomen atque causam, tametsi inter se de rebus non maximis dissentiunt, communem tamen & penè unam esse, Adversariorum par in omnes odium facile demonstrat. Et Suecorum Reges, Majores vestros, suam cum Reformatis conjunxisse semper causam, illatis etiam in Germaniam armis ad Protestantium religionem sine discrimine tuendam, nemo est

qui ignoret. Necessarium itaque duximus, de miseriis atque cladibus istorum hominum afflictissimorum, quid at notitiam nostram pervenerit Majestatem vestram non celare, & quanto eorum causa mœrore afficiamur, certiores facere, sicut & alios ejusdem Religionis amicos atque socios nostros certiores fecimus; Nostrasque literas, quanta potuimus cum instantia, ad Sabaudia Ducem horum causa miserorum jam scripsimus. Nec dubitamus quin Majestas vestra pro suo tam inhumanæ ac barbaræ crudelitatis odio, proque suo in Religionem studio spectatissimo, suam jam interposuerit auctoritatem, aut interpositura quamprimum sit, & cum Sabaudia Duce agat, uti Edictum illud crudelissimum revocet, & istorum reliquias miserrimorum hominum, quos ferrum atque flamma nondum consumpsit, ad sedes suas, & siquid fortunarum reliquum est, redire jubeat. Et sanè siquod vinculum, siqua Religionis caritas aut communio credenda atque colenda est, tanta innocentissimorum fratrum nostrorum multitudo, pars corporis Christi, hæc tam immania perpeti non potest, quin idem patiatur totum ejus corpus, parique sensu afficiatur: Hæc verò tam sæva initia unde oriantur, quo spectent, quid nobis omnibus minentur, admonere vestram Majestatem super-

vacuum esse arbitramur; cujus prudentia ac pietas se sua sponte ad ea consilia ducet, quæ accommodata maximè erunt ad hos inopes & calamitosos consolandos quamprimum & sollevandos. Quandoquidem hæc scripsimus non admonendæ Majestatis vestræ gratia, verum ut nos quæ illi mala perpetiuntur, quàm graviter feramus, intelligatis; quàmque simus parati ea vobiscum consilia communicare, quæ ad illorum opem atque solatium, remque Protestantium toto orbe terrarum sustinendam, atque firmandam maximè pertinuerint. Interea Majestatem vestram Deo Opt. Max. commendatam ex animo volumus. Dab. ex Aula nostra Westmonasterii 25. Maii. 1655.

Majestatis Vestræ bonus Amicus,
OLIVER P.

Letter 54 Texts A s c and MH (Morland, pp. 558-560) and L (original letter at the Hague).

P. 170. HEADING] OLIVERIUS . . . *Domini* NOT IN s, Eisdem c, Celsi ac præpotentes Domini MH OLIVERIUS . . . *Ordinibus*] Celsi ac Præpotentes Domini Boni Amici et Foederati. L IN L SOME ONE HAS WRITTEN AT THE TOP OF THE PAGE d. 25ⁱ Maij } 1655. —6
r. 9ⁱ Junij }

Alpinos incolas] Lusernæ, Angrognæ,

aliarumque ejus ditionis Vallium, & locorum incolas &c MH AND L —8-9 patriæ] patrias MH AND L —22 nostrarum] nostrarum calamitate SCL AND MH —25 Ego . . . animus] nos certè] MH AND L P. 172. —1 charitate] caritate MH AND L —2 sustineam] sustineamus MH AND L prætulerim] prætulerimus MH AND L —4 Quod potuimus] Quapropter MH AND L —5 suppliciter pene] magnoppere MH AND L —9 Scripsimus], nec non ad serenissimum Gallorum Regem, uti pro iis Ducem Sabaudia deprecari velit, scripsimus. MH AND L —9 præterea . . . summos] Præterea, quemadmodum ad vos ipsos, ita ad alios quoque MH AND L —11 Sabaudio] Sabaudia SC —12-13 Haec . . . fecistis] NOT IN MH AND L —13 tam] INSERTED OVER A CARET S —13-14 & . . . crudelitas] NOT IN MH AND L —17 nostris] ALTERED FROM nostrum S P. 174. —7 esse] esse testamur SCL AND MH aliquod] aliquot L —8-11 quo . . . *Valete*.] qua maxime ratione saluti atque solatio tot hominum afflictorum consulere commodissimè queamus. Dab. ex Aula nostra westmonasterii 25. die Maii, Anno 1655. Celsarum ac præpotentium dominationum vestrarum bonus Amicus, *Oliver P.* MH AND L (BUT CHANGING Celsarum . . . vestrarum to Vester; *Valete*] West. *Junij* 1655 s

Letter 55 Texts A S C and MH (Morland, pp. 561-562) and L (original letter at Zurich)

P. 174. HEADING] Eisdem c, Illustrissimi Domini MH AND L —13 nostra] nostras MH AND L P. 176. —3 nuntiata] nuntiati MH —4 propiores] propiores MH AND L —7 novimus] ALTERED FROM PREVIOUS WORD S —14 quoad . . . potest] eaque ratione quæ commodissima & maximè idonea reperietur MH AND L —20 prope] pene S —22 exoratum] eoratum L P. 178. —4-5 innocentissimos] innocuos MH AND L —5 charissimos] dilectos MH AND L —9 eam] ea S —9-16 Ego . . . SALUTEM] Dab: ex Aula Nostra Westmonasterij 25^{to} Maij An. 1655. Vester bonus Amicus Oliver P. L, Dab. ex Aula nostra Westmonasterii 25. die Maii Anno 1655 Illustrissimarum Dominationum vestrarum bonus Amicus. *Oliver P.* MH Superscript. . . . SALUTEM.] NOT IN SC

Letter 56 Texts A S C and MH (Morland, pp. 609-611)

P. 180. HEADING] *Serenissimo . . . Principi*] NOT IN SC AND MH LUDOVICO Gallia Regi] NOT IN MH —2 proximi] proxime c —8 vos] vos & S AND MH P. 182. —7 ipsa] ipso S —18 omnibus] nationibus S P. 184. —11-13 *Majestatis . . . Aulâ*] NOT IN

c, West. s *Majestatis* . . . 1655] Dab. ex Aula Nostra Westmonasterii 31 Julii, 1655 MH

Letter 57 Texts A s c

P. 184. HEADING] Cardinali Mazarino sc —14 virum] [SPACE] Douningum c —21-23 *Eminentiae* . . . *Auld*] NOT IN c, West: s

Letter 58 Texts A s c and MH (Morland, pp. 556-557)

P. 186. HEADING] Frederico Daniz Regi s, Eidem c, Serenissime Rex MH —1 Allobrugum] Allobrogum MH —2 Dux] x INSERTED OVER CARET ABOVE CANCELLED ci s —7 ac] ad s —10 decuit] docuit s —13 omnibus nobis &] NOT IN SC AND MH P. 188. —2 illudque] illud MH —14 *Westmonasterio, Maii* 1655] *Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra Maii die* — Anno Dom. 1655, *Majestatis vestrae bonus Amicus, Oliver P.* MH

Letter 59 Texts A s c and L (original letter, Geneva) and Copy (contemporary copy, Turin)

P. 188. HEADING OLIVERIUS . . . &c.] Olivarius Protector Reipub: Angliæ Scotiæ et Hiberniæ &c. L AND COPY (OMITTING et), NOT IN SC *Amplissimis* . . . *Genevensis*] Consulibus et Senatoribus Civitatis Genevensis scl,

SALUTEM] Salutem Amplissimi Consules et Senatores. L, NOT IN SC AND COPY —19 id] NOT IN COPY —20 nos] INSERTED OVER CARET s P. 190. —11 Anglicarum] Anglicarum e proprio thesaurario L P. 192.—5 *Valete*.] NOT IN L —6-8 Mille . . . curabuntur] NOT IN s —9 *Junii*] West: Junii s *Junii* 8. 1655] follows *Valete* c, Dab: ex Aula Nostra Westmonasterij 7.^{mo} Junij An. 1655. Vester bonus Amicus. Oliver P. L ENDORSEMENT: Amplissimis Consulibus et Senatoribus Genevensium. ELSEWHERE ALSO Lettre à M^r] le Protecteur d'Angleterre Venu en [conseil] le 16 juillet 1655 s

Letter 60 Texts A s c

P. 192. HEADING] Venetiarum Duci s, Eidem c —10 vestris] CHANGED FROM nostris s P. 194. —6 dare] navare s —13 videamus] a INSERTED OVER CARET s —14 &] NOT IN SC —15 maxima] maximam s, c —17-18 Serenitatis . . . &c.] NOT IN SC

Letter 61 Texts A s c

P. 196. HEADING] Ludovico Galliarum Regi.] sc —13 Terrerii] Ferrerij sc P. 198. —3 utrumque] utramque s —6 Concilii] INSERTED OVER CARET ABOVE mandati CANCELLED c —12 posse] possit s —19-20 *Majestatis* . . . &c.] NOT IN SC

Letter 62 Texts A s c

P. 200. HEADING] *Eisdem c* —14 *Pedemontio*] *Pedemontia s animo*] NOT IN c P. 202. —8 *positis*] *possitis sc* —17 *Ecclesiæ*] INSERTED OVER CARET ABOVE CANCELLED *spectatissimis c* —21 *vestram*] NOT IN s —24–25 *Vestrum . . . &c.*] NOT IN s —24–26 *Vestrarum . . .* 1655] Jan. 1655. Westm. c

Letter 63 Texts A s c and L
(original letter, Stockholm) and P (printed as a separate pamphlet entitled *LITERÆ/ AB/ OLIVARIO/ PROTECTORE/ ANGLIÆ &c./ ad Sacram Regiam Majestatem/ Sueciæ./ Datæ 7 Februarij ANNO M.D.CLVI.* Two leaves, but only pp. 3, 4 numbered)

P. 204. HEADING] *Carolo Gustavo Succorum Regi s, Eidem, c OLIVARIUS Protector Reipub. Angliæ. Scotiæ & Hiberniæ &c. Serenissimo, Potentissimo Principi, CAROLO GUSTAVO Dei Gratia Succorum, Gothorum, Vandalorumque Regi, Magno Principi Finlandiæ, Duci Esthoniæ, Careliæ, Bremæ, Verdæ, Stetini, Pomeraniæ, Cassubiæ & Vandalæ, Principi Rugiæ, Domino Ingræ & Vismariæ: nec non Comiti Palatino Rheni, Baviaræ, Juliaci, Cliviæ & Montium Duci, &c. &c. Salutem.*

PL Rex] *Potentissimeque Rex, bone Amice & Fœderate. PL* —7 *Regia*] *Regiæ sc ne*] *nec p* —8 *nisi*] *nisi et c* —11 *speremus*] *speremque p* —14 *Illyricorum*] *Illyriorum scl Myricorum p* —17–206.1 *piorum . . . adversariis*] *non ita pridem LP p.* 206. —6 *jam*] *quam p* —7–8 *Majestatis . . . &c.*] NOT IN SC *Majestatis . . .* 1655.] *Dab. è Palatio nostro Westmonasterio, septimo Februarij Anno 1656. Majestatis Vestræ Bonus Amicus OLIVARIUS p AND L* (EXCEPT THAT L CHANGES *Westmonasterio* to *Westmonasterij* AND 1656 to 1655½) AND ADDS P. AFTER NAME) ENDORSEMENT: *Serenissimo . . . &c.* (AS IN HEADING) L

Letter 64 Texts A s c

P. 206. HEADING *Serenissime ac Potentissime Princeps,*] NOT IN SC —11 *nomine*] NOT IN s *nobis*] FOLLOWED BY CANCELLED *nobis s* P. 208. —2 *Quorum*] BEGINS NEW PARAGRAPH C —6 à] NOT IN SC —18 *est*] *sit s p.* 210. —9 *petimus*] *contendimus s* ENDING] *West^o s*

Letter 65 Texts A s c

P. 210. HEADING] *Joanni Lusitaniæ Regi. s, Eidem c* —18 & . . . *exoptatam*] *et a nobis summo semper studio exoptam, Deo &c:* WRITTEN IN THE MARGIN WITH AN ASTERISK s —21 *uti*]

ut s P. 212. —13-15 *Majestatis* . . . Protector.] NOT IN C, West. Aug. 1658 s

Letter 66 Texts A s c

P. 212. HEADING] *Fœderati Belgij Ordinibus* sc —17 *Richardus*] NOT IN S
P. 214. —5 *Anglorum*] *Anglicorum* s —6 quidem] quiddam s —27 OLIVERIUS . . . &c.] NOT IN SC

Letter 67 Texts A s c and L (original letter, Stockholm)

P. 216. HEADING] *Carolo Gustavo Suecorum Regi* s, Eidem c, AS IN NO. 63 EXCEPT ADDING ac Domino Domino AFTER Principi L —2 *Petrus Iulius Coictus*] *Petrus Julius Coietus* s, *Petrus Coietus* c, *Petrus Iulius Coijet*, *Secretarius Majestati Vestræ et Hæreditarius in Bengsboda* L —7-8 vestram] *Majestatis Vestræ* L —16-17 *Majestatis* . . . &c.] NOT IN SC *Majestatis* . . . 1656.] Dab: è Palatio Nostro Westmonasterij 19^{no} die Aprilis An. 1656. *Majestatis Vestræ Bonus Amicus.* Oliver P. L ENDORSEMENT AS IN HEADING: *Serenissimo* . . . &c. L

Letter 68 Texts A s c

P. 218. HEADING] *Lodovico Galliz Regi* sc —2 *Dethic*] *Dethicus* s —3 *Wakefield*] *Wakefeldus* s —5 cog-

nomento *Lightage*] NOT IN SC —7-8 cui nomen *White*] NOT IN SC P. 220. —12-13 *Majestatis* . . . &c.] NOT IN SC

Letter 69 Texts A s c and L (original letter, The Hague)

P. 220. HEADING] *Fœderati Belgij Ordinibus* s, *Eisdem* c, OLIVERIUS . . . S.D.] NOT IN L —16 *Brunus*] *Brown* L *Gulielmius*] *Williams*, L *allique*] *Josephus Vaughan* &c. L P. 222. —2 bis] ad bis L —3 ad] NOT IN L —4 *præstandum*] *præstandum esse* L —20-22 *Excelsarum* . . . &c.] NOT IN SC —20-23 *Excelsarum* . . . 1656] Dab: è Palatio Nostro Westmonasterij 31^{mo} die Maij An. 1656. *Vester bonus Amicus.* Oliverius P. L A NOTATION IN L, IS WRITTEN IN ANOTHER HAND,
d. 31. May }
r. 13. 7.^{br} } 1656

Letter 70 Texts A s c and L (original letter, The Hague)

P. 224. HEADING] *Fœderati Belgii Ordinibus* s, *Eisdem* c, OLIVERIUS . . . S.D.] NOT IN L *Excelsi*] THE TITLE IS *Celsi* IN L —3 *Lower*] *Loerus* s —4 *Lower*] *Loeri* s P. 226. —4-6 *Excelsarum* . . . &c.] NOT IN SC —404 *Excelsarum* . . . 1656.] Dab: è Palatio Nostro Westmonasterij 30^{mo} Maij An. 1656. *Vester bonus Amicus.* Oliver P. L

Letter 71 Texts A S C

P. 226. HEADING] Joanni Lusitaniæ Regi s, Eidem c P. 228. —II-13 *Majestatis* . . . 1656] West. Julij 1656 s, Westm: Jul: 1656 c

Letter 72 Texts A S C and L
(original letter, Stockholm)

P. 228. HEADING] Carolo Gustavo Succorum Regi s, Eidem c, AS NO. 67 L —17 Illustrissimus Dominus] NOT IN SC Illustrissimus, et Excellentissimus Dominus L *Bondus*] Bonde L —18 Legatus] liber Baro de Layhela, Dominus de Ymsioholm, Bordsio, et Spring-Stadh. Vestræ Majestatis Regnique Sueciæ Senator, Commerciorum Collegij Canciliarius, et Legatus L —19 Hunc] eum SCL P. 230. —2 vos] Majestatem Vestram L —3 vos] Majestatem Vestram L —10-11 *Majestatis* . . . &c.] NOT IN L —10-12 *Majestatis* . . . *nostro*] NOT IN SC —12 *An. Dom.*] NOT IN S *Julii*] Junij c *Ex* . . . 1656.] *Ex Palatio Nostro Westmonasteriensi Julij 30^{mo} An. Domini. 1656. Majestatis Vestræ Bonus Amicus. Oliverius P. L* [ENDORSED:] AS IN HEADING, *Serenissimo* . . . *Duci, &c.* L ALSO, IN ANOTHER HAND, *Præsentes d.23 Octobris: 1656. L*

Letter 73 Texts A S C

P. 230. HEADING] Lodovico Galliz Regi sc —14 *Baker*] Bakerus s P.

232. —II ut] NOT IN SC P. 234. —3-8 *Desu* . . . *nostro*] NOT IN SC —9 *die*] NOT IN S *An. Dom.*] NOT IN S

Letter 74 Texts A S C

P. 234. HEADING] Cardinali Mazarino] sc —17-18 *Gallo* quodam *Ægidio*] *Gallo* INSERTED OVER CARET, *Ægidio* INSERTED OVER CARET ABOVE *Gallo* CANCELLED C P. 236. I *fœderum*] *fœderum*, ALTERED FROM *fœderis* (?) S —2 eos] eo c —11-13 *Eminentia* . . . 1656] West. Aug. 1656 s Westm. die Augusti 1656. c

Letter 75 Texts A S C and two pamphlets described at p. 598 referred to as 1656 and V.

P. 236. HEADING *charissimi*] *charissimi* &c. 1656 v IN S HEADING IS *Fœderati Belgij Ordinibus* IN C IT IS *Eisdem* —16 *defendendâ*] *defendendæ* 1656 v. — P. 238. —2 *quicquam*] *quidquam* v —5 *amicissimæ*] *amicissimè* 1656 —8 *sibi*] NOT IN 1656 v —10 *immo*] *imò* 1656 v —*indicia*] *iudicia* 1656 —11 *obscura*] *obscure* 1656 —14 *gravem*] *gravi* v —*sane*] *hanc* 1656 v *certè* s —20 *usumque*] *usu* 1656 v P. 240. —9 *progredetur*] *progrederetur* 1656 v —12 *sapientia vestra*] transposed 1656 v —*qui*] *quis* 1656 v —14 *sæpius cum*] *sæpius tum* v —18 *plane*] NOT IN 1656 v —20 *consilia*] NOT IN 1656 —23 *Cæsaris*]

NOT IN S —Patrias] Patriæ v p. 242. —2 religionis Orthodoxæ] orthodoxæ religionis 1656 v —3 anceps atque] anceps & 1656 v —6 icta] acta v —7 Regi] Regis 1656 v —si qua] si quæ 1656 v —9 tota] totius 1656 v —10 immanium] NOT IN 1656 v —furori] furori penitus 1656 v —13 utque] ut 1656 v —14 servetur] sequeretur 1656 —16-17 Sueciæque Regem] Regumque Sueciæ 1656 Regemque Sueciæ v Sueciæ Regem s —18 usus ullius] usui ulli 1656 v —19 apud vos] OMITTED BY S apud utrosque 1656 v —23 utrinque] NOT IN 1656 v —24 cohibiturum] exhibiturum 1656 p. 244. —6 sit vobis] TR. 1656 v —7 erit] fuerit 1656 v —10 Christianæ] Christiano v —12-14 Vestrarum . . . 1656] THE EDITION OF 1656 READS Ex palatio nostro Westmonaster. d. 21. Aug. 1656: *Vester bonus Amicus* OLIVIER —12-14 Vestrarum . . . nostro] NOT IN SC —14 die] NOT IN SC

Letter 76 Texts A S C

P. 244. HEADING] Joanni Lusitaniz Regi sc p. 246. —1 Philippo Meadow] NOT IN SC —2 Olyssiponi] Ulyssiponi sc —4 eâ] INSERTED OVER CARET ABOVE qua CANCELLED C acceperat] acceperatis s p. 248. —13-16 Majestati . . . nostro] NOT IN SC —16 die] NOT IN S

Letter 77 Texts A S C

P. 250. HEADING] Joanni Lusitaniz Regi sc —2 Philippi Meadowes] NOT IN SC —9 de iis] FOLLOWED BY CANCELLED aut jussa vestræ hac in s p. 252. —6-8 Majestatis . . . nostro] NOT IN SC —8 die] NOT IN S

Letter 78 Texts A S C

P. 252. HEADING] Comiti Mirano sc —9 tuum] studium s erga] CHANGED FROM ve (?)s —9-10 studium] vestrum s p. 254. —1 hanc pacem] NOT IN C —1-2 immolumenta] emolumenta c —4-5 Philippus Meadowes] NOT IN SC —9-10 nationem] gentem s —18-20 Amplitudinis . . . nostro] NOT IN SC —20 die] NOT IN S

Letter 79 Texts A S C

P. 256. HEADING] Carolo Gustavo Suecorum Regi s, Eidem c —13-14 artissimâ necessitudine] necessitudine artissimâ s c p. 260. —7-9 Majestatis . . . nostro] NOT IN SC —9 die] NOT IN SC

Letter 80 Texts A S C and L (original letter, The Hague)

P. 260. HEADING] Ordinibus Hollandiz sc OLIVERIUS . . . HOLLANDIAE] NOT IN L —10 Coopero] Cooper L —12 Socerum] ^{vitricum} Socerum L —15 fierent] fieri s p. 262. —1

spopondisse] spospondisse CL —5
hodiernam] hodiernum s —7 supra-
dictis] supradictos, scl —9 *Cooperum*] Cooper L —10 *Soceri*] vitrici L —15 *Cooperi*] Cooper L
—21-22 quoties nobis] INSERTED OVER
CARET L —23-24 *Vestrarum* ... &c.]
NOT IN L —23-25 *Vestrarum* ...
1656.] Westm. 7.^{br} 1656. sc —25 *An. Dom.* 1656.] decimo Anno. 1656./
Vester bonus Amicus. Oliver P. L

Letter 81 Texts A S C

P. 264. HEADING] Ludovico Galliz
Regi. sc —7 coriorum/ coriarum s
—8 auctioni] actioni s P. 266. —2-6
Quam ... *nostro*] NOT IN SC —7 *die*
... 1656.] Sep. 1656. s

Letter 82 Texts A S C

P. 268. HEADING] Joanni Lusitaniae
Regi. sc —8 possit] potest c —16-18
Majestatis ... *nostra*] NOT IN SC —18
die] NOT IN SC

Letter 83 Texts A S C and L (original letter, Stockholm)

P. 270. HEADING] Suecorum Regi s,
Eidem c, Serenissime Potentissimé-
que Rex L —4 *Vavasorem*] Vavator
L *Equitem auratum*] Baronettum L
—10 Reges proximi] proximi Reges
scl —14 bellicarum] FOLLOWED BY
CANCELLED virtutum s —19-24 cui
... 1656.] West: Oct: 1656. sc —21-22

Majestatis ... Anglia] NOT IN L —24
die ... 1656.] 22^{do} die Octobris An.
1656. *Majestatis Vestrae Bonus Ami-
cus. Oliver P. L* ENDORSEMENT: Sere-
nissimo Potentissimoque Principi ac
Domino Domino Carolo Gustavo Dei
Gr. Suecorum, Gothorum, Vandalor-
úmque Regi, &c. L

Letter 84 Texts A S C

P. 272. HEADING] Johanni Lusitaniae
regi. sc —1 *Ewans*] Evans sc —18
vestram] NOT IN S P. 274. —6-8
Majestatis ... 1656.] West. 8^b. 1656.
sc

Letter 85 Texts A S C

P. 274. HEADING] Civitatis Hambur-
gensis Senatui s, Eisdem c —10
Hays] Haij s, Fajj c —12 legitimum]
legitimi sc —16 neque] NOT IN C
literis] PRECEDED BY CANCELLED Regis
s P. 276. —9 esse] INSERTED OVER
CARET ABOVE fore UNCANCELLED s
—12 hisce] his s —14 vel] INSERTED
OVER CARET s —21-24 *Amplitudinum*
... 1656.] West. Oct. 1656. s, Westm.
1656. c

Letter 86 Texts A S C

P. 278. HEADING] Lodovico Galliz
Regi. c, Ludovico Galliz Regi. s —4
Wakefeld] Wakefeldum s —6 ve-
herentur] veheretur s —9 cum] FOL-
LOWED BY vestris CANCELLED c —19

laborare] elaborare c P. 280. —11 licet haud] haud licet s P. 282. —3-5 *Majestati . . . nostra*] NOT IN c *Majestati . . .* 1656.] West. Nov: 1656.] s

Letter 87 Texts A s c and L (original letter, Copenhagen)

P. 282. HEADING] Frederico Daniæ Regi. s, Eidem c, OLIVERIUS . . . S.D.] NOT IN L —9 &] et INSERTED OVER CARET ABOVE DE CANCELLED C P. 284. —9 inser] in SL inter c P. 286. —10 *Majestatis Vestræ literis*] literis vestris s —19 *madentes*] *redundantes* L P. 288. —12 &] et et s —13 *desitura non sit*] *non desinat* L —21-25 *Majestati . . .* 1656.] Westm. 10^{br}. 1656. sc —21-23 *Majestati . . . &c.*] FOLLOWS DATE L —21 *fœdere*] NOT IN L —23 Prot. . . &c.] P L —24 *Aula*] *Palatio* L —25 *Decembris*] 4^{to} die Decembris L

Letter 88 Texts A s c

P. 290. HEADING] Gulielmo Hassiæ Langravio. sc —10 *etiam*] INSERTED OVER CARET s —12 Et] Atque s —13 *hoc*] *hac* sc P. 292. —11 *possit*] *possint* s —22 *posthac*] *pos hac* s P. 294. —4 *die*] NOT IN sc *An. Dom.*] NOT IN SC 1656] 1657 sc

Letter 89 Texts A s c

P. 294. HEADING] Duci Curlandiæ. sc —5 *Celsitudinis*] FOLLOWED BY CAN-

CELLED *vestræ* c —12 *navis . . . Magister*] NOT IN SC P. 296. —4 *Magistro*] NOT IN SC —8 *Ex Aula nostra*] NOT IN SC —9 *die*] NOT IN SC *An. Dom.*] NOT IN s

Letter 90 Texts A s c and L (original letter, Danzig)

P. 296. HEADING] Consulibus ac Senatoribus Reipublicæ Gedanensis. s, Eidem c OLIVERIUS . . . S.P.D.] NOT IN L —13 *posteaquam*] *cum* L —14 *Polonorum . . . maluistis*] NOT IN L —18 *Quocirca*] NOT IN L P. 298. —2 *Suecorum Duces*] *duces Suecorum* s —3 *Conismarcum*] *Illustriss: Dominum Konigsmarkium Comitem de Westernijk &c.* L —13-16 *Vestrarum . . .* 1657.] Westm. Apr. 1657. sc —13-14 . . . *Vestrarum . . . &c.*] NOT IN L —15-16 *Ex . . .* 1657.] Westmonasterio ex Aula Nostra, Aprilis decimo. An. 1657. *Vester bonus Amicus. Oliverius P L*

Letter 91 Texts A s c and Copy (Contemporary copy of lost original, at Moscow.)

We are informed by V. Adoratzky of the Central Archives, Moscow, that Richard Bradshaw seems not to have been able to deliver before Oliver's death his official letter to the Czar Alexis Mikhailovich; but sent a copy of it, on September 29, 1657, to Almaz

Ivanov, Clerk of the Council in charge of Envoys. We have used a typescript of this last in compiling our variant readings.

P. 300. HEADING] Imperatori Ducique Magno Russiæ sc, Olivarius Protector Reipubl. Angliæ Scotiæ et Hiberniæ etc. Celsissimo Potentissimo Serenissimoque Principi Magno Domino Imperatori, Magnoque Duci Alexio Mychaylowich, Dei gratiâ totius Russiæ soli Domino, Voldomeri, Muscoæ et Novogrodi, Imperatori Cazáni, Imperatori Astracani et Imperatori Syberix, Domino Vobsky, Magno Duci Tuersky, Ughorsky, Perinsky, Vatsky, Bolgarsky aliorumque Domino etiam magnoque Duci Novogrodi in inferioribus Regionibus Rezansky, Polatzky, Rostovesky, Yeoroslavesky, Beolozarsky, Udorsky, Obdorsky, Condinsky, omnisque Plagæ Septentrionalis Domino ac Monarchæ, Domino quoque Regionum Tuersky, Cartalinsky ac Imperatori Gruzinsky, Regionumque Caberdinsky et Ducatum Chercasky, Ighorsky ac aliorum permultorum Regnorum Magno Domino ac Victori. COPY —4 *Imperator Augustissime*] NOT IN s, *Imperator* c —5-6 & . . . movet] NOT IN c —8 & rei *Christianæ*] NOT IN COPY —7 *cique*] et ea COPY —11 *Dominum*] NOT IN s *Bradshaw*] *Bradsciavum* s —12 *prudentia*] NOT

IN s P. 302. —9-12 *Majestatis* . . . 1657.] West. Aprilis. 1657. s, Westm. Apr. A. D. 1657. c, Ex Aula Nostra Westmonastery decimo die Aprilis Anº 1657. *Majestatis Vestræ Studi-ossimus* COPY

Letter 92 Texts A s c and L (original letter, Stockholm)

P. 302. HEADING] Carolo Gustavo Suecorum Regi. s, Eidem. c, AS NO. 67, L —13 *Vir nobilissimus Gulielmus*] NOT IN c [*Jepsonus*] Jephson L P. 304. —1 aut] FOLLOWED BY CANCELLED studium s —10 internuntii] Ablegati L —20-22 *Majestatis* . . . 1657.] West. Aug. 1657. sc, Dab: è Palatio Nostro Wesmonasterij 20^{mo} die Augusti An. 1657. *Majestatis Vestræ Bonus Amicus. Oliverius P.* ALSO SIGNED AT BOTTOM OF PAGE: Jo. Thurloe L [ENDORSEMENT:] AS IN HEADING, "*Serenissimo* . . . Duci &c." ENDORSED ELSEWHERE IN ANOTHER HAND: "Letteras Præsentes 9 Oct. 1657" L

Letter 93 Texts A s c

P. 306. HEADING] Domino de Bourdeaux regis Galliarum Legato Extraordinario. sc —8 *Ker*] Kerrus s —13 *Vindmian Swart*] Vindinian (?) Svartus s P. 308. —8 *Domino*] NOT IN SC —11 *cognitioni*] ALTERED FROM *cognitavit* s —27 *Ex* . . . 1657.] West. Aug. 1657. s Aug. 1657. c

Letter 94 Texts A S C

P. 310. HEADING] Wilhelmo Marchioni Brandenburgensi. sc P. 312. —6-7 *Ex* . . . 1657.] West. Aug. 1657. sc

Letter 95 Texts A S C

P. 312. HEADING] Civitatis Hamburgensis Consulibus ac Senatoribus. s, Eisdem. c —17-18 *Ex* . . . 1657.] Westm. Aug. 1657. sc

Letter 96 Texts A S C

P. 314. HEADING] Civitatis Bremensis consulibus ac senatoribus. sc —3 etiam] tum etiam sc —14-15 *Westmonasterio* . . . 1657.] Westm. Aug. 1657. sc

Letter 97 Texts A C

P. 316. HEADING] Civitatis Lubecensis consulibus ac senatoribus. c —11-12 *Westmonasterio* . . . 1657.] Westm. Aug. 1657. c

Letter 98 Texts A S C

P. 318. HEADING] Civitatis Hamburgensis Consulibus ac Senatoribus. s, Eisdem. c —9-10 *Ex* . . . 1657] West. Aug. 1657. s Westm. Aug. A. D. 1657. c

Letter 99 Texts A S C

P. 320. HEADING] Frederico Comiti Oldenburgico. s, Eisdem. c —6 Serenitati] Amplitudini s —10 Celsitu-

do] Amplitudo s —12 *ex* . . . 1657.] Aug. 1657. sc

Letter 100 Texts A S C

P. 322. HEADING] Ferdinando Magno Duci Hetruriæ. sc —4 *Lodoviculi* . . . nomine] cui nomen Lodoviculæ s —16 sicubi] sicuti s —18-20 *Celsitudinis* . . . 1657.] Westm. 7^{br}. 1657. sc

Letter 101 Texts A S C

P. 324. HEADING] Frederico Wilhelmo Marchioni Brandenburgensi. s, Eisdem. c P. 328. —1 plurimùm] plurimo s —5-7 *Celsitudini* . . . 1657.] Westm. 7^{br}. 1657. sc

Letter 102 Texts A S C

P. 328. HEADING] Domino de Bourdeaux Regis Galliarum Legato Extraordinario. s, Eisdem. c P. 330. —2 Mercatoribus] Mercatoris sc —4 præ] per s —13 fuerit semper] semper fuerit s —15 libellis] NOT IN C —16 is] ijs s qui] qui &] s —26-27 *Excellentiæ* . . . 1657.] West. 8^{br}. 1657. sc

Letter 103 Texts A S C and L (original letter, Venice)

P. 332. HEADING] Duci ac Senatui Reipublicæ Venetæ. s, Eisdem. c OLIVERIUS . . . Venetæ] NOT IN L *amici charissimi*,] NOT IN L —8 cui nomen *The Relief*] cujusdam bellicæ s —10

latori] latori SL —II commendamus] ALTERED FROM commendavimus s P. 334. —15 putatisque] patatisque L —16 quid] quid quid c illum] illam L —20 liberetur] liberetis sc P. 336. —6-9 *Celsitudinum* —1657.] westm. 8^b. 1657. sc Dab: e Palatio Nostro Westmonasterij 22^{do} die. Octobris An. 1657. Vester bonus Amicus Oliverius P L IN ANOTHER HAND AT BOTTOM OF PAGE: Jo: Thurloe. L ENDORSED: Serenissimo Principi Venetiarum Duci, Illustrissimæque Senatui Veneto. ALSO, IN ANOTHER HAND: 22 Octobre 1657, etc. L

Letter 104 Texts A s c and L (original letter, The Hague) and Copy (contemporary copy, The Hague)

P. 336. HEADING] Fœderati Belgij Ordinibus. s, Eisdem. c OLIVERIUS . . . S.P.D.] NOT IN L AND COPY —10 *Nuport*] Nuportus s —10-11 Vir . . . vester] Excellentissimus Dominus Gulielmus Nieuport Consiliarius, et Quæstor Generalis Septentrionalis Hollandiæ, Pensionarius Oppidi de Shiedam, et Legatus Vester L AND COPY —16 desiderare] optare s P. 338. —9 suâ & nostrâ] Nostra et Sua L AND COPY —11-12 abeunte[m] NOT IN SCL AND COPY —15-16 *Celsitudinum* . . . 1657.] Westm. 9^{br}. 1657. sc, Dab: è Palatio Nostro Westmonaste-

rij 12^{mo} die Novembris 1657. Vester bonus Amicus. Oliver P L ALSO SIGNED AT BOTTOM OF PAGE: Jo: Thurloe L COPY FOLLOWS THIS ENDING EXCEPT FOR ADDING BEFORE Vester, Subscriptæ erant; BEFORE John Thurloe, Inferius; AND AFTER Thurloe, Superscriptio erat. Excelsis et Praepotentibus Dominis, Dominis Ordinibus Generalibus Civitatum Belgij Provinciarum. L IS ENDORSED AS FOLLOWS

d. 12. November }
r. 6. December } 1657

COPY IS ENDORSED Protector van Englands. Receptæ 5^o Decembris [WRITTEN OVER Novembris CANCELLED?] 1657

Letter 105 Texts A s c

P. 340. HEADING] Fœderati Belgij Ordinibus. s, Eisdem. c —1 Vir nobilis] NOT IN s —10 perinde] proinde s —14-16 *Celsitudinum* . . . 1657.] Westm. 10^{br}. 1657. sc

Letter 106 Texts A s c

P. 342. HEADING] Eisdem c —3 inde] vel inde s —5-6 Virum nobilem] NOT IN s —19 &c.] NOT IN SC

Letter 107 Texts A s c

P. 344. HEADING] Ferdinando Magno Duci Heturriæ. s Eidem. c —6 *Lodovici parvi*] Lodoviculæ s —12 scripsit] scribit sc P. 346. —2-3 pari

promptitudine] NOT IN SC —7-10
Celsitudinis . . . 1657.] Westm. 10^{br}.
 1657. sc

Letter 108 Texts A s c

P. 346. HEADING] Carolo Gustavo Suecorum Regi. sc P. 348. —7 tum] tam sc —19 *ex Palatio nostro*] NOT IN SC —20 *die*] NOT IN SC —30 . . . 1658] Mart. 30. 1658. s

Letter 109 Texts A s c

P. 350. HEADING] Ferdinando Magno Duci Hettruriæ. s Eidem. c P. 352. —10 *Westmonasterio* . . . 1658.] West. Aprilis 7^{mo} 1658. s Westm. 7 April. 1658. c

Letter 110 Texts A s c and MH (Morland, pp. 700-703).

P. 352. HEADING] Ludovico Galliarum Regi. sc NOT IN MH P. 354. —4 *sexus*] INSERTED OVER CARET ABOVE ILLEGIBLE CANCELLED WORD S —19-20 per . . . percussit] Majestatem vestram MH —20-21 per . . . sanctissimum] NOT IN MH —21-22 siveris] siverit MH P. 356. —4 permiseris] permiserit MH —7 eripe . . . potes] eripiat Majestas vestra, quæ potest MH —8 dignus es] digna est MH —9 tuos] suos MH —11-13 Tu . . . patiaris] Vestra verò Majestas regni sui fines ista crudelitate fœdari ne patiatur MH —12 aut] nec c —13-14 Memineris] Memine-

rit MH —14 tui] sui MH amicissimi] ALTERED FROM dedit CANCELLED C —15 *Diguicrius*] Dignierius c —20 avus] Majestatis vestræ avus MH —22 abs te] à MH tui] vestri MH —23 sunt] sune MH P. 358. —2-3 ut . . . rejicias] ut Majestas vestra Convalenses ne rejiciat MH —3-4 te . . . sis] NOT IN MH —6 permoveri] tantum regem permoveri MH —7 tua] vestra MH ipse] ipsum MH —8 cujus] Majestas vestra, cujus MH —9 vindicaveris] vindicaverit MH —10 tibi] sibi MH experieris] experietur MH —11-13 Deus . . . injiciat] NOT IN MH —14 *An. Dom.*] NOT IN S & C. c *Westmonasterio* . . . 1658.] Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra Maii die 26. Anno Domini 1658 MH

Letter 111 Texts A s c and MH (Morland, pp. 703-705) and L (original letter, Zurich)

P. 360. HEADING] Civitatibus Helvetiorum Evangelicis s Eisdem c Illustres atque Amplissimi Domini L AND MH —2 sint] sunt MH —3 cum] tum MH P. 362. —1 ad huc] INSERTED OVER CARET S —10-11 ac penè . . . hostium] INSERTED OVER CARET ABOVE alioqui mox perituris ferre positus ac debeatis prud CANCELLED C P. 364. —8-9 *Westmonasterio* . . . 1658.] West. Maij 1658. sc Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra Maii die 26.

Anno Dom. 1658. MH Dab: ex Aula Nostra Westmonasterij die 26^o Maij. An: Dom. 1658. Illustrium atque Amplissimorum Dominorum Vestrorum Bonus Amicus Oliverius P. L

ENDORSED: Illustribus atque Amplissimis Consulibus Scultetis, Landamannis, et Senatoribus Cantonum Helvetiæ Evangelicorum. L, WHICH ALSO HAS OTHER NOTES ON THE SOURCE.

Letter 112 Texts A S C

P. 366. HEADING] Cardinali Mazarino. SC —4 alteras] literas s P. 368. —13 *Gallicum*] FOLLOWED BY jecerit CANCELLED s —17 *Eminentiae Vestrae Studiosissimus*] NOT IN C West. Maij 25^{to} 1655. s

Letter 113 Texts A S C

P. 370. HEADING] Eidem. s Lodovico Galliarum Regi. c —1-2 Generum . . . proficentem] NOT IN C —18-19 *Westmonasterio* . . . 1658.] West. Maij. 1658. s West. Maij die 1658. c

Letter 114 Texts A S C

P. 372. HEADING] Cardinali Mazarino. SC —1-2 Generum . . . *Galliam*] NOT IN C —14 *An. Dom.*] die C NOT IN S

Letter 115 Texts A S C

P. 374. HEADING] Eidem. s Cardinali Mazarino. c —14 *ex Aula nostrâ*] NOT IN SC —15 *An. Dom.*] NOT IN SC

Letter 116 Texts A S C

P. 376. HEADING] Lodovico Galliaz Regi. SC —17 *ex Aula nostra*] NOT IN SC —18 *An. Dom.*] NOT IN S

Letter 117 Texts A S C and L (original letter, Florence)

P. 378. HEADING] Eidem. SC Serenissime Dux Magne L IN L THE DATE [1] 4 May. 1658 HAS BEEN WRITTEN IN UPPER CORNER —3 dolemus id] id dolemus C —17 *Ferrarii*] Februarij s —21 littoris] literis s P. 382. —3-4 ostendat] ostendunt s —8-10 *Vester* . . . 1658.] Westm. Maij die. 1658. c West. Maij 1658. s Dab: é Palatio Nostro Westmonasterij decimo quarto die Maij An. 1658. Celsitudinis Vestrae Bonus Amicus. Olivarius P. L:L IS SIGNED AT BOTTOM: Ex Mandato Celsitudinis suæ. Jo. Thurloe.

Letter 118 Texts A S C

P. 382. HEADING] Lodovico Galliaz Regi c Ludovico Galliaz Regi s —18 ago & habeo] habeo et ago MARKED FOR TRANSPOSITION s P. 384. —5 deditioni] de INSERTED OVER CARET s —10 possit] possit ad nos vicissim s —16 *die*] NOT IN SC *An. Dom.*] NOT IN S

Letter 119 Texts A S C

P. 386. HEADING] Cardinali Mazarino. SC —1 Cum] Quanquam s agam]

ago s —5 sim] ad huc sim s —6 persolvam] itidem persolvam s me] NOT IN s P. 388. —5-7 *Eminentia* . . . 1658.] West. Junij. 1658 s Westm. Junij A. D. 1658. c

Letter 120 Texts A s c and L (original letter, Stockholm)

P. 388. HEADING] Carolo Gustavo Succorum Regi. s Eidem. c AS NO. 67 L —15 nobis] NOT IN L —16-17 si . . . fuissent] NOT IN L P. 390. —3 consueverunt] consuevere s eandem] eandem summam L —4 adhibuerunt] adhibere, eandem hac quoque in parte adhibuerunt s —7-11 hostibus . . . potuerimus] UNDERLINED L —10 *Religionis*] NOT IN L —13-15 *Majestatis* . . . desistemus] UNDERLINED L —15 desistemus] desistemus, adeoque in tractatu proposito, *nisi id præmaturo Oratorum Vestrorum discessu impediatur*, quamprimum procedemus. [ITALICS REPRESENT WORDS UNDERLINED IN ORIGINAL.] L —17-18 atque . . . diuturnum] cursum atque Victoriz quam diuturnum esse L —15 vestræ FOLLOWED BY rationibus CANCELLED s —20-21 *Westmonasterio* . . . 1658.] West. Junii 1658 sc Dab. ex Palatio Nostro Westmonasterij 4^{to} die Junij Anno. 1658. Majestatis Vestræ Bonus Amicus et Fœderatus Oliverius P. L SIGNED AT BOTTOM OF

PAGE: Ex Mandato Celsitudinis suæ Jo: Thurloe ENDORSEMENT IN L AS HEADING, "Serenissimo . . . Duci &c."

Letter 121 Texts A s c

P. 392. HEADING] Lusitaniæ Regi. s Regi Lusitaniæ c —2 *Buffield*] Buffeldius s P. 394. —5 istos] isto c —13-14 *ex . . . die*] NOT IN SC

Letter 122 Texts A s c

P. 396. HEADING *Serenissimo Principi*] NOT IN SC *Serenissime Domine*] NOT IN SC —11 articulis] arculis c P. 398. —1 recentione] retentione sc —3 at] ut s —12-13 *Celsitudinis* . . . &c.] NOT IN c West. Aug. 1658. s

Letter 123 Texts A s c

SINCE PHILLIPS OMITS THIS LETTER FROM HIS COLLECTION (PROBABLY BECAUSE IT WAS NOT WRITTEN FOR THE COUNCIL), MASSON'S TRANSLATION HAS BEEN HERE INSERTED. THE PROBABLE DATE SEEMS TO BE ESTABLISHED BY THE DEATH OF WILLIAM SANDYS ON JULY 19, 1649. SEE *N & Q*, CLXX 373. P. 398. —18-19 *Parisiis* . . . sunt] NOT IN c —21 nos hanc] hanc nos c —25 iri.] FOLLOWED IN s BY West.

Letter 124 Texts A s c

HERE MILTON PLANNED TO BEGIN HIS THIRD BOOK, HEADED IN THE SKINNER

ms.: "Joannis Miltoni Angli Epistolarum liber tertius, quæ Richardi Protectoris nomine sunt scriptæ." IN 1676 THE HEADING IS: "LITERAE RICHARDI Protectoris Nomine conscriptæ." P. 400. HEADING] Ludovico Gallia Regi. s Lodovico Gallia Regi. c —6 *Majestatem Vestram*] FOLLOWS facerem (l. 7) SC P. 402. —4 id] is SC —7 *Westmonasterio* . . . 1658.] *Westmonasterio Septembris 5^{to} 1658.* s *Westmon: 5^{to} 7^{bris} 1658.* c

Letter 125 Texts A s c

P. 402. HEADING] Cardinali Mazarino. SC —17 *præstaturum*] *præstaturum* s —20 *doletis*] *defletis* c P. 404. —I *vestra*] *vestraque* c

Letter 126 Texts A s c

P. 404. HEADING] Carolo Gustavo Suecorum Regi. s Eidem. c —18 *equidem semper*] *semper quidem* s P. 406. —4 *ex Aula nostra*] NOT IN SC

Letter 127 Texts A s c and L (original letter, Stockholm).

P. 406. HEADING] Eidem. SC RICHARDUS . . . Regi] Richardus Dei gratiâ Protector Reipublicæ Angliæ, Scotiæ et Hiberniæ &c Serenissimo Potentissimôque Principi ac Domino Domino Carolo Gustavo Dei gratiâ Suecorum, Gothorum, Vandalorûm-que Regi L *Potentissime Rex, Amice*]

Potentissimêque Rex Bone Amice L —5 BINAS] Duas L —6 Legato] ab legato s ab Ablegato L a legato c D. *Philippo Meadow*] NOT IN SC P. 408. —10 *paterno fœderi*] *paternæ Amicitia* L —12-13 *Internuncius noster*] Dominus Philippus Meadowe L —14-16 *Quam . . . conservet*] NOT IN SC —16 *tudandam*] *tutandam* L —17 *Westmonasterio* . . . 1658.] *Westm. Oct. 13^{tio} 1658* s *Westm. 13 8^b. 1658.* c Dab: è Palatio Nostro *Westmonasterij 13^{tio} die Novembris Anno. 1658. Majestatis Vestræ Bonus Amicus et Fœderatus. Richardus P. L:L IS ALSO SIGNED AT BOTTOM OF PAGE: Ex Mandato Celsitudinis Suæ Jo: Thurloe. ENDORSEMENT AS IN HEADING, "Serenissimo . . . Duci &c. L*

Letter 128 Texts A s c

P. 410. HEADING] Eidem. SC —I quo] quoque, FOLLOWED BY *præstantius* CANCELLED C P. 412. —3 *ex . . . die*] NOT IN SC

Letter 129 Texts A s c and L (original letter, Sjöholm)

P. 412. HEADING] Eidem. SC AS NO. 127 L —5 *Piggottus*] Piggot L —6 *Postae*] The Post L —6-7 *Tiddeus Jacobus*] Tydde Jacobz L —7-8 *Garbrand Peters*] Garbranpetrus sc —9 *alteram*] NOT IN C —10 *impositas*] *impositâ* SC —11 *Stetinum*] et

Stetinum scl —12 *Pomerania*] Pomeraniæ sc p. 414. —6-8 Deus . . . incolumem.] NOT IN SC —9-10 *Westmonasterio* . . . 1658.] Westm. Jan. 27. 1658. sc Dab: e Palatio Nostro Westmonasterij 28^o die Januarii Anno Domini 1658^g. Majestatis Vestræ Bonus Amicus, Richardus P L SIGNED AT BOTTOM OF PAGE IN L: EX Mandato Celsitudinis Suz Jo: Thurloe. ENDORSEMENT AS IN HEADING, (THE USUAL LONG SERIES OF TITLES GIVEN TO CHARLES X OF SWEDEN) "Serenissimo . . . Duci &c." L

Letter 130 Texts A s c

p. 414. HEADING] Occidentalis Frisiæ potestatus. sc —14 ne] NOT IN SC —16 velit lege] lege velit c p. 416. —1 petisse] p[SPACE]e c —3 ab] nomine ab s Angliæ] Anglia sc —11 *ex Aula nostra*] NOT IN SC

Letter 131 Texts A s c

p. 416. HEADING] Ludovico Galliz Regi. s Lodovico Galliz Regi. c p. 418. —6 velit] sinat s —12 etiam] NOT IN s —14 *Anno*] NOT IN SC 18 *Feb.*] Feb: 18^{vo} s

Letter 132 Texts A s c

p. 420. HEADING] Cardinali Mazarino. s Eidem. c —12 postulabit] postulaverit s —14 29 *Feb.*] 19. Feb. c feb: 19^{no} s

Letter 133 Texts A s c

THE ADDRESS SHOULD MORE PROPERLY BE TO ALFONSO V, SINCE JOHN IV DIED IN 1656. p. 422. HEADING] Joanni Portugalliæ Regi. sc —6 ad] NOT IN c —16 pactum] pactum pactum s p. 424. —2 est] NOT IN s —5 solutionis] solutionis sc —9 contra hostem] NOT IN SC —11 *ex Aula nostra*] NOT IN SC —12 23 *Feb. An.*] Feb. 23 s

Letter 134 Texts A s c

p. 424. HEADING] Cardinali Mazarino. s Eidem, c —18 *Thamisis*] Thamesis c p. 426. —12 *ex Aula nostra*] NOT IN SC 22. *Feb.*] Feb. 22 s

Letter 135 Texts A s c

p. 428. HALF-TITLE] NOT IN c, IN WHICH THE ARRANGEMENT DIFFERS, BUT PRESENT IN s Scripti sunt] sunt scriptæ s —HEADING] Carolo Gustavo Suecorum Regi. s Eidem. c —1 optimo] FOLLOWED BY MAX: sc (BUT CANCELLED IN c) —9 *Principem præpotentem*] CORRECTED FROM Principis potentissimi tum pacis s —12 *Philippo Meadows*] NOT IN SC p. 430. —8 GUIL. . . Angliæ.] NOT IN SC —9 *An.*] NOT IN s

Letter 135 bis

The following letter (from the original in the archives at Stockholm) is for the first five lines practically iden-

tical with No. 135, and for this reason must be regarded as partly or wholly the composition of Milton, who perhaps did not collect it because of its similarity to the letter he had preserved. It has not been noticed before, as Milton's.

Parlamentum Reipublicæ Angliæ
Serenissimo Potentissimoque Prin-
cipi ac Domino D^{no} Carolo Gustavo
Dei Gratia Suecorum Gothorum
Vandalorumque Regi Magno Prin-
cipi Finlandiæ Duci Sueciæ Esthoniæ
Carelæ Bremæ Verdæ Stetini Pome-
raniæ Cassubiæ et Vandalæ Principi
Rugiæ D^{no} Ingriæ et Wismariæ nec
non Comiti Palatino Rheni Baviaræ
Juliaci Cliviæ et Montium Duci &c.

Serenissime Potentissimeque Rex
Bone Amice et Fæderate

Cum visum sit Deo Optimo atque
omnipotenti penes quem solum con-
versiones omnes rerum virumque pu-
blicarum sunt nos pristinæ auctoritati
Summæque rerum Anglicarum ad-
ministrandæ restituere et Majestatem
Vestram ea de re certiore esse fa-
ciendam inprimis duximus et hoc
Potissimum tempore mittendos qui
de publicis rationibus utriusque gen-
tis et solido atque duraturo rerum
utrinque firmamento Cum Majestate
Vestra agerent Ad quod munus obe-

undum dilectissimos nobis juxta et
fidelissimos Eduardum Mountagu
classis nostræ Præfectum Alverno-
num Sidney unum e Parlamento et
e Concilio Status Auctoritate Parla-
menti Robertum Honywood Equi-
tem et e Concilio Status prædicto,
Thomam Boone unum e Parlamento
nostro ad Majestatem Vestram Com-
missarios et Plenipotentiariorum ele-
gimus. Rogamus itaque ut in ijs quæ
prædicti Nostri Commissarij Plenipo-
tentiarij ex nostra parte Majestati Ves-
tra exponent plenam fidem ipsis velit
adhibere de Nobis autem ita existi-
mare uti publicæ tranquillitatis et
Majestatis Vestræ gloriæ Studiiosissi-
mis Deus Majestatem Vestram quam
diutissime conservet

Westmonasterio 30^{mo} Junij
Anno 1659.

Gulièlmus Lenthall parlamenti
Reipublicæ Angliæ Prolocutor.
[Address outside like heading.]

Letter 136 Texts A S C

P. 430. HEADING] Frederico Daniæ
Regi. s Daniæ Regi. c —15 celan-
dam] colendam [?] OR celendam s
P. 432. —3 *Philippo Meadows*]
NOT IN SC —12-13 GUIL. . . .
Angliæ.] NOT IN SC —14 *An.*] NOT
IN SC FINIS.] CANCELLED AND FOL-
LOWED BY TWO LINES CANCELLED AND
ILLEGIBLE S

Notes on additional material from the Skinner MS.

P. 434. PREFATORY MATTER. HEADING] IS FROM THE FIRST PAGE OF THE SKINNER MS AND INCLUDES EVERYTHING NOT THERE CANCELLED EXCEPT THAT THERE IS NO DEFINITE HEADING BOOK ONE, BUT THE FIRST LETTER (OUR NUMBER 1) IS THERE CALLED Epist: 1^{ma} Lib: 1^{mi} THE TITLE ITSELF HAS HOWEVER BEEN MUCH ALTERED: FIRST BY THE CANCELLATION OF THREE LINES AFTER scriptæ AND LATER BY THE PASTING DOWN OF A NEW VERSION WHICH IN TURN HAS BEEN TORN AWAY. OF THE FIRST CANCELLED TEXT NOTHING CAN BE SURELY READ, BUT IT SEEMS LIKELY THAT AMONG THE WORDS IN IT WERE Auctoritate . . . foedusque . . . jam Parlament . . . scriptae. OF THE SECOND VERSION, A SMALL FRAGMENT NOT TORN AWAY BEARS THE WORDS fide iuris publici fecit

No. 136A. A Note.

THE MS NOTE ON THE POSITION OF THE ELEVEN LETTERS PUT IN THE WRONG PLACE BY SKINNER IS FOUND ON PAGE 90 OF S AND PRETTY SURELY EMANATES FROM MILTON HIMSELF. IT WAS PRINTED BY HAMILTON, P. 10. P. 434. —6-7 ne . . . inserendas] WRITTEN AS MARGINAL NOTE OPPOSITE PRECEDING PARAGRAPH S

Letter 137 Texts s c See Hamilton, p. 10

P. 436. —10 dubitantes] CORRECTED FROM dubitanter [?] s —23 rogamus] Summi Ordines Anglorum obtestantur. Interea Majestati vestrae fausta omnia precantur. c —24 West^o] NOT IN c

Letter 138 Texts s c. See Hamilton, II-12

P. 436. —25 Bonavento] Benevento c —25-26 Londinensi] Londinensi est, in qua c —26 magister] magister esset c P. 438. —1 eam] praedictam c —12-13 qua . . . illa] in qua uti ea velit mandata suis dare, ut praedicta navis —20 æquitatem] INSERTED OVER CARET c —21 esse experturum] experturum esse c —22 West.] NOT IN c

Letter 139 Texts s, MH (Morland, pp. 564-565) and see Hamilton (pp. 2-3), who gives readings from a now untraced official copy (Copy) in the P.R.O.

P. 440. HALF-TITLE] PRECEDES NO. 26 S. IT IS NOW PRINTED HERE AS INTRODUCING THE SECOND DIVISION OF THIS SECTION OF LETTERS. —HEADING] Serenissime Rex MH COPY —2 Angronam] Angroniam copy —6-7 nuntiatum] nuntiatum copy —7

verò] verè COPY —8 aliis] cum aliis
MH COPY P. 442. —1-2 auctoritas] auc-
toritas MH —2 erit] sit MH COPY —17
West: . . . 1655.] Dab. ex. Aula nostra
Westmonasterii 25. Maii 1655. MH
COPY MH ADDS SIGNATURE OLIVER. P.

Letter 140 Text s See Hamil-
ton, 4.

P. 444. —23 vobismet] CHANGED
FROM vestris [?] s

Letter 141 Texts s and L (orig-
inal letter, The Hague), de-
scribed in a manuscript note at
the top as "Copia literarum
Patentium"). See Hamilton, 5-6.

P. 446. HEADING ANGLIÆ] Angliæ
scotiæ et Hijbernæ L S.D.] NOT IN L
P. 448 —1 nos] CHANGED FROM is [?]
s —7-9 quanquam . . . gravabimur]
NOT IN L —11 Georgium] Georgium
Romswinckell L —12 aut . . . im-
munem] NOT IN L —25 West. Junii
1656.] Datas e Palatio nostro West
Monasterij 13 die Junij 1656 Oliver
P (L.S.) L

Letter 142 Texts s and L (orig-
inal letter at The Hague, differ-
ently addressed but otherwise
practically identical) See Ham-
ilton, 6-7.

P. 450. HEADING] Excelsi et Præpo-
tentes Domini, Amici charissimi. L

—7 receperit] et INSERTED OVER CARET
s —8 Majestatem vestram] Excelsas
et præpotentes Dominationes Vestras
L —14 desideratura . . . vestra] desi-
deraturi sitis L —15 West. Junii,
1656.] E Palatio Nostro Westmonas-
terij 13¹⁰ die Junij An 1656. Vester
bonus Amicus. Oliverius P. L [EN-
DORSEMENT] AT TOP OF PAGE,
d. 13 Junij } 1656
r. 6 Julij }

Letter 143 Texts s c See Hamil-
ton, 7-8.

P. 450. HEADING] Galliarum Regi. c
P. 452. —13 West. Junii 1658.]
Westmon: die Junij. 1658 c

Letter 144 Texts s c See Hamil-
ton, 8.

P. 452. —14 magistrum] CHANGED
FROM magister s P. 454. —12 fu-
turam et penè auguror, etiamsi] futu-
rum etiamsi, et penè auguror c —14
ut] CHANGED FROM et s —17 West.
Junii 1658] Westmonasterio c

Letter 145 Texts s c See Hamil-
ton, 9.

P. 454. —20 notus] cognitus c P.
456. —4 coram] FOLLOWED BY CAN-
CELLED sumus habituri s —6 regno-
que] PRECEDED BY CANCELLED Vestræ
s —7 West. Aug. 1658.] NOT IN c

Letter 146 Texts s c See Hamilton, 9-10.

P. 456. —22 West. Aug. 1658.] NOT IN C —23 FINIS LIBRI SECUNDI.] NOT IN C

Letter 147 Texts s c See Hamilton, 12.

P. 458. HALF-TITLE] PRECEDES NO. 123 S. IT IS GIVEN HERE AS INTRODUCING THE THIRD SECTION OF THIS DIVISION OF THE LETTERS. —HEADING] Eidem. c —10 posse aut] posse ut c —23 Apr. 19^{mo}] 19. Apr. c THE TRANSLATION *Happy Entrance* IS HAMILTON'S.

Letter 148 Texts s c See Hamilton, 12-13.

P. 460. HEADING] Eidem sc —2 Umfredo] Humphredo c —13 futura est] erit c —16 Apr. 19^{no}] 19. Ap. c

Letter 149 Texts s c See Hamilton, 13.

P. 460. HEADING] Joanni Portugallia Regi. sc. THIS IS A MISTAKE FOR Alphonso; SEE THE NOTE TO NO. 133. —19 binominis] WRITTEN ABOVE CANCELLED navis præfectu c P. 462. —5 contendo] contendi c —9 facit] WRITTEN OVER UNFINISHED fact s —11 Apr. 1659] NOT IN C

Letter 150 Texts s c and L (original letter, Stockholm) See Hamilton, 13-14.

P. 462. HEADING] AS IN NO. 127, EXCEPT THAT "Protector" FOLLOWS "Hibernia, &c." AND "Bremæ" IS OMITTED HERE L —12 me David Fithius] me David Fitheus c Nos David Fithee L —18 jam] NOT IN C —18-19 ad subsidium vestrum] NOT IN L —19 navigavit] navigaverit L —21 Rigâ] CORRECTED FROM Regia c —23 Rogo] Rogamus L —25 pondera] pondo cl P. 464. —2 spero] speramus L —3 quibusdam] quibuscum CORRECTED FROM quibuscumque c —3-6 quibusdam . . . evenire.] De cætero Majestatem Vestram summo cum animi affectu divina protectioni commendamus. L —7 West. Apr. 1659.] West. c Dab. è Palatio Nostro Westmonasterij 25^{to} die Aprilis Anno. 1659. Majestatis Vestræ Bonus Amicus. Richardus P. L SIGNED AT BOTTOM OF PAGE ALSO: Ex Mandato Celsitudinis suæ. Jo. Thurloe. L ADDRESSED AS IN HEADING "Serenissimo . . . Duci &c." WITH "Bremæ" HERE RESTORED. L

Letter 151 Text L (original, P.R.O., S.P.For. 82/7, ff. 153-4) See Hamilton, 16-17.

THIS LETTER WAS NEVER DELIVERED,

FOR REASONS OF PRUDENCE. IT WAS SENT BUT WAS RETURNED WITHOUT REACHING ITS DESTINATION. IT IS ENDORSED IN L, "Not delivered sent back by Lee." THE TWO TEXTS ARE VERBALLY IDENTICAL, BUT WE HAVE PRINTED FROM L. P. 466. —11 ubique] INSERTED OVER CARET L —14 necquicquam] CORRECTED FROM nequicquam BY INSERTION OF C L P. 468. —10 apud vos] INSERTED OVER CARET L

Letter 152 Text W (Johann Just Winkelmann, *Oldenburgische Friedens- und der benachbarten Oerter Kriegshandlungen*, Oldenburg [1671], pp. 390–391).

This is the safeguard composed in both English and Latin by Milton with Mylius, the subject of so many of the letters given in volume XII and the conversations that come in volume XVIII. The text of the contemporary history seems preferable to that of an old MS copy in the Oldenburg Archives which gives no verbal variants. Masson (iv, 424) never saw a copy but tried to connect the references in Milton's correspondence with another document which cannot be assigned to Milton's authorship. The variants are from the old official copy at Oldenburg. The English version, by Milton, is from a MS in the Archives at Oldenburg.

P. 474. —7 affectum] adfectum —13–14 foederato] BEGUN fid (?) AND WRITTEN OVER —7 165½] 1651

Letter 153 Texts (see below)

This address, printed in Samuel Morland's *History of the Evangelical Churches of the Valleys of Piemont*, 1658, pp. 568ff., in the form actually delivered, was first attributed to Milton by Hamilton in his *Milton Papers*, pp. 18–20, who found the draft "in the State Paper Office." He believed the draft Milton's, and that Morland had changed the speech before delivering it; and this belief was shared by Masson (v, 186ff.), who found certain verbal parallels (which are exceedingly close and convincing) to other writings of Milton. But unfortunately Hamilton gave no reference to where his manuscript was in the State Paper Office, and now it can not be located. It seems best to print both versions in full, together with translations. The Latin of the first draft follows Hamilton exactly; he was probably verbally accurate enough, and if he took liberties with the punctuation and capitals, Milton probably had little enough to do with them personally; the translation that accompanies this draft is Masson's. Both Latin and English versions of the second draft

are reprinted from Morland's book.

In Morland the speech is followed by this note: "When Mr. *Morland* had thus exprest himself to the *Duke* in the presence of *Madame Royale*, and all the Court, he presented him with His Highness the Lord *Protectors* Letter, a Copy whereof here followes."

Letter 154 Text c

This letter is copied out in the Columbia MS., but cancelled by a stroke through it, and omitted from Milton's index. The reason for cancellation may have been that Milton did not compose it, or decided not to include it because it was not actually used (like No. 151), or seemed unimportant. Since no evidence exists to make either alternative sure, it seems best to include the letter, which seems not to have been printed hitherto, in this edition. Professor McCrea considers the Latin weak. The translation was made for this edition.

Note on Additional Material from the Columbia MS, etc.

The edition of 1676 and the Skinner MS. were confined to Latin State Papers. Milton occasionally wrote official documents for the Parliament in English or translated for the use

of the Council or the House of Commons documents sent in foreign languages. Copies of some of these he preserved in the Columbia MS. These are all now for the first time printed. At the end of this group have been collected two similar documents (Nos. 165 and 166), identified as Milton's, which have reached us through other channels, and a few brief references to lost documents of which something definite is known, though texts have not reached us. Letters 155-157 were translated by Milton.

Letter 155 Text c

P. 491. —6 under] FOLLOWED BY CANCELLED y^e command of

Letter 156. Text c.

THERE ARE NO VARIANTS.

Letter 157 Text c.

THERE ARE NO VARIANTS.

Letter 158 Text c.

LETTERS TO ORIENTAL RULERS SEEM TO HAVE BEEN WRITTEN IN ENGLISH. SEE ALSO NOS. 161-163. THERE ARE NO VARIANTS.

Letter 159 Text c.

TRANSLATED BY MILTON. P. 497. —12-13 but earnest . . . yet wee] WRITTEN

ABOVE CANCELLED w^{ch} is already agreed between us, w^{ch} we are also bound to keep.

Letter 160 Text c.

THERE ARE NO VARIANTS.

Letter 161 Text c.

P. 500. —5 friendly] FOLLOWS CANCELLED faithf

Letter 162 Text c.

SEE NOTE ON NO. 158. P. 501. HEAD-ING *Generall*] WRITTEN OVER UNFINISHED hon —10 of the] of the the c

Letter 163 Text c.

SEE NOTE ON NO. 158.

Letter 164 Text c.

THIS DOCUMENT OF INSTRUCTIONS TO THE AGENT TO RUSSIA SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH LETTER 91, AND WITH THE PAMPHLET ON THE HISTORY OF MUSCOVY IN VOL. X. THERE ARE NO VARIANTS.

Letter 165 Text L (original letter in P.R.O., London).

This MS., which is partly in Milton's hand, is in the Public Record Office (S.P. Dom. 18, Vol. I/142), and was noticed by Stern (*Milton und seine Zeit*, III [1879], 31, 257). It is the only specimen of his work of this

kind certainly known to be his outside of the material preserved by himself in the Columbia MS. At the beginning of his Secretaryship he probably did a fair amount of such translating, but later he relied a good deal on official and unofficial assistants (especially his nephew), and definite authorship would be very difficult to establish, since he usually dictated even when he composed such things. Most of the present MS. is in the hand of an amanuensis probably identical with the man who wrote his letters to Mylius; one line is in a third hand. The letter was first published in *Facsimiles of National Manuscripts from William the Conqueror to Queen Anne*, etc., pt. IV (1868), Charles II, No. xlv.

P. 506. —11 are] INSERTED OVER CARET L or Skellums] ADDED IN MARGIN IN MILTON'S HAND L —12 soone] PRECEDED BY CANCELLED g (of goe?) L —15 hath] CHANGED BY MILTON FROM has L —17 so] ADDED AT BEGINNING OF LINE L desist] APPARENTLY CORRECTED FROM SOME PREVIOUS ERROR L —17-18 have not written] CHANGED IN MILTON'S HAND FROM doe not write —23 l'] THIS PECULIAR FORM IS PERHAPS MEANT FOR le. THE LINE IS IN A THIRD HAND. P. 507. —1-4 There . . . me] ALL IN MILTON'S HAND —1 is] FOLLOWS CANCELLED

UNFINISHED wa (for was) —4 you]
CHANGED FROM my

Letter 166 Text L (original document, P.R.O., London).

The employment of Milton as an amanuensis must have been very rare, but Masson (*Life*, IV, 225) recognized his hand in this unique entry in the Scroll Order Book of the Council (the result either of a momentary absence of the usual scribe, or perhaps of Milton's special interest in Chambers). The text and the handwriting have been verified from the original record in the P.R.O. (S.P. 25/6). The passage was first printed as Milton's by Masson in 1877 at the reference given.

167. Lost Diplomatic Papers.

There are numerous references in the Orders of the Council of State to the preparation of official documents. These only occasionally refer definitely to Milton as the appointed writer or translator. And among the few references met with, a fair number are to letters collected by Milton himself, which are less appropriate to an edition than to a commentary. But there are references to a few documents, now lost or at least untraced, of which notice should be taken here. In the text we have inserted brief

titles, in the notes below are given the pertinent portions of the Orders, usually following Masson's texts.

Letter 167. No text.

It was ordered (Order Books, Jan. 29, 1649/50, P.R.O., S.P. 25/63, p. 569) "That Mr Milton do prepare a letter to be sent unto the Governor of Tituan in answer to his letter to the Council." This letter was evidently prepared, and (from the analogy of the Columbia MS. Letters to other oriental rulers) probably in English, but Milton apparently kept no copy. He is known to have neglected this at the very beginning of his Secretaryship. There is no copy in the P.R.O., and letters addressed to the authorities at Tetuan, Spanish Morocco, several years ago, and again in 1937, have not been answered, nor have any clues to the contents beyond the date come to our attention. Should a copy be found before Volume XVIII goes to press, it will be included there, but we regard the chances of its recovery as very slight. See Masson IV, 152.

167A-F. Documents relating to the Dutch Negotiations. No texts yet available.

The documents referred to here are all earlier than those given in the Dec-

laration against the Dutch of 1652, to be dealt with (as assigned to Milton only by strong implication) in Volume XVIII. The pertinent orders (Masson, IV, 88, 90-1, 422-4, 427) read:

A. May 18, 1649 That the French letters given in to the House by the Dutch Ambassador be translated by Mr. Milton, and the rest of the letters, now in the House, be sent for and translated. [These were letters written in French delivered to Parliament by the Dutch Ambassador in Ordinary, Dr. Joachimi, which seem (from the Commons' Journals of that date) to have related to the murder of Dr. Dorislaus at the Hague, the horror of the people and authorities of the Provincial States of Holland and West Friesland at the outrage, and their intention to preserve the other English agent, Mr. Strickland, from such a fate. Milton, as Masson points out, seems to have kept no copies of his work before August, 1649, and copies of these translations do not seem to have been preserved.]

B. Jan. 23, 1651/2 That Mr. Milton do make a translate of the Paper this day sent in to the Council from the Lords Ambassadors for the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the United Provinces; which the Committee for Foreign Affairs are to

take into consideration, and prepare an answer thereto, to be reported to the Council.

C. Jan. 26, 1651/2 That Mr. Milton do translate into Latin the Answer of the Council to the First Paper of the Lords Ambassadors of the United Provinces, containing three Articles.

D. Jan. 28, 1651/2 That the Paper now read in answer to the Paper from the Dutch Ambassadors, sent by them to the Council on the 23rd instant, be passed and approved of; and Mr. Milton is to translate it into Latin, in order to be signed by the Lord President of the Council.

E. March 8, 1651/2 That so many of the Articles (offered by the Dutch Ambassadors) as are already passed be sent to Mr. Milton to be translated into Latin. (After this Weckherlin was employed more usually.)

F. April 15, 1652 That the Paper, now read, to be sent to the Dutch Ambassadors, be approved of, and sent to Mr. Milton, to be translated into Latin. [See also page 645.]

167G-H. To the Spanish Ambassador. No texts.

The two orders read according to Masson, iv, 315, 426:

G. May 16, 1651 That Mr. Milton do translate the petition of Alderman

Dethicke and the Letters of the Council to the Spanish Ambassador into Latin that the same may be sent to the said Ambassador, according to the former order. (The "former order" is in Masson, iv, 314, and will appear among documents relating to Milton's conversations in Volume XVIII; Milton was apparently to carry the message himself and explain it.)

H. March 31, 1652 That the Paper now prepared, to be given in answer to the Spanish Ambassador, be approved, translated, signed, and sent unto him; that Mr. Milton do translate the said Paper out of English into Latin, to be sent along as a copy.

167J. Alderman Dethicke's Petition. No text.

The order, already cited above, is (Masson, iv, 315):

May 16, 1651 That Mr. Milton do translate the petition of Alderman Dethicke. [This petition seems to be a different document from any we know at present.]

167K. Translate of a Paper from the Portuguese Ambassador. No text.

The order reads (Masson, iv, 448):

October 7, 1652 That the Paper

this day given in to the Council by the Lord Ambassador from the King of Portugal be translated by Mr. Milton into English, and brought in to the Council to-morrow in the afternoon.

168. Index Text c

This was prepared, doubtless at Milton's direction, for the Columbia MS. We have made the numbers coincide with our edition.

169. Scriptum Dom. Protectoris . . . contra Hispanos. 1655.

This declaration has always been regarded as the work of Milton, has been retranslated as *A Manifesto of the Lord Protector* in 1738 and 1741, and is included in many editions of Milton's works. Masson (*Life*, V, 240 ff.), following Godwin, regarded it with some doubt. Like most scholars, however, we agree with Birch and accept the work, and reprint it from a photostat of a copy of the first edition (published about December 9, 1655) in the British Museum, press-mark E. 1953 (8). The translation is from a photostatic copy of the first issue of the original English document in the British Museum, press-mark E. 1065 (1). This last is in black

letter, which we have not retained. It is not impossible that Milton may have had a hand in the English translation, although we have no such proof of this as in the case of the Oldenburgh Safeguard.

170. The Treaty with Sweden, 1656. (Texts, printed version of 1696, and MS in P.R.O.)

Hamilton, *Milton Papers* (1859, p. 24) and Masson (v, 255) have pointed out that an account of the conduct of the Swedish Ambassador, Count Bonde, left by Bulstrode Whitlocke (*Memorials*, Oxford, 1853, iv, 257) over the date May 6, 1656, makes it certain that Milton put the English version of the treaty with Sweden into Latin. This reads

"The Swedish Ambassador again complained of the delays in his business, and that, when he had desired to have the Articles of this Treaty put into Latin, . . . it was fourteen days they made him stay for that translation, and sent it to one Mr. Milton, a blind man, to put them into Latin. . . . The employment of Mr. Milton was excused to him, because several other servants of the Council, fit for that employment, were then absent."

This suggests such employment was perhaps unusual for Milton. In

any case we cannot attribute other treaties to him, and even in this case he had nothing to do with the composition, but was merely the translator of the text. For this reason, although the work is not doubtful, it has been set in smaller type. The text chosen is the earliest known printed version, which appears as an Appendix to S. Pufendorf's *De rebus a Carolo Gustavo gestis*, Nuremburg, 1696, of which there are copies at Harvard and in the Bodleian. (The text appears also in a later edition of Pufendorf, and more accessibly in the *Recueil de Traites de Paix*, Amsterdam, 1700, iii, 694a.)

Variants are given from the official MS copy still in the PRO, (Treaty Bundle 69) which was copied out by someone unfamiliar with Latin, and contains curious mistakes. The versions sent to Sweden and kept in England present the names of the rulers and negotiators in different order. Our translation is that of George Chalmers, *A Collection of Treaties between Great Britain and Other Powers* (1790, I, 29ff.) with proper adjustments made to conform to the rearrangement of names in the copy sent to Sweden. In Chalmers the full heading is, of course, the work of that editor. It reads:

THE TREATY

BETWEEN CHARLES GUSTAVUS KING OF SWEDEN, AND OLIVER CROMWELL PROTECTOR OF ENGLAND; WHEREBY THE TREATY OF ALLIANCE MADE BETWEEN THOSE TWO STATES THE 11TH OF APRIL 1654, IS CONFIRMED AND EXPLAINED.

DONE AT LONDON, ANNO 1656.

The variants of the Latin versions follow.

NOTES ON
FOEDUS ANGLICUM

ms indicates the MS. in P.R.O.

P. 566. —7 *Fœderatorum*] THE ROMAN NUMERALS INTRODUCING THIS AND SUBSEQUENT SECTIONS ARE NOT IN THE MS. —16 *incommodum*] *incommodum fuerit* MS P. 568. —6 *Upsaliæ*] *Ubsaliæ* MS AS THROUGHOUT —6 *convenerit*] *convenerit Ut intra menses quatuor sequentes specifiarentur* MS —11 *Lunthen*] *Lonten*, MS —13 *pedardæ*] *petardæ* MS —13 *igniariæ*] *Igniariæ* *missiles Vulgo Granadæ* MS —15 *cassides*] *Cassades* MS *thoraces*] *Toraces* MS *Curasses*] *Cuirasses* MS —21 *absque*] *atque* MS —29 *obsidian-tur*] *obsidentur* MS —30 *in alium*] *ad alium* MS P. 570. —2 *etiam*] *etiamsi* MS —5-6 *hoste alterius*] *alterius hoste* MS —6 *commercium*] *commercia* MS —8 *ne*] *nec* MS —15 *occultata*] *occulata* MS —29 *persequendo*] *prosequendo* MS P. 572. —8

occultationes] *occulationes* MS —12 *veniunt*] *veniant* MS *vera*] *vetera* MS —15 &] *vel* MS —17 *pertulisse*] *protulisse* MS —22 *respective*] *respectivi* MS —24-25 *serenissimi . . . Sveciæ*] TRANSPOSED IN MS *angliæ* ADDED AFTER *Protectoris* MS THE NAMES OF THE TWO RULERS ARE SIMILARLY TRANSPOSED THROUGHOUT THIS PARAGRAPH —32 *ejus*] *ejus civitatem* MS P. 574. —1 *onusta*] *onustam* MS —8 *juramenti dicti*] *dicti juramenti* MS —13 *merces*] *merses* MS —17 *constet*] *consted* MS *navim*] *navem* MS —23 *portuumque*] *portiumque* MS —24 *navis*] *maris* MS —32 *iter*] *iterum*, *um* ERASED *persequi*] *prosequi* MS *permittantur*] *permittant* MS P. 576. —4 *expectaturi*] *experturi* MS —13 *asportantur*] *asportalunter* (?) *Fœderatus ille cuius in portum res istæ asportantur* MS —13 *ullamve*] *illamve* MS —14 *sua ditione*] *ditione sua* MS —16 *una*] NOT IN MS —21 *obstant*] *obstand* MS —23 *alterutrius*] *alterius* MS P. 578. —6 *illo portu*] *portu illo* MS *manere*] *permanere* MS —21 *sit navibus*] *navibus sit* MS —23-24 *conducendis congregandisque*] TRANSPOSED IN MS —26 *alterius*] NOT IN MS —28 *conveniat*] *conveniet* MS P. 580. —4 *ut*] ALTERED FROM *aut* MS —18 *fiat*] *fiant* MS P. 582. —2 *Sveciæ*] *Sueciæ Etcetera* —5-6 *ipsorum . . . modo*] *eorum omni modo possibili*

ms —7 Sveciæ] Sueciæ Etcetera —7 nationi] nationis ms —8 ampliora] ampliorave ms —9-10 instruxerit, iidem] amplioribus frui siverit tum Populus Civesque huius^o Reipub: iisdem per omnia privilegiis ms —10 à] ad ms —15 omnibus] oneribus ms —23 haut] aut ms —23-24 Serenissimi . . . satisficiat] desiderio Sereniss Regiæ Majestatis Regiæ satisficiat ms p. 584. —4 exigantur, quoque] exigantur, imo omnes humanite atque amice tractentur, iisque retia in littore siccare, quemque ms —8-10 Serenissimi . . . supradicto] TITLES TRANSPOSED IN MS —10 Protectoris & Regis] Regis ac Protectoris ms —12 confirmabuntur] confirmabuntur, et rati habebuntur ms —14 Sequitur] THIS AND THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS ARE TRANSPOSED IN THE MS —19 &c. &c.] HER FULL TITLES ARE GIVEN IN THE MS. AS ALSO THOSE OF CHARLES GUSTAVUS, BONDE, FIENNES, WHITLOCK, AND STRICKLAND A FEW LINES BELOW. —29 atque his præsentibus facimus, constituimus ac assignamus] NOT IN MS p. 586. —6 quas] quam ms —9 concluderint] concluderint, et concordaverint ms —11 quasi] quali ms —12 nostras præsentēs] patentes ms —15 1656] 1656 erat subsignatum ms —17 Sereniss . . . Majestatis] ex parte Serenissimi Regis ms —18 &c. &c.] IN THIS SECTION AS IN THE LAST

FULL TITLES ARE GIVEN MS —20 deinde] denique ms —29 deputati] deputati fuerint ms p. 588. —8-13 In quorum . . . 1656] Ego Serenissimi ac Potentissimi Regis Sueciæ Etcetera legatus Vi et Vigore supra scriptæ Commissionis seu procurationis meæ presentem Tractatum xi articulis comprehensum manibus et sigillo meo subscripsi et subsignavi actum Westmonast: 17 die Julii stylo anno 1656 erat subsignatum Christer Bonde (lo sign) [sic] ms —14 Conventio] FOR THIS FINAL PARAGRAPH IS SUBSTITUTED ONE SIGNED BY CHARLES GUSTAVUS AND DATED AT MARIENBURG, NOVEMBER 14, 1656. MS

It is clear from Masson (*Life*, IV, 482 ff.) and Hamilton (*Milton Papers*, 1859, pp. 20 ff.) that the *Scriptum Parliamenti*, 1652 (a declaration against the Dutch), was published under Milton's supervision. He probably translated most of the documents therein that appear in Latin into that tongue. But since he was only in part author of this, it has been decided to treat it in Volume XVIII. There will also appear a brief discussion of certain references to domestic official works projected by Milton, of which no copies have been found, and which may not have been written by Milton, or at all.

Milton was assigned to translate a

declaration against the Scots on June 26, 1650 (Masson, *Life*, IV, 228), but the work was transferred to Thomas May on July 2 (Stern, *Milton*, III, 256).

Other similar documents, like the *Scriptum et Decretum*, 1659 (B.M. 6915. a. 10), exist, but since no evidence for Milton's authorship of them has been found, it does not seem necessary to deal with them in this edition.

Letters 170A-C.

[Examination of the other letters from the English Government preserved in European Archives searched by correspondents did not reveal any others which can be assigned with any confidence to Milton's pen. However, we have decided to print three of these documents, as just possibly Milton's work. One is a vigorous protest to the King of Spain, the only original letter from England of the period that could be found in the Archives at Simancos; the other two, both at Geneva, are introductions for Durie and Morland, men in whom Milton was greatly interested.]

170A [TO THE KING OF SPAIN.]

Serenissime & Potentissime Rex.

Per Excellentem Virum Dom^{us} Al-

phonsum à Cardenas Vestrum apud Nos Legatum Regium, nec-non ex aliis indiciis plerisque perspicuum videtur quantam habeat Majestas Vestra propensionem, benevolentiam atque humanitate Rempublicam Angliæ devinciendi. Nobis certè (ut par est) affectus ille Regius quo Nos et Nostrates prosequitur Majestas vestra gratissimus occurrit, ac in futurum debitis vicinæ amicitiaque mutuae Officiis invicem colendas. Majestatem tamen vestram rogatam volumus insistimusque uti Justitiæ publicæ tandem satisfiat, super cæde Residentis nostri Antonij Ascham flagitiosa. Eò magis, quòd post istiusmodi facinoris auctores merito supplicio affectos, in Aulam Vestram Regiam Oratorem Nostrum non dubitamus delegare, ea expositurum quæ non minus Majestati vestræ poterint inservire, quam Rei nostræ publicæ. Ex adversò, si nos sanguinem illum tot circumstantiis insignitum, multum pateremur coram Deo (unico Liberatore perennique misericordiarum nostrarum fonte) et coram Natione Anglicanâ participes nos fore criminis necesse est. Præcipuè si alium adhuc Anglum in illud velimus Regnum mittere, ubi fas est impunè trucidavi. Nos vero tanti æstimamus Majestatem vestram ut non faciliè sumus credituri Potentiam

Vestram Regiam in Ditionibus ipsi subjectis, alienæ cuiuspiam potentia subiectam esse. Datum Westmonasterij vicesimo primo die Januarij Anno Salutis MDCL.

Gulielmus Lenthall prolocutor
Parliamenti Reipublicæ Angliæ.

170B [TO THE COUNCIL OF GENEVA.]

Olivarius Dominus Protector Reipub: Angliæ, Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ &c. Illustri Senatui Civitatis Genevensis Salutem.

Amplissimi spectatissimique Viri
Amici Charissimi.

Cum ultro vir pius et doctus Dominus Johannes Duræus Verbi Dei Minister nobisque dilectus qui hasce vobis defert, sese nobis obtuleris, ac sibi in animo esse significaverit laborem denuo impondere aliquem ad instaurandos hoc opportuno tempore pios illos, quos ante complures annos susceperat inter Ecclesias Evangelicas Conatus, de concordia illarum, fraternaque coalitione in Veritatis professione inter sese procuranda, non potuimus non Zelum ejus approbare, et successum ejus Studijs apprecari. Cumque videmus illum non solum esse in hoc Studio, sed habere in Academia utraque nostra, et hic Londini, atque etiam alibi, multos viros pie doctos et

prudentes assentientes et in opere conjunctos, ac perspectum omnino nobis esset, Vos ad hæc quoque Studia, et Concordiæ inter omnes Evangelicos procurandæ vota summopere propendere, putavimus è re fore illum vestræ Benevolentia et negotium quod præ manibus habet vestræ pro Ecclesiis Dei pia sollicitudini (quam et nobis magnopere cordi esse et fore profitemur) de meliori nota commendare. Rogantes ut ei plenam adhibeatis fidem in ijs quæ super hoc negotio proponet, utque pro re nata Consilia cum ipso communicetis; atque in opere promovendo auxiliarem ipsi contribuatis operam vestram, atque auctoritatem addatis rerum tractationi, prout id expedire negotio videbitur: de cætero persuasum vobis esse velimus nobis ex animo curæ esse omnium Evangelicorum, et inprimis Reipub: vestræ incolumitatem et prosperitatem, quam ei perpetuam Vouemus, Valete. Dab: ex Alba Aula vicesimo septimo die Martij ann. 1654.

Vester bonus Amicus Oliver P.
Illustri Senatui Civitatis Genevensis.

170C [TO THE COUNCIL OF GENEVA.]

Olivarius Protector Reipub: Angliæ Scotiæ et Hiberniæ &c. Amplissimis Consulibus et Senatoribus Genevensium Salutem.

Amplissimi Consules et Senatores.

Misso a Nobis, Occasione nuperæ Sanguinaræ stragis crudelissimæque Evangelicorum in Sabaudia exagitationis, nobili hoc Viro Samuele Morland cum Litteris ea de re ad Gallorum Regem et Sabaudix Ducem. Eidem in mandatis dedimus uti Vos etiam in itinere suo salutaret, deque sincero Nostro erga Vos et

Rem-pub: Vestram affectu certiores faceret. Eum itaque, uti benigniter excipiatis, fidemque ijs quæ a parte Nostra dicturus est adhibeatis, rogamus. Dab: ex Aula Nostra Westmonasterij 7mo Junij. 1655.

Vester bonus Amicus.

Oliver P.

Amplissimis Consulibus et Senatoribus Genevensium.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

When our notes were first compiled the photostats of the Oldenburg letters still preserved in that place were overlooked, as they were filed with the material concerning Mylius. This we discovered soon after the pages were made up, but it was only possible to insert a cross reference at page 609. The full collations of all texts are given here;

Letter 44 Texts A s c L (original at Oldenburg) and Copy. (A privately owned contemporary copy)

P. 138. HEADING] s HAS Eidem c OMITTS Illustrissime Domine L OMITTS Comiti Oldenburgico COPY HAS A FULL HEADING Illustrissimo Domino Antonio Guntero Comiti Oldenburghi et Delmenhorst Domino in Jehvern et Knip-

hausen. Salutem. —3 Wolisogum] Woliogum sc Wolzogen & Messingdorf L —4 Griphiandrum] Griphiandrum L —5 Angliam] Anglia L —9 assumeremini] assumamini COPY —10 quam . . . vocant] NOT IN L —14 defuturi] CHANGED FROM defuturus s —15 poterit] CORRECTED FROM poteris L P. 140. —3 Westmonasterio] Alba Aula Westmonasterij L —Jun. 27] Junij 29^{no} s Jun. 29. c vicesimo nono Junij L Febr. 7 COPY —4 Illustrissimæ . . . studiosissimus] NOT IN SC —5 Oliverius . . . Protector] NOT IN SC AND L HAS ONLY Oliver P.

[The copy, which was located by the Rev. H. Goens in the collection of the Rev. Pastor D. Ramsauer, at Oldenburg, seems to indicate a second copy was sent later, which (save for the date in 1654/5,) is much like the text

of 1676, and suggests the editors of that volume used the copies kept for such occasions as applications for a second copy. Our gratitude to the owner for permission to publish the variants is sincere.]

Letter 45 Texts A s c and L (original at Oldenburg)

P. 140. HEADING Comitī Oldenburgico] NOT IN L —Illustrissime Domine,] NOT IN SC —6 die] NOT IN s — Oldenburg] Oldenburgi L — datas] Datæ L —9 illustrissimi Domini]NOT IN S —12eximios]CHANGED FROM eximias s —15 suis domi] domi suis s

P. 142. —1-3 Pro . . . sum] NOT IN SC —3 Illustrissimæ . . . studiosissimus] NOT IN SC —4 OLIVERIUS . . . Protector] NOT IN SC, WHILE L HAS ONLY Oliver P. —5 Westmonasterio] Alba Aula Westmonasterij L —29. Jun.] s HAS Junij. 29^{no} c HAS Jun: 29 AND L HAS 29 Junij anno IN L THERE ARE SEVERAL PLACES WHERE COMPOUNDS LIKE quamplurimi ARE DIVIDED INTO TWO WORDS BY THE WRITER.

167-167K

No copies have been found of any of the documents listed under the numbers 167 to 167K among ordinarily catalogued or accessible papers in the Public Record Office. A very slight

chance of the recovery of some of them there at some future time exists. This applies especially to 167A, 167B, and 167K. One might also hope that copies of 167G, 167H, and perhaps 167J might be preserved in Spain. The chance of this we regard as slight, but at the moment of reading the last proofs for this volume we have not received a final report from Simancos. Word however has just reached us that copies of 167C, 167D, 167E, and 167F have been located in the Dutch Archives, and texts will appear in Volume XVIII.

167L No text

Masson (IV, 314) cites an Order of the Council of March 28, 1651, which should be noticed here. It reads "That Mr. Milton do translate the *Intercursus Magnus* which he is to have from Sir Harry Vane." This is indeed a treaty that was to be put in English for official use, but as it was made in 1495 between Henry VII of England and Philip the Fair of Austria, it should more properly be dealt with in Volume XVIII. No copy of Milton's version has been found, as yet.

An Additional Note on the Printing of the *Literæ*

In our discussion of the original editions of Milton's *Literæ*, 1676, we

should have noted that Alphonse Willems, (*Les Elsevier*, Brussels, 1880, no. 2102) states that the printer of both was E. Fricx of Brussels. Willems did not give his exact reasons for his attribution, but he knew much of the types and ornaments used by the printers of Brussels. The statement of Daniel Skinner, upon which we base our belief that Moses Pitt of

London was the publisher, does not in any way invalidate a conclusion that the actual printing was done abroad. If Fricx was the man who did it, he probably also published the book on the continent. It remains for future bibliographers to verify the conclusions of Willems, and to determine if Fricx printed both editions or only one of them.

